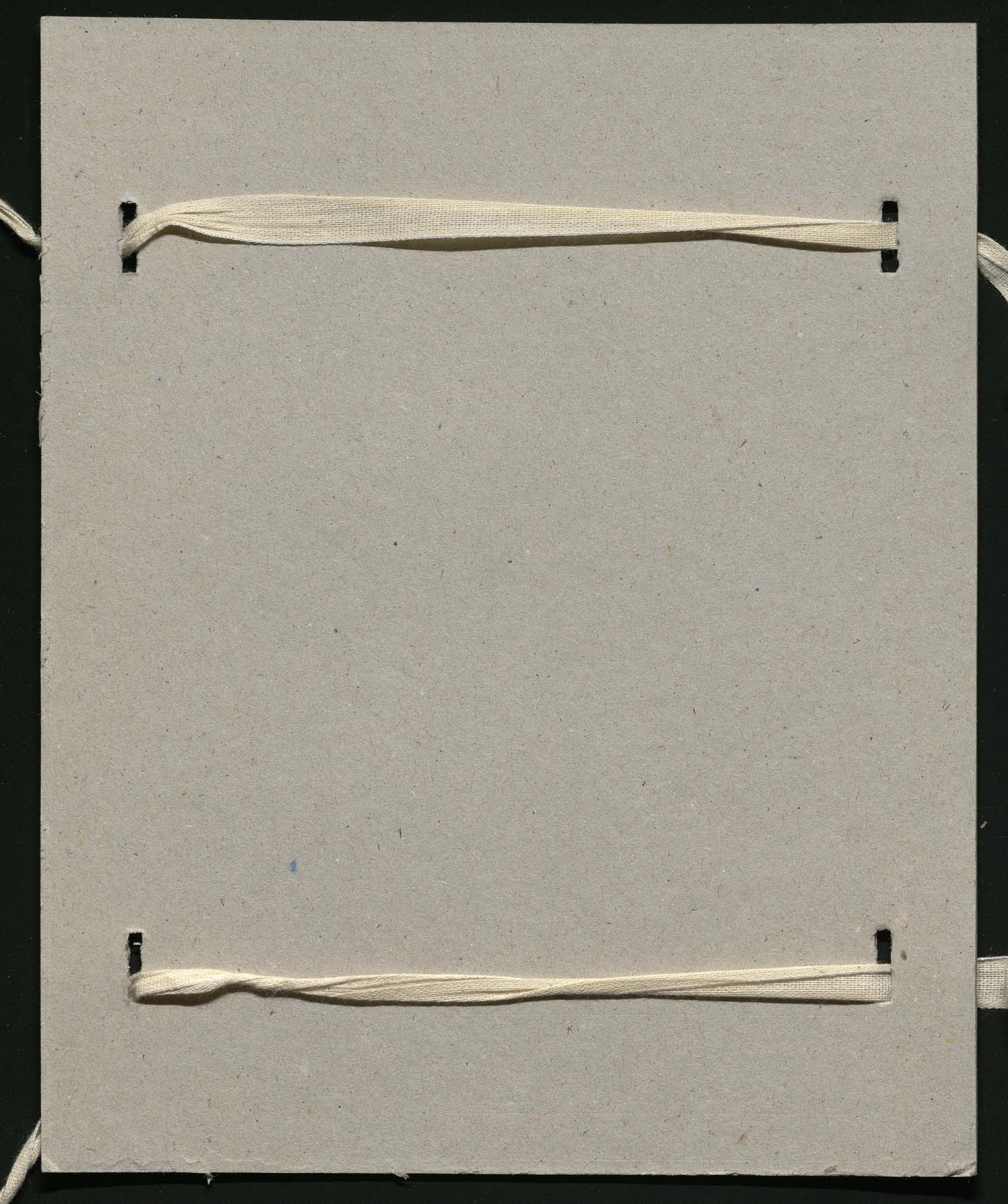


9410

Bibl. Jag.

11



9410

II

1 Walter King Brief salt Donuts 10 R. K. L. L.

$700 \cdot 10^{-10} \frac{FD}{\text{sec}}$

R. K. L. L. L. C. R. K. L. L. L.

Fortschritte L I 3464 (T)

Wien An 2702 (T)

~~488~~ 2

Cull - Portland 81 Oberbeck: motion of ellips. through infinite viscous liquid

Electronen theorie in R. K. L. L. L. I p. 566

Tattersson Phil Mag. ~~II~~ II p. 655

Relativ. motion!

Grandt's station. Car 2 2000 Aug 2. 5 p 599-607 (1904)

Wood Grantet. H. e. Dupuis & Nally R. Z. 5 p. 605-606 (1904)
Nature 70 p. 516 (1904)

Nature 70, p. 516 (1904)

Humphreys The Effect of Punctate Light from El. Arc. Phys. Review 19 p 300 (1904)

Oct. 27 p. 695 Killikau

Chemical News 90, p 139
1904

Pl Map 34, 57 (vol)

Jeans : Kinematik & Kinetik eines ^{Körpers} ~~Radars~~ von unv. der Bewegung
 Pr. Nr. 5. (2, 3) Part 2 124-157 (1805)

Kritisches Lösungsplätt, Opaleszenz etc

Kunze Zerkandgl. p. 55

Rothmann Z. p. A. 26 p. 446 (1898)

Friedländer " 38 p. 385 (1901)

Konow & 1884 Journ Russ Chem Ges. 16 p. 11 | Grube Ann. 10 p. 360 | 12 p. 1160 (1903)

Guthrie Phil Mag 18 p. 30, 504 (1889)

Ostwald Will Ann 63 p. 336 (1897)

Donnan Chem News 90 p. 139 (1904)

Leffert Ph. M. 50 p. 284 (1900)

Chilg & Boling Potentialgradient

Einfluss von Druck auf einen Körper

Röntgen Will Ann 22 p. 510 (1894)

Worby & Sachs " " 518 "

Cohen 45 666 (1892)

Tammann 69 771 (1895)

Hausner Dill. 1900 p. 1253

(Wasser & Lösung)

R Cohen

9

Ternatid Date (18) 0.866

Siding at Vmont for 70: 100.6% for 600 atn

150: 97.5% "

T': 70	1 at	5737.5	
150		5022.5	
70	200	6623	15.4%
"	300	8636.5	50.5%
150	300	7439	48.10
70	600	11508.5	100.6
150	600	9918.1	97.5

Nell Long 25.7%		300 atn	600
t=20	1 at	9286	9678.5
14.5		6357.38	4.2
20.5		5174	6644
			4.5
			5412
			4.59

13.8%

14.5	1 at	4166.5	300: 4197.38	600	4230.33
			0.7%		1.68

	80%	600	4%
20	5077.17	49915	-1.69
14.5	5638.5	7655	+0.42
22.5	7029.75	3050.67	+0.69
			20 600 -2.69%

Nature 71 p. 559 (1905)

6

Rayleigh Dynamical Th. of Sam : diff. of explaining $\frac{C}{\epsilon}$ by appealing to the ether

Jeans p. 607 : admits infinite number of parts of energy in a space with reflecting walls, but maintains equilibrium to last a time

Rayleigh 73. 54 calculates number of parts corresponding to given λ
comparison with Planck's radiation - formula, exactly
interesting accord with former paper Phil. Mag. 49 p. 539 (1900)

Reibl. 29 p. 371

Lotz de Bruyn & Wolff ref & opt. χ & Tyndall ref. P. Scog & Rob.

χ & α : continued on χ & α of Pseudo-long

2 sub χ & P. H. L. H. H.

On the variation of Entropy as treated in L. H. H. H. H. H. H.

Phil. Mag. 6, 251-259 (1908)

Z. Ch. 46, 187-1903

Gorman The Theory of Copollarity & Colloidal solutions

~~Report~~ attempts to demonstrate the possibility of
negative surface tensions between two phases. This must not follow
total miscibility but under specified conditions. In other possible case is:
it would tend to ~~produce~~ produce coalescence of minute grains, until grains of a certain
critical dimension are formed. (range of molecular forces)

If one liquid viscous, the other fluid two kinds:

colloid sol. | colloid jelly (inverse system)

Waken structure

A priori hypoth. colloid. sol. of the same nature as crystalline, only "solution-units" in definite greater

Copollarity general
theory (theoretical):
Sells, Dicks,
V. d. Waals 20. 13, 657
(1899)

chem. th.: Rayleigh

But there are facts not to be recorded: 1. non existence of saturated solutions
of colloids 2. Instability of sol 3. precipitated by electrolyte

Therefore ^{the author} he is inclined to assume a qualitative difference. The probability of
such a heterogeneous medium is in the above way explicable by the lesser thing
of capillarity.

p. 21 Landolt \checkmark p. 60 \rightarrow Reversible Types with Water

6. & Duhem \checkmark p. 5 \checkmark p. 5.

o 2nd p. 3 Types & Homocides & D \checkmark 4th & Duhem Roseborn 2nd p. 30 (1891)

Like Homocides W. A. Am 1893

Fremmel 2nd p. 44 p. 129-160 (1903)

Ramsden 20th Apr 47, 336-346 (1904) gl p m - Sp. 1903

Lupinus

Phyllis

51 129-166

1905

th. d. Kollente !

Trimmer de Port C.R. 140 p 467 Not Rdn 20 p 213 (1905)

8

von ca 11 km an Temp abnahme fast ~~unmerklich~~ nicht merklich, nirgends
unregelmäßig, "neutrale Zone"

folgt es sich an der Oberfläche, 2. Temp. der 11 km Höhe, 1.44 p 467
aber die 2. Temp. der 11 km Höhe, 1.44 p 467
Vierter. Komp. p. Glycerin, Antagon. fest, es ist ein Regim p. 6. 1.44 p 467
von Isot. 2. 1.44 p 467 es ist ein Temp. der 11 km Höhe, 1.44 p 467
p. Isot. p. 11 km Höhe, 1.44 p 467

James R. N. 8 692 (1904)

kinetic theory law:

$$\mu = 0.350 \rho \bar{c} \lambda = 0.0001714$$

$$\lambda = \frac{1.255}{\sqrt{2} \cdot n N_0^2}$$

$$N_0^2 = 3306 \text{ cm}^{-2}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} n N_0^3 = \begin{cases} 0.00188 \text{ (V. d. W.)} \\ 0.00209 \text{ (Boltzmann)} \end{cases}$$

$$N = \frac{(N_0^2)^3}{(N_0^3)^2} = 4.92 \cdot 10^{19}$$

double errors of ρ
truth of μ

$$N \text{ from } \text{ionic charge} = 4.0 \cdot 10^{19}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Thomson} = 3.7 \cdot 10^{19} \\ \text{Wilson} = 5.1 \cdot 10^{19} \text{ (est)} \\ \text{Townsend} = 3.0 \end{array}$$

$$\text{from } N_0^2 \text{ and } N \text{ we get } b = 2.86 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ cm}$$

in the same way we can get δ by combining N with conduction of heat $K = 1.6027 \text{ Erg/cm}^2$
self-diffusion $D = 1.34 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ cm}^2/\text{sec}$

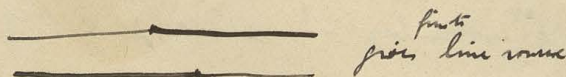
Thus we get:

	H ₂	He	H ₂ O	CO	C ₂ H ₂	N ₂	air	nitric oxide	O ₂	A	CO ₂	N ₂ O	CH ₃ Cl	Cl ₂
μ	2.85	1.81	3.39	2.90	3.77	2.90	2.86	2.82	2.81	2.79	3.47	3.54	4.68	4.11
K	1.99			2.74	3.08	2.74	2.72	2.81	2.58		3.58	3.98		
D	2.83			2.92					2.71		3.27			
b	2.05					3.12	2.90				3.00			
See	2.83	1.81	3.39	2.86	3.81	2.91	2.84	2.82	2.73	2.79	3.36	3.52	4.68	4.11

line-sink line source

extended doublet \propto cur. f. for it: $\psi = -2mz$ (1)

Superposition



Generally in any case of symmetry about axis any inst. motion can be produced by such ...

$$\psi = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi) \sqrt{\omega^2 + (z - \xi)^2} d\xi \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial \omega^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial z^2} - \frac{1}{\omega} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \omega} = 0 \quad (3)$$

$D\psi = 0$

For rotational motion: $D\psi = -2\omega\psi$ (3a)

Analogy between z in (1, 2) and $\frac{1}{2}$ in usual potential

Follows expansion of $\sqrt{1-2\alpha z + \alpha^2}$ etc analogous to usual harmonics:

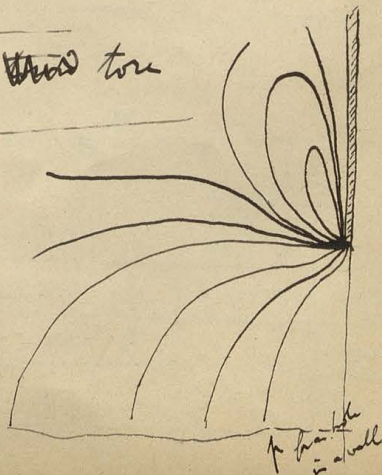
solution of (3):

$$\psi = (Ar^n + Br^{-n-1}) \{ C I_n(\omega r) + D K_n(\omega r) \}$$

Analogous expansion for appropriate to spherical and ~~other~~ torse

Applications: Illustration:

- 1) Fixed spherical obstacle
- 2) Spheroidal obstacle
- 3) within hyperboloid
- 4) Obstacle & torse



Rotational motion by friction:

$$D\psi = 0$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} D\psi = V \\ Dv = 0 \end{cases}$$

1). Obstacle a sphere

2). Sphere (Disc) 3). Hyperboloid

resulting pressure = $16Vna$

$$\sqrt{\frac{\omega^2}{\lambda-1} + \frac{z^2}{\lambda}} = h$$

$$z = L + g$$

$$\omega = i h \sqrt{(1-\mu^2)(1-g^2)}$$

equation $D\psi = 0$ transforms into:

$$(1-\mu^2) \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial \mu^2} - (1-g^2) \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial g^2} = 0$$

solution:

$$\psi = \sum J_0(p) [A_n J_n(g) + B_n H_n(g)]$$

$$\psi = D_0 g + D_3 J_3 g$$

$$\psi = \frac{B_3}{2} g (g^2 - 3g_0^2)$$

$$B_3 = -\frac{2Vh^2}{3(1-g_0^2)}$$

\therefore streamlines: hyperboloids confocal with the boundary

flat wall with air under hole:

$$u = -V \frac{g g^2 - \sqrt{1-g^2}}{i(\mu^2 - g^2) \sqrt{1-\mu^2}}$$

velocity:

$$u = -\frac{V}{1-g_0^2} \frac{(g^2 - g_0^2) g}{(g^2 - g_0^2) i} \sqrt{\frac{1-g^2}{1-\mu^2}}$$

$$w = \frac{V}{1-g_0^2} \frac{g^2 - g_0^2}{\mu^2 - g^2} g$$

both of which vanish at the edge

for any hyperboloid

$$\psi = \frac{2Vh^2}{3(1-g_0^2)} (g^3 - 3gg_0^2)$$

V = velocity at the center

difference of pressures at infinity:

$$\text{mean pressure } p = \frac{4\mu V}{i h (1-g_0^2)} \left[\frac{1}{g} \sqrt{1-g^2} + \frac{g}{\sqrt{1-g^2}} \right]$$

$$\Pi = \frac{4\mu V a}{i h (1-g_0^2)}$$

Total flux per quarter

$$F = \frac{V h^2}{3(1-g_0^2)} (g_0^2 - 1)^2 (2g_0 + 1)$$

$$a = \text{radius of } \gamma = i h \sqrt{1-g_0^2}$$

$$= \frac{a^3}{12\mu} \frac{(2g_0^2 + 1)(1-g_0^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{(1+g_0^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \Pi$$

for plane wall: $F = \frac{a^3}{12\mu} \Pi$

Phil. Ky. 50 (1800)

Aug. 2. 57 65 (204)

Rayleigh Thrown analogies to Virial Th.

Allen on the motion of a sphere in a viscous fluid p 323, 519

[Knights Ave R.I. NSW. 31 p. 314-355 (1897) about turbulent flow]

Darbby Lev of partition of energy

48 (1200)

Thomson Names of Towns in Lewis & Lake Superior p 547

46 (1899)

Thomson On the Theory of the Conduction of Elect. through Gases by Charged Ions p. 253

Zehfuss On Preparation of Liquid Mixtures (II Partially Miscible Liquid) p. 284

Rayleigh Transmission of Light through ... small particles -- and blue of sky 275

6

Kuennen Mutual Stability of Logarithms p. 637

Durbin p. 251, 529, 720,

Pr. 5. 6 *Trans* V-bottom set up in Solvents by Allen p. 278-286 (1903)

Kuhn A. G. 5 p 60-66 (1903) 885023a v / temp. Siebe

ΔH_f° Bi $+100$ $+18$ -79 -186°
 $k = 0.0161$ 198 252 558

 $k = 0.0161$ 198 252 358
$$\frac{K}{K \cdot 10^6} = 258 \quad 227 \quad 211 \quad 200$$

ce Louis 1^{er} - 1^{er} oct. 1798.

Revised 10, 11, 12

May

Verh. D. 9. Fort. 1803 p. 9 : ausst. 1803 / physik. Beschreibung!

Duke's Rehearsal IV n. 11. 22/10/1730 Date 1803 + 1730
CR 149, 456 (1802)

CR 149, 456 (1902)

Ph 2. 4 p 543 Am. Dewar's the Rautel-Vacuum-jacket: Die besten ^{22 Sept 10} ~~besten~~ Com.
in 24 St. ca. 140 ft. Luft verdampfen (Starkeser Drogen Pulv N): pro 24^h ca 200°
Für diffusion: 7000 col. Eis füllung 5 9/16 ~ 1/2 pro 24.

Holdement CR 136, 288-301, 545 (1900)
 n. 42. 2nd. 1; ref 5 2/3 4/5 6/7 8/9 10/11 12/13 14/15 16/17 18/19 20/21 22/23 24/25 26/27 28/29 30/31 32/33 34/35 36/37 38/39 40/41 42/43 44/45 46/47 48/49 50/51 52/53 54/55 56/57 58/59 60/61 62/63 64/65 66/67 68/69 70/71 72/73 74/75 76/77 78/79 80/81 82/83 84/85 86/87 88/89 90/91 92/93 94/95 96/97 98/99 100/101 102/103 104/105 106/107 108/109 110/111 112/113 114/115 116/117 118/119 120/121 122/123 124/125 126/127 128/129 130/131 132/133 134/135 136/137 138/139 140/141 142/143 144/145 146/147 148/149 150/151 152/153 154/155 156/157 158/159 160/161 162/163 164/165 166/167 168/169 170/171 172/173 174/175 176/177 178/179 180/181 182/183 184/185 186/187 188/189 190/191 192/193 194/195 196/197 198/199 200/201 202/203 204/205 206/207 208/209 210/211 212/213 214/215 216/217 218/219 220/221 222/223 224/225 226/227 228/229 230/231 232/233 234/235 236/237 238/239 240/241 242/243 244/245 246/247 248/249 250/251 252/253 254/255 256/257 258/259 260/261 262/263 264/265 266/267 268/269 270/271 272/273 274/275 276/277 278/279 280/281 282/283 284/285 286/287 288/289 290/291 292/293 294/295 296/297 298/299 300/301 302/303 304/305 306/307 308/309 310/311 312/313 314/315 316/317 318/319 320/321 322/323 324/325 326/327 328/329 330/331 332/333 334/335 336/337 338/339 340/341 342/343 344/345 346/347 348/349 350/351 352/353 354/355 356/357 358/359 360/361 362/363 364/365 366/367 368/369 370/371 372/373 374/375 376/377 378/379 380/381 382/383 384/385 386/387 388/389 390/391 392/393 394/395 396/397 398/399 400/401 402/403 404/405 406/407 408/409 410/411 412/413 414/415 416/417 418/419 420/421 422/423 424/425 426/427 428/429 430/431 432/433 434/435 436/437 438/439 440/441 442/443 444/445 446/447 448/449 450/451 452/453 454/455 456/457 458/459 460/461 462/463 464/465 466/467 468/469 470/471 472/473 474/475 476/477 478/479 480/481 482/483 484/485 486/487 488/489 490/491 492/493 494/495 496/497 498/499 500/501 502/503 504/505 506/507 508/509 510/511 512/513 514/515 516/517 518/519 520/521 522/523 524/525 526/527 528/529 530/531 532/533 534/535 536/537 538/539 540/541 542/543 544/545 546/547 548/549 550/551 552/553 554/555 556/557 558/559 560/561 562/563 564/565 566/567 568/569 570/571 572/573 574/575 576/577 578/579 580/581 582/583 584/585 586/587 588/589 590/591 592/593 594/595 596/597 598/599 600/601 602/603 604/605 606/607 608/609 610/611 612/613 614/615 616/617 618/619 620/621 622/623 624/625 626/627 628/629 630/631 632/633 634/635 636/637 638/639 640/641 642/643 644/645 646/647 648/649 650/651 652/653 654/655 656/657 658/659 660/661 662/663 664/665 666/667 668/669 670/671 672/673 674/675 676/677 678/679 680/681 682/683 684/685 686/687 688/689 690/691 692/693 694/695 696/697 698/699 700/701 702/703 704/705 706/707 708/709 710/711 712/713 714/715 716/717 718/719 720/721 722/723 724/725 726/727 728/729 730/731 732/733 734/735 736/737 738/739 740/741 742/743 744/745 746/747 748/749 750/751 752/753 754/755 756/757 758/759 760/761 762/763 764/765 766/767 768/769 770/771 772/773 774/775 776/777 778/779 780/781 782/783 784/785 786/787 788/789 790/791 792/793 794/795 796/797 798/799 800/801 802/803 804/805 806/807 808/809 810/811 812/813 814/815 816/817 818/819 820/821 822/823 824/825 826/827 828/829 830/831 832/833 834/835 836/837 838/839 840/841 842/843 844/845 846/847 848/849 850/851 852/853 854/855 856/857 858/859 860/861 862/863 864/865 866/867 868/869 870/871 872/873 874/875 876/877 878/879 880/881 882/883 884/885 886/887 888/889 890/891 892/893 894/895 896/897 898/899 900/901 902/903 904/905 906/907 908/909 910/911 912/913 914/915 916/917 918/919 920/921 922/923 924/925 926/927 928/929 930/931 932/933 934/935 936/937 938/939 940/941 942/943 944/945 946/947 948/949 950/951 952/953 954/955 956/957 958/959 960/961 962/963 964/965 966/967 968/969 970/971 972/973 974/975 976/977 978/979 980/981 982/983 984/985 986/987 988/989 990/991 992/993 994/995 996/997 998/999 1000/1001 1002/1003 1004/1005 1006/1007 1008/1009 1010/1011 1012/1013 1014/1015 1016/1017 1018/1019 1020/1021 1022/1023 1024/1025 1026/1027 1028/1029 1030/1031

Emden Tintol 1903 to 230, Dist. 20 to 7 (low)

12 d 8125 12005 12 Per. $\lambda = 2$ d $\sqrt{1 - \mu_k}$ $2 = 1.01$
 $\mu_k = 1.81$

Polenske 2 Elektrochemie 9, 844, 1905, Fortsch. 1905 p. 138

by 8 cc 6% NaOH solution

С. В. Г. 17.

vergl. Festschr. 1896 (2) 432

MacL. de Lynsey & Dunsen ~~MacL.~~ C.R. 137 p. 312 (1903) JdR. 2 p. 681 (1903)

Thesendifferenz bei normaler Reflexion in Quarz an Silber

6. 2. 3. 7 (20. Ag 3000 A 7000)

Waring Ruff & Kath. P. a de 1867 Sub. to 1905

Remarks Under 16 (1905) p. 943 x el. gels. filly 216 Fej.

Rubens 27 p. 265 (1887)

June 28 1871 (1871)

Kuind 24 p 469 (N88)

Grade 34 p. 489 (1888) 26 p. 532 (1889)

8 p 750 (p12)

Drumbr Oct 1735 - Lib. to Th. H. p. 936

Lenard 2 p 158 (1000)

Zahlen 12 p. 558

Grundeinst. 1. (1900) p. 486 8 mg \approx UVL 120Vp Lenard

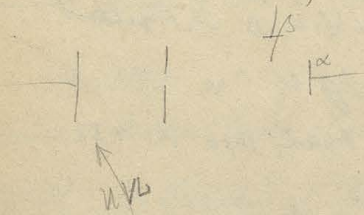
27% Le; \approx UVL d. Quarzpl. selbst [Quarzstab 3]

5-10% $\frac{1}{p}$ \approx 2cm $\frac{1}{p}$ R. p. v. \approx UVL 6 $\frac{1}{p}$ R. abh.

2 (1900) p. 359 Lenard Versuchs- & Kath. Str. d. UVL

Vacuum d. v. el. L. f. u. Str.

$[2 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ Amp}]$



Sche. el. v. $\frac{1}{p}$ constant

0.1 p. \approx 45000 - 120 Volt

Str. rot u. v.; v. 0. $\frac{1}{p}$ +

8 v. neg. p. d. $\frac{1}{p}$ 2.4 Volt u. $\frac{1}{p}$

5 p. neg. v. v. $\frac{1}{p}$ el. v. u. $\frac{1}{p}$ d. $\frac{1}{p}$ p. d. $\frac{1}{p}$ R. (ohne $\frac{1}{p}$) $\approx 10^8 \frac{\text{cm}}{\text{sec}}$

0.5 120: (neg. neg.)

0.1 p.	v
607.70 ⁸ (CSS)	0.12 $\cdot 10^{10} \frac{\text{cm}}{\text{sec}}$
4380	0.32
12600	0.54

Grunde 3 p. 298 (1900) Lenard 8 Electr. Zerstreuung im UVL d. $\frac{1}{p}$

will beweisen dass 4 verschied. Produkte \approx Lichts entstehen:

- 1). Treiber neg. Electr. = geladene Atome od. Molek.
- 2). " + Electr. von grossen Dimensionen
- 3). Unelastische Kollisionen
- 4). Ozon

Lucret 12 p. 480

with it: of 316 Rms. f. l. d. 2 in 10⁶; 2 in 10⁶ of R. y. f. - m. m.
e. m. m.; 2 in 10⁶ m. e. m. m. 10⁶ 4
7

W. y. h. f. l. d. 2 in 10⁶; 2 in 10⁶ of R. y. f. - m. m.

f. e. y. s. u. s. 2 in 10⁶; 2 in 10⁶ of R. y. f. - m. m.

e. y. p. e. m. 2 in 10⁶; 2 in 10⁶ of R. y. f. - m. m.

W. y. h. f. l. d. 2 in 10⁶; 2 in 10⁶ of R. y. f. - m. m.

P. m. 2 in 10⁶; 2 in 10⁶ of R. y. f. - m. m.

W. y. h. f. l. d. 2 in 10⁶; 2 in 10⁶ of R. y. f. - m. m.

1). P. m. 2 in 10⁶; 2 in 10⁶ of R. y. f. - m. m.

2). W. y. h. f. l. d. 2 in 10⁶; 2 in 10⁶ of R. y. f. - m. m.

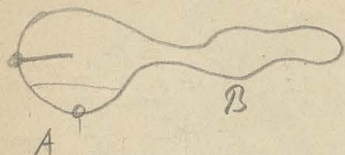
3). W. y. h. f. l. d. 2 in 10⁶; 2 in 10⁶ of R. y. f. - m. m.

W. y. h. f. l. d. 2 in 10⁶; 2 in 10⁶ of R. y. f. - m. m.

W. y. h. f. l. d. 2 in 10⁶; 2 in 10⁶ of R. y. f. - m. m.

W. y. h. f. l. d. 2 in 10⁶; 2 in 10⁶ of R. y. f. - m. m.

Elster & Sittel 52 p. 433 (1894) 1 Teil



folgt dasselbe

es ist B ~ 8 Rb oder K [e d g v

Mane & Petrolen p]

es eracnirt, d H₂ (s. Pol. d) geht s e v 130

es A d is d - gran st (s. gelb)

Aus s. destilliert es s. D. A s ; p Gp - 220 d n m.

zusammen bei Rb geht d e g d ~ 8 Cr a A Kott. (mit l. d. d.)

2

23 d d d s R Cr (ohne l. d. d.)

Cr e 7 - 20.

Siehe M. f. m. v. K

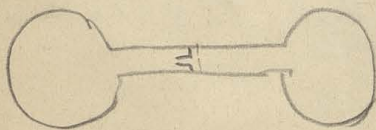
Rb g b. d. s. s. l. b.

K, Na

Man

Ende mit 2. E. s. p. d.
Pt Kott.

Seite 57 p. 23



für flüssige Analyse s. Lsg. K + Na

P. d. c. v. d. s. C. w. s. f.

es e. polaris. d

es e. d. d. d. d.

Seite 46 p. 284

v. s. v. K, Na, K + Na
p. d. s. d. d.

Rued. Dache p 47

the Nov 71

The secret of the Brown movement

14

Nov 1827

1828

spherical $\frac{1}{20000} - \frac{1}{30000}$

all sorts of stuff, independently of currents

indp of heat, light, of gravity (if light particles)

John Burckhardt 1867:

Ch. Wiener no attraction for; no drag of top, no evaporation; property of fluid itself

Esner: only light & heat: fly in air only scarcely any motion, but clearly in 50°

1). becomes heightened by light & heat (is still radiant as condensed heat)

2). in a swift lighter fluid the mol do not sink to the bottom, but

overcome the force of gravitation & spread out equally through the fluid

3). the velocity of this scattering is as the intensity of the mol. movement influenced by light & heat.

F. Schultze: Such finely dev. subst. as exhibit the Brown mov. remain suspended in pure water and other fluids for days, weeks & months

p 83. Wiener no motion which cause, but seems to have in mind: the mobility becomes nearly 2

Hornself: electric currents led through: no effect

Effect of gravity apparent with ~~Esner~~ but not with cochineal

Cochineal-carmin much superior to any other also to Gamboge (Gamboge)

because of fine division

the more vivid, the smaller the particles, wonderous in effect of mutual gravitation

No influence of magnetic field except iron

p 86: The motion by currents caused by heat can be differentiated from Brownian mov. and by gravity

No influence of heat nor light, if even intense, still it cannot be the cause of the movement.

Wien's theory (red case) not to be upheld: ref or no det. glass between source of light & -- no effect

By the freezing point unchanged movement.

Have not mechanical shocks possibly arising by expansion

~~from~~ for ~~the~~ weeks
Kept in darkness
the middle day
through: unchanged

i. fluid moves them

In dark & ^{fixed} volatile "as far as my experience" no movement

p. 107 Due to ^{molecular} repulsion of molecules of water

Andersson I. p. 508. Strong Frankfortstad 265 p. Dielectric

or very slight only;

in 1/2 cc of 1/2 Dielectric. ~ : Pierce Phys. Rev. 2 p. 99 (1894)

I p. 780 Eckardt Rubidium 2nd temp 37.80

Kel. Temp. here in Schmelze: 0.01657 cm³ pro 1 gr. Rb. * 0.01393 Cannon

Such Andelings coffee.

Pierce Wied. Ann 66 p. 353, 545 (1898)

Anders Phys. Z. I p. 161 (1899)

Anders Ann I p. 566

} Electric Th. der Metalle

Leewards, Steph Ray, Duffin & others who sup. the to be long matter

1827. Dancer

1829 Dancer

put $\frac{1}{20000} - \frac{1}{20000}$ inch
remain active consid. time if nearly the same specific gravity as liquid

9 (1870) & 78 Juvons

solutes, esp. powdered quartz } all run to -

charcoal, red P, Sb, S

metalloxides, earthy salts (CO_2)

apparent somewhat less active

but varying liquids more effect

pure water highest effect, all acids, alkalis, salts tended to diminish the more

closely connected with suspension of fine powder in water

Clay & powdered glass which are most active are also capable of remaining long

in suspension; all acids etc. - also power mentioned here to precipitate

on other sides
from organic extraordinary power of exactly the same amount suspension matter

also maintaining powder in suspension (ink)

the motion prevents the particles from aggregating - & thus overcoming the resistance of the liquid

ascribes the cause to electricity

Analogy with Smoot's machine

(only with pure water, any carbon purity)

except NH_3

↑
did not stop movement
nor precipitate

also BO_3

but discrepancy with acetic acid

does not conduct, but causes precipit.

NaSiO_3 increases movement, ~~not~~ not conductivity

probably inverse phenomenon of osmosis [Wiedemann's experiment]

Gauss p 82:

important is spherical form

close to move when ground on the plate

no chemical cause: diamond dust, graphite etc. active

no electricity: no alteration when exposed to electrical influence

perhaps changes of temperature

Quincke Wiedemann 35 p 580 (1888)

8 para. describing an experiment. about 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000

Grade 7 p. 57, 65, 87, 89, 92, 93, 95

631
701

For Schultze Pogg. Ann. 129 p 366 (1866) v. Sedimentation & rocks

Quincke p 20

v. p 216 & p 121 on way on & p.
v. cell & p 216 on way

Staley Jones inexact, et ça toujours de part. en part, quelquefois en grand nombre, qui continuent à maintenir le mouvement

fluctuation d'après Blass; et ça toujours une quantité de part. très petite entre des grandes, qui s'y réunissent en produisant la fluctuation

Il maintient (ann. 4). modifiée: 1. force régulière près de la paroi

2. impulsion et influence des parties voisines

le mouvement brownien est un phénomène capillaire

e

Maltres Ann. Chim. Phys. 1 (1854) p. 559

Soy: mouv. mol. coordonnés dans les lq. pour esp. 1^{re}
mais indép. pour des distances plus grandes

même cette hypothèse impossible

Commissary: probab. que ce soit due au mouvement capillaire
mais le mouvement capillaire dans les liquides est une hypothèse
obscure d'eau avec de poussière, quelquefois avec de l'eau
eau bouillie pendant 1 heure, montrant le mouvement

les particules près de la surface mouvement ralentie, viscosité superficielle?

~~se ressemblent en~~
flexions détruit le mouv., mais des fibres peuvent le maintenir

Les sel marin dissous était le centre d'un rayonnement, des courants qui déplaçaient
le champ de vision; après ça le fond est tapissé par une multitude de particules
qui ont été posées là (p. 569) mais il y a toujours ^{et en} grand nombre qui
commencent à se mouvoir après la dissolution.

la présence de l'air purifie la plupart des particules

l'eau est enclin à penser que l'électrolyse

^{l'eau} exerce de poids, forces hydrodynamiques, fortement intervenant

tension superficielle (état le même autour du corps, son effet nul)

mais cet équilibre de t. s. cesse d'exister bien 1). quand il y a traces de

matière étrangère sur le corps 2). quand ses pores sont pleins de gaz

3). s'il y a des traces pleins de vapeur du même liquide 4). si le liquide près du corps est saturé.

effets de mouvements d'après Kirchhoff pour un corps solide!

1). mouvement helicoïdal

2). rotation

3). mouvement périodique

Gouy: C.R.

ne pas confondre les parts en suspension avec celles sur les parois, en général adhérentes et immobiles. (Ces parts (gommifortes) s'adhèrent pas à la paroi, même déposées, et montent dans le ménisque.

emplis de cellules épaisses 0'1 - 0'2 mm, fermes par vernis convenable

certaines acides ... pour éviter : c'est une illusion partielle à

remonter. Les corps jouissent de la propriété de floquer qui se déposent

mais le partant qui rest en susp. s'agitent comme dans l'eau pure

des corps qui ne forment pas des flocons (gommifortes) tout se passe comme dans l'eau pure.

17
eau, solutions aqueuses, acides, alcools, éthers, carbures d'hydrogène, essences
toujours mouvant

les liquides de faible viscosité semblent comme l'eau

visqueux plus forte

simples très faible mais encore appréciable (huiles
glycères, H_2SO_4)

aussi bulles gazeuses

Le point le plus important est la régularité du phénomène
Des milliers de particules ont été examinées et dans aucun cas on
n'a vu une particule en susp. qui n'offrit pas le mouvement habituel, avec son
intensité ordinaire, en rapport à la grosseur de la particule.

ce n'est pas due à causes extérieures, accidentselles

1). pour ces observations : sous sol, pla de mercure immobile

2). bain d'eau, temp. const.

les courants produisent de mouvements d'ensemble ne ressemblant en
rien à l'agitation individuelle qui caractérise le m. br.

3). lumière ? variant de couleur et l'intensité 1 --- : 1000
aucune diff. appréc.

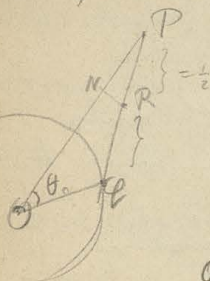
4). pas de charge ~~de~~ pas d'une fort aimant

les parts de même grosseur mais de nature diverse, solides, liquides, gazeuses
sont animées de mouvements peu différents : cause pas dans ces partic.
mais dans le liq. lui-même, le part servant à rendre visible l'agitation
interne du liquide qui les entraîne. Un des caractères essentiels : accroissent

et toutes quelques micro
secondes quand le premier donne une
// laisse le m. br. seul de tous les ph. nous rend visible
un état constant d'agitation interne

Jears

Usually assumed: every coll. erases out the past history of the mol.



Maxwell I p. 378: if centre at rest, all dir. equally possible

∴ if two mol. collide in any way: expectation of velocity of either = vel. of centre of gravity of the two

OP
 OQ } vel. before coll.

OR = exp.

On average:

$$\alpha = \frac{\int_0^\pi OM \cdot PQ \cdot \sin \theta \, d\theta}{\int_0^\pi PQ \cdot \sin \theta \, d\theta}$$

[because number of coll. ∝ to relative vel.]

$$OM = \frac{1}{2}(OP + OM) = \frac{1}{2}(a + b \cos \theta) = \frac{1}{4}a(3a^2 + b^2 - r^2)$$

$$r \, dr = ab \sin \theta \, d\theta$$

$$\therefore \alpha = \frac{\int_{ab}^{3a^2+b^2-r^2} r \, dr}{\int_{ab}^{3a^2+b^2-r^2} 4ar \, dr} = \frac{15a^4 + b^4}{10a(3a^2 + b^2)} \quad a > b$$

$$\frac{a(5b^2 + 3a^2)}{5(3b^2 + a^2)} \quad b > a$$

$$\frac{b}{a} = 0 \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad 1 \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad \infty$$

$$\frac{\alpha}{a} = 0.5 \quad .973 \quad .900 \quad .868 \quad .853 \quad .843 \quad .833$$

original velocity persists

$\frac{\alpha}{a}$ = persistence

Averaging over all possible values for the colliding molecules

proportion of coll. such that $\frac{\text{greater vel.}}{\text{less vel.}} = k \dots k \, dk \, (k > 1)$

$$= \frac{5k(3k+1)}{\sqrt{2}(1+k)^{\frac{7}{2}}} dk \leftarrow$$

values of resist. for the two mol. totting part:

$$\frac{15k^4 + 1}{10k^2(3k+1)}$$

$$\frac{5k^4 + 1}{5(3k+1)}$$

mean persistence for the two : $= \frac{25k^4 + 6k^2 + 1}{20k^2(3k+1)}$

multiply this by $\int_{k=1}^{\infty}$ and

mean persist of all vel. after coll.

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{(25k^4 + 6k^2 + 1)}{\sqrt{2} (1+k)^{7/2}} dk =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \log(\sqrt{2} + 1) \right) = .406$$

"roughly speaking" a mol. which has travelled a dist. ξ in given direction since its last coll. may be expected to have travelled $\theta \xi$ on its previous free path, $\theta^2 \xi$ on the free path preceding this etc.

"suppose to have travelled a total dist. $\xi + \theta \xi + \theta^2 \xi + \dots = \frac{\xi}{1-\theta}$

$$= 1.684 \xi$$

Thus instead of λ in diffusion 1.684λ

viscosity & cond. differently, quantities changed by collision

assuming $\frac{1}{2}$ to the collision

$$\xi + \frac{1}{2} \theta \xi + \frac{1}{4} \theta^2 \xi + \dots = \frac{\xi}{1-\frac{\theta}{2}}$$

$$= 1.2547 \xi$$

Negle p 389

in Luff. tansende Numbden 2. Numb 12

$r = 0.0005 \text{ mm}$ (Numb. 100000) $\text{gewicht} = \frac{1 \text{ gr.}}{50000000000000}$

$\text{gewicht.} = 0.002 \text{ mm}$

W.D. in Luff. 1. Numb. nel argenteum f. Co. 12 9 9 9
 nel Luff. 2. Numb. nel argenteum f. Co. 12 9 9 9

nel Luff. 3. Numb. nel argenteum f. Co. 12 9 9 9

$\frac{m}{M} = \frac{10^{-10}}{27} \cdot 10^5 = \frac{10^{-5}}{27}$
 $6^3 = 216$

nel Luff. 4. Numb. nel argenteum f. Co. 12 9 9 9

nel Luff. 5. Numb. nel argenteum f. Co. 12 9 9 9

0.0000002 mm

$\frac{2a \cdot v}{a+b}$

Cantroni Rend. Ist. Lomb. 22 p. 152 (1889)

Red. 11 Sony 1868

motion tanto più diretta quanta minore la velocità propria delle particelle relative
 rispetto a quella del liquido, che è quanto dire: in ~~una~~ combustione alle
 differenze fra le loro velocità termiche molecolari, le quali velocità secondo
 DuLong ~~si~~ ^{sono} inversamente proporzionali alle $\sqrt{\text{massa molecolare}}$

metalli volatili dai ossidi, Ag, Cu, Fe,

Pb, 12, Au, Pt

S, C di ossigeno

H_2I_2 , H_2O_2 , PbO , PbCO_3 , CaSn , H_2O_3 ^{colorato verde} 19
 LiClO_3 , 2CO_3 , CoO , veng. verde
lun

O_2 CO_2 H_2O Al_2O_3 MnO_2 Et_2O in sol. de Mn e Zn
587^m mole. ife

tutte parti colorate in appoggio della fine la condiz. fisica --
 ste nelle differenti velocità delle molecole di diversi corpi sotto una stessa
 temperatura. Una delle più belle e dovute dimoste. sperimentali dell
 principio della t. mec. del calor.

Cant. R. J. L. 1 p. 56 (1862)

penso che il moto di danza possa attribuirsi alle differenti velocità
 che esser devono sia in codeste parti che sia nelle molecole del liq. che le
 intan d'ogni banda. Dovrebbero esser più estesi quanto maggiori le
 differenze nella veloc. mole. del liq. e del sol. cioè nelle rispettive loro
 colorate sp. che a pos.

1/250000 ca se es. (se es. es) / 1/100000 ca per Macdonald

2 f 2 micrometri ~ 1/250000 ca 1/100000 ca ! con 1/250000 ca

Rotazione colorate (per poteri) tutte ~~per~~ (69/100000 !)

f. 65
 pare anzi che punto loro in antenore innotanti nel liq. ma dovute a punto
 loro stato di ass. innotanti

l'ister ~~apparenza~~ di prova del loro stato di ass. innotanti

renuait des traces chimiques des Paps. Paps
 Spring 19. p 204 En la fleur. d. mouton troubles
 2nd sup. 6 p 6th 18th 59th 66th 72th [Tunk, Antropale]

Vraité n'est pas la cause première, car élévation de temp. agit sur quelques
 de beaucoup, sur d'autres presque rien.

Boins Thon tr by 100° — 15°
 200 grains

sel (Schuerr) d'abord flocculation ensuite d'après sédimentation. (2 ptes. dist.)

d. Cr VI 1 p^{re} optiquement vide

p 211 certains auteurs se sont demandé si la formation des troubles n'est pas
 un effet du mouvement brownien (O. Lehmann, Dalka, Holter)
 fait obscure, savoir si le mbr. est en relation avec conduct. élect.

Les susp. à viscosité élevée se clarifient avec plus grande vite. non en sols
 que — à — vitreux (plasma gins) adhérent

↓ Kashi, SiO₂, C, Ca²⁺ collod., H₂S

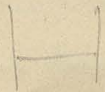
↓ gomme, matière,
 Fehdret collod., Col, Lu, As, St
 sulfure collod.

matrice 5 = 1.0665 20°

tableau des us. dans l'eau



Si trouble descend



↑
 temps ne suffit pas à clarifier

↑
 dans quelques semaines

p 218 Les tr. et le mbr.

sem microscop. 2 particules subondent sans s'écarter

ou compact.

il leur reste une couche liquide qui empêche le contact

sels: ... s'annonçant d'un mouvement de translation, comat de rebondir à b. suite
du choc et forment des chapelets irréguliers qui forment dans la direction
de la diffusion comme emportés par un tourbillon

En un mot: l'électrolyte rend l'agglomération des gouttelettes possible
sans doute paragant les débris de leur dernière couche de liquide et
leur permet de cette façon d'arriver au contact réel.

Dans un large électro

comat

~~comat~~

←

Si O₂ méthyl. ble, naphtol. rth.

S, An, Hg Pt jaunâtre, m. atre, faden

Electrolyte

Le n. le peut se présenter étranger à la persistence des b.

Loty d'Arg. + 256 de quelle grandeur font-ils que sont. Les particules

? d'un corps, qu'on puisse parler d'hétérogénéité, = deux phases
ou bien d'une seule

Handfull R. H. 1895 + 446!

Tait P. & S. 73 p. 21 (1884?)

33 !! Bolton p. 14 22

Maxwell p. 527 & 528 Aug. 1871 & 1872

Ordan Com. 7 p. 177 (1872) Rev. 8 p. 488

Winn 0.001 - 0.002 mm fin 1/2 0.001 mm *el*

0.0006 - 0.0014 mm ² 0.0016 mm

0.0023 0.0005

1/2 1/2

~~0.0014~~ ~~0.0023~~

Dim

1/2 1/2

1/2 1/2

1/2 1/2

young & old in 1872

(1872)

Ordan Com 7 p. 177 Rank, Schuchert

500 p. 17)

15000 v) *el* 2, 1/2

el 2, 1/2

variable

(constant)

1/2 1/2 30-40

el

Gony J. d. R. 7 p. 561

bulles germinales dans minéraux Laperot Tait de géologie p. 549

toute les fois que dimension des bulles < 0.002 mm

littérature microscopique

apparition en principe de l'ovule

Dillman Z. ph. Ch. 1903, 45 p 207

Against Hardy: add. of ~~electro~~ alk. to coll. Pt does ~~not~~ precipitate it very slowly
while sign of pot diff charged

but KCl which does not diminish the pot diff, gives very rapidly
the author concludes the coll. sol. as containing charged particles of the collant
When electrolyte added the coll. collects round + or - ion and is precipitated.

In support: Lindner & Pistor, Gering, Whitting & Ober: effective ion charged
opp. to the collant

and shown by exper. ~~that~~ with BaCl, LiCl, CaCl, KCl

that quantities of these metals carried down by precipitate will vary in the ratio
of their chemical eqvs.

If KCl is used as precipitating electrolyte, acid is not free when coll. into electro-
alkali.

Analogy between regular coll. sol. & mechanical suspension!

J. R. Chem. Abstr. 1903 II 902,

Double neg. in BaCl₂ becomes + charged & other the - ion, leaving the sol.
alkali

What product Poulain is - electroph. & adheres to + ion, rendering the sol. acid.

Orthography of collants: Dillman Z. anorg. Ch. 1904, 39 p 121

1631 2nd ed. s. Feklye 1802 1/2 p 20

✓ 2nd ed. s. Feklye

1701 1st ed. s. Feklye 1802 1/2 p 20

1701 1st ed. s. Feklye 1802 1/2 p 20

1701 1st ed.

Reimer. 1st ed. s. Feklye 1802 1/2 p 20

Kreft & Meyer. On the 28 p 2522 (1890)

1897

1897

Anna Toppeda. Rundt. Linner 9 p 354 (1890)

9. 1869. Feklye 20 p 2522 (1890) Coll. of 1st ed.

1869. Feklye 20 p 2522 (1890)

1869. Feklye 20 p 2522 (1890)

1869. Feklye 20 p 2522 (1890)

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1869. Feklye 20 p 2522 (1890)

1869. Feklye 20 p 2522 (1890)

1869. Feklye 20 p 2522 (1890)

17 7-549-560 (1905)

$$\lambda = \frac{RT}{N} v$$

2 Inters. to 69 X cond. $P_2 \Delta \gamma$

$$\sim f \in M_{a+2}(\text{Lew. } \tau, \gamma) \text{, } a \geq \Delta \geq \Delta + 2\Delta$$

$$dm = n \cdot q(\Delta) d\Delta \quad \int q(\Delta) d\Delta = 1$$

$$\varphi(\Delta) = \varphi(-\Delta)$$

Is not:

$v = f(x, t)$ - for ∇ per $\text{Vol} \sim$

with brackets 1891 to 1900

$$f(x, t+\tau) dx = dx \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, t) p(\Delta) d\Delta$$

$$f(x, t) + \tau \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \quad \downarrow \quad f(x, t) + \Delta \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\Delta^2}{2!} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}$$

$$f + \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \tau = f \underbrace{\int \psi \, d\Delta}_{=1} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \underbrace{\int \psi \, \Delta \, d\Delta}_{=0} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \omega} \underbrace{\int \psi \, \frac{\Delta^2}{2} \, d\Delta}_{=0}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = D \frac{\partial g}{\partial x}$$

Es. 11th 26th only on the 1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th 10th 11th 12th 13th 14th 15th 16th 17th 18th 19th 20th 21th 22th 23th 24th 25th 26th 27th 28th 29th 30th 31st

[illegible]

Sampson O. Tr. 182 p. 449

p^2 q^2 are the roots of the eqn in λ :

$$\frac{\omega^2}{\lambda-1} + \frac{2\omega}{\lambda} = h^2$$

$$2 = h^2 p q$$

$$\omega = i h \sqrt{(p^2-1)(1-q^2)}$$

supp $p^2 > q^2$

$$u = \frac{V}{2L(p_0)} \frac{q(p^2-1) \sqrt{1-q^2}}{(p^2-q^2) \sqrt{p^2-1}}$$

$$W = \frac{V}{2L(p_0)} \left\{ \frac{1+p_0^2}{2} \log \frac{p+1}{p-1} + \frac{(q^2-1) \sqrt{1-q^2}}{p^2 q^2} 2L(p_0) \right\} \quad (21)$$

$$L(p_0) = \frac{p_0+1}{2} \log \frac{p_0+1}{p_0-1} - \frac{p_0^2}{2}$$

Gruber Ann 14 p. 742 Reckonard

Rechy 8

$$O_2: 16.75 = 2023.10^{-7}$$

$$99.74 = 2485$$

$$185.8 = 2885$$

for Southland $\gamma_0 = 4. \frac{1759 (H_2 C)}{11 \frac{C}{\theta}}$

2025

0.8143

$11 \frac{C}{\theta}$

2475

0.7174

$\Delta = 0.00367$

2873

$\theta = \text{temp. Cels.}$

$\theta = \text{abs. temp.}$

$$H_2: 14.50 = 877.10^{-7}$$

$$100.5 \quad 1046$$

$$184.2 \quad 1212$$

874

1050

1203

n

0.6723

0.7175

$C = 83$

$$\gamma_0 = 841.10^{-7}$$

Reckonard's product $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \gamma_0 = 1326.10^{-7} \\ C = 138 \end{array} \right.$

$$\gamma_0 = \gamma_0 (1 + \Delta \theta)^2$$

Chem. N₂:

15.4	1747	$\cdot 10^{-7}$	n	1749	$C = 413$
100.08	2123		0.7564	2125	
1827	2458		0.7518	2452	$\gamma_0 = 1674 \cdot 10^{-7}$

7. 201
Schmidt Sp. & A. & He

13p 770 Koll. 2m Feld d. Schichten

f. 320 Doppel / cm, für 18 cm für f. f. 6⁰ 23

6p. 302 Schichten n. y. & He & ~~XXXX~~ p. 2m

Rayleigh 0.96 rel. f.

$C = 722$ $n = 0.681$ (Lithium)

He $\sqrt{}$ 1.25 M. % M.

$\gamma = 15.3$	$\gamma = 1969$	$\cdot 10^{-7}$	n	ber	$\gamma_0 = 1091 \cdot 10^{-7}$
95.6	2348		0.6852	1967	
184.6	2699		0.6771	2353	$C = 203$
				2697	

Sp. 73 $\sqrt{}$ 20 1/2 !!

5p. 120 Schichten A.

Rayleigh 9.21

$n = 0.815$

94.7	2203	$\cdot 10^{-7}$	ber	2208
95.7	2741			2733
103.7	3221			3224
				$\gamma_0 = 2104 \cdot 10^{-7}$
				$C = 169.9$

Reinigung von Glas / PLTRA:

1). Natrium, sehr ACH.

2). Königswasser

3). hypochlorit K.

4). H₂O

5). trock. Luft

27-

H. B. v. d. N. S. de G. de G. de G. de G.

$$\frac{K}{\delta} = 0.7099 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ für } T = 291$$

$$= \frac{1}{3T} \left(\frac{m_H u_H^2}{e} \right)^2$$

II p 102 Wobly - Gabeln 8 Stk 10

2 inner Vögel. 1st 1st kommt noch sehr V. Chatterton



$\frac{H_2}{\lambda}$	$\frac{L_{\text{up}}}{1.83}$	$\frac{H_2}{5.70}$
-----------------------	------------------------------	--------------------

(18 p. 847) *Stemata* L., *Stemata* v

Schwarze 9 p. 203 Versuch 2 Asche des U. & Schmelze

Luft 0.00005690

A 0 3894

3386

$$k = \begin{matrix} 2.501 \\ 2.587 \end{matrix} \quad \text{3cv}$$

Winkeln 0. 568
2. 56

Temp. wiff. 0-100°
J

$$C_v A = \frac{0.1233}{4.667} = 0.0264$$

$$C_{0Ac} = 0.7142$$

Rechnung des Hells N Stefan-Maxwell E. $k_p = 0.000028$

I
eloc: 0.4038

II
04014

I
eloc: 23.71m
II
15.054

$\gamma = 100.4$
 81
 65.6
 49
 35.8
 22.8
 9.6
 5.2
 1.8
 0.6

3025
 3019
 3027
 3037
 3025
 30235
 30095
 30045
 2810
 2554

3770¹¹⁹
 37795
 3779
 3518

Temp wpt Luft $\gamma = 0.00253$

Stellen 281
 Winkel 190
 2. Stelle 196

A 0.00260

He 318
 00
 He: 70.9 001801
 56 1803
 1805: 47.8 1817
 42.1 1801
 37.7 1775
 24.2 { 27.9 1712
 20.6 1716
 15.8 1676

2351
 2380
 2326
 2322

132
 2344
 2043

1805
 1676
 0.0129

129: 1805 = 0.07

$\gamma = \frac{10}{0.2} = \gamma 50 = \frac{17.23 - 0.02}{0.07}$
 $= 0.12 \cdot 0.046$
 $= 0.0055$

$\frac{15.8}{760} =$

$\gamma = 0.0001 \cdot \frac{760}{p}$

Egon Müller 60 p. 82

Vinkel 0.00052
 555
 571 (Kette)
 5689

KW 492
 Seite 484

28
 157 (48)
 159 (157)

577 Seite 557

Echleimstein 562

je Winkel 0.00277 Seite 0.0018
 0.0208

Erden 204
 190

Schleim 281

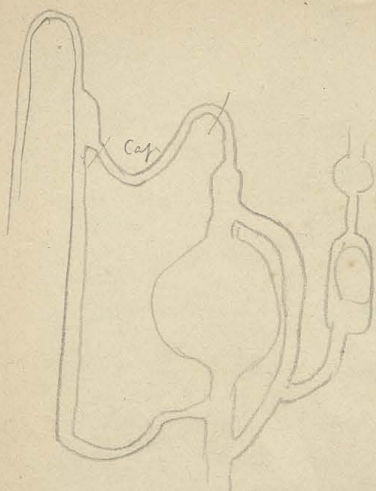
			Winkel	$\frac{E_F}{E_t}$
rel. volum	H ₂	7.13	6.33	0.393
	CO ₂	0.709	0.609	0.5536 0.000722
	N ₂ O	0.734	0.671	0.534
	CH ₄	0.890	0.796	0.621
	NH ₃	1.297	0.915	0.556
	CH ₄	1.659	1.246	0.524

$$k = \frac{\sigma}{2} \mu C \left[E_F + \frac{3}{13} E_i \right]$$

bricks



Support



1/4

57 p. 24

Long 1/2 x 1/2 = Containing 1/2 of 1/2

generally,

Lamson p 451 (3):
$$\underbrace{\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial w^2} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z^2} - \frac{1}{w} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial w}}_{D\psi} = -2\pi\omega$$

~~Eq~~

$$D\psi = \frac{w}{r^2} \nabla^2 \frac{\sin \psi}{w} \psi \quad \parallel \nabla^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial w^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} + \frac{1}{w} \frac{\partial}{\partial w} + \frac{1}{w^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \phi^2}$$

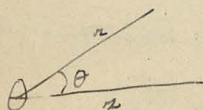
$$\therefore \psi = \psi_0 + \frac{w}{2\pi\omega} \iiint \frac{\omega' \psi' dx' dy' dz'}{z}$$

Circulation in any ~~elementary~~ circuit drawn in a meridional plane:

$$- \iint \frac{1}{w} D\psi \, dw \, dz \quad \text{--- (5)}$$

which can be applied for transformation to other coords

for polar coord.



~~velocity~~ velocity $\parallel r$: $\ominus = - \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \theta}$
 $\parallel z$: $R = \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \theta}$

$$D\psi = \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1 - \cos^2 \theta}{r} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \cos \theta}$$

For potential motion:

$D\psi = 0$

$\psi = -2\pi r^2$

(1)

Analogy to ocean tides ($\psi = -\frac{r^2}{r}$)

$$\sqrt{r_0^2 - 2rr_0 \cos \theta + r^2} = - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{r^n}{r_0^{n+1}} J_n(\cos \theta) \quad \text{or} \quad \sum \frac{r_0^n}{r^{n+1}} J_n(\cos \theta)$$

$$(1 - \mu^2) \frac{\partial^2 J_n}{\partial \mu^2} + n(n-1) J_n = 0$$

~~$$\mu = \frac{r}{r_0} \cos \theta$$~~

Trans motion within hyperboloid: $\psi = V h \dot{\rho}$

Rotational motion

$$\frac{d\psi}{dt} = v \dot{\rho} \quad \frac{d\psi}{dt} = v \dot{\rho} \quad \frac{d\psi}{dt} = v \dot{\rho}$$

$$D^2 \psi = \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dt} D\psi \quad \text{Laplace's well known equation (Cantabrigia Tr. 9 p. 2)}$$

Steady motion:

$$D\psi = V \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} (3e) \text{ p. 494}$$

$$D^2 V = 0$$

~~p. 497~~

p. 497

$$\begin{aligned} z &= h + p \\ \bar{\omega} &= i h \sqrt{(1-p)(1-p)} \end{aligned}$$

where we shall suppose $|p| > |p'|$
and by an arbitrary convention p to change sign with 2

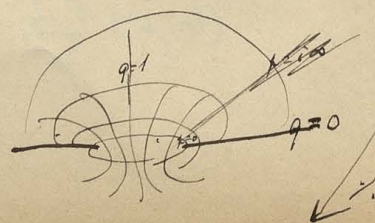
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Velocity } \parallel \text{ to } p: \quad P &= \frac{1}{h\bar{\omega}} \sqrt{\frac{1-p^2}{p^2-1}} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial p} \\ p: \quad \varphi &= -\frac{1}{h\bar{\omega}} \sqrt{\frac{1-p^2}{p^2-1}} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial p} \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} (51)$$

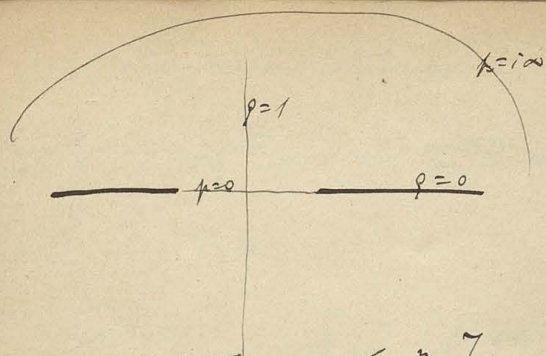
$$D\psi = -\frac{1}{h^2(p^2-p'^2)} \left[(1-p^2) \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial p^2} - (1-p'^2) \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial p'^2} \right] \quad (6a)$$

p, p' are the reciprocals of the eccentricities of the generating curves
Planetary spheres and hyperboloids of one sheet: $-h^2 =$ square of radius of focal circle
in plane of symmetry

$$\begin{aligned} p &= \frac{\sqrt{e^2-1}}{e} & e &= \text{eccentricity of primary el.} \\ p' & & & \text{ring of foci} & \text{infinity} & \text{hyp} \end{aligned}$$

\therefore for planetary spheres: $0 < p < 1$ axis
plane of symmetry beyond focal circle
 $0 < p' < 1$





everywhere on the imaginary axis

$$R = \sqrt{1-2\alpha x + x^2} = - \sum \alpha^n J_n(2) \quad (8)$$

$$J_n(2) = \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot \dots (2n-3)}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot \dots n} \left[x^n - \frac{n(n-1)}{2(2n-3)} x^{n-2} + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)(n-3)}{2 \cdot 4 (2n-3)(2n-5)} x^{n-4} - \dots \right]$$

the series only with x^1 or x^0

2 exceptional cases: $J_0(2) = 2$
 $J_1(2) = -1$

$$\frac{\partial J_n(x)}{\partial x} = P_{n-1}(x) \quad (18)$$

$$J_n = \frac{1}{n!} \frac{\partial^{n-2}}{\partial x^2} \left(\frac{x^{n-1}}{2} \right)^{2-1} \quad (\text{Heine §7}) \quad (12)$$

$$J_n(\pm 1) = 0 \quad (460)$$

$$x^2 J_n(x) = \delta J_{n+2} + \epsilon J_n + \zeta J_{n-2} \quad (17) \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \delta = \frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{(2n+1)(2n-1)} \\ \epsilon = - \\ \zeta = \end{array} \right)$$

$$(1-x^2) \frac{\partial^2 J_n(x)}{\partial x^2} + n(n-1) J_n(x) = 0$$

$$J_n(x) = \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot \dots (2n-3)}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot \dots n} P_{n-1}(x)$$

Heine Cap III §30-33 Cap IV

$$\frac{\partial^2 J_n(x)}{\partial x^2} = - \frac{n(n-1)}{1-x^2} J_n(x)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 J_m(x)}{\partial x^2} = - \frac{m(m-1)}{1-x^2} J_m(x)$$

$$\left[J_m \frac{\partial J_n}{\partial x} - J_n \frac{\partial J_m}{\partial x} \right]_{-1}^{+1} = (m-n)(m+n-1) \int_{-1}^{+1} \frac{J_m J_n}{1-x^2} dx$$

$$\int_{-1}^{+1} \frac{J_m J_n}{1-x^2} dx = 0 \quad m \geq n$$

$$\int_{-1}^{+1} \frac{J_m J_n}{1-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2n-1} \left[\frac{\partial J_n}{\partial x} P_{n-1} \right]_{-1}^{+1}$$

if n positive integer

$$= \frac{2}{n(n-1)(2n-1)} \quad (23)$$

If we have $\varphi(x)$ vanishing for $x = \pm 1$ we can find a linear function:

$$\sum_2^{\infty} A_n T_n(x) = \varphi(x) \quad \text{for all values between } \pm 1 \quad (\text{Rayleigh, Sound, ch. 6})$$

$$A_n = \frac{\int_{-1}^{+1} dx \varphi(x) \frac{T_n(x)}{1-x^2}}{\int_{-1}^{+1} dx \frac{T_n(x) T_n(x)}{1-x^2}}$$

When n is positive integer:

(25A)

$$x^n = \frac{n!}{1 \cdot 3 \dots 2n-1} \left[(2n-1) T_n + (2n-5) \frac{2n-1}{2} T_{n-2} + (2n-9) \frac{(2n-1)(2n-3)}{2 \cdot 4} T_{n-4} + \dots \right]$$

$$f: F(x) = c_0 + c_1 x + c_2 x^2 + \dots$$

$$= b_0 T_0 + b_1 T_1 + b_2 T_2 + \dots$$

$$b_n = \frac{n!}{1 \cdot 3 \dots 2n-1} \left[c_n + \frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2(2n+1)} c_{n+2} + \frac{(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)(n+4)}{2 \cdot 4 (2n+1)(2n+3)} c_{n+4} + \dots \right] \quad (25B)$$

$n \geq 2$

$$-b_0 + b_1 = F(1)$$

$$-b_0 - b_1 = F(-1)$$

(from §16)

For second solution of $(1-y^2) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} + y(2-y^2) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$:

$$\text{for } y \geq 1 \quad H_n(x) = \frac{1}{2} T_n(x) \log \frac{x+1}{x-1} - \sum_{r=0}^{n-1} \frac{2(2n-4r+1)}{(2r-1)(n-2)} \left[1 - \frac{(2r)(n-2)}{n(n-1)} \right] T_{n-2r+1}$$

$H_n(x)$ = rational integral function
of x , of degree $(n-1)$

(44)

$$(1-r^2) \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial r^2} - (1-r^2) \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial \theta^2} = 0$$

31

Any function of coord. which remains everywhere finite may be expressed by

$$\psi = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} J_n(r) f_n(\theta)$$

On substituting:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} J_n \left[(1-r^2) \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial r^2} + n(n-1)f \right] = 0$$

$\therefore = 0$

$$\therefore \psi = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} J_n(r) [A_n J_n(\theta) + B_n H_n(\theta)]$$

If n is positive, then $J_n(r), J_n(\theta)$ is a rational function of θ, ω , of degree n

$$(1-r^2) \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial r^2} - (1-r^2) \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial \theta^2} = f_m(r) g_n(\theta)$$

(3c) where $f_m(r), g_n(\theta)$ are linear f. of $J_m(r), H_m(r), J_n(\theta), H_n(\theta)$
 $n \geq 2$

particular integral:

$$\psi = \frac{f_m(r) g_n(\theta)}{(n-m)(n+m-1)}$$

$$(3e): (1-r^2) \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial r^2} - (1-r^2) \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial \theta^2} = -h^2 \sum_0^{\infty} (r^2-r^2) [A_n J_n(r) + B_n H_n(r)] J_n(\theta) \dots (68)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \psi = & C_0 + D_1 r \\ & + J_2(r) [B_2 J_2(\theta) + C_2 J_2(\theta) + D_2 H_2(\theta) + E_2 H_2(\theta)] \\ & + J_3(r) [B_3 + D_3 H_3(\theta) + E_3 H_3(\theta)] \\ & + J_4(r) [B_4 H_4(\theta) + D_4 H_4(\theta) + E_4 H_4(\theta)] \\ & \dots \end{aligned}$$

etc.

Zph. 26 p 433 Rethmann 1861 $\frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{dn}{dt}$ vs α

Synthese. Rethmann (p. 100) $\frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{dn}{dt}$ vs α (p. 120)

Übersättigung? Keim bei krit. Temp. \rightarrow Ostwald: Zuck. d. d. G. 2. B. II 2 34p
 bei krit. Temp. \rightarrow Temp. (Hank 20 m)

Veränderung im Temperaturgebiet

Rethmann. $\frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{dn}{dt}$: Opaleszenz; $\frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{dn}{dt}$ vs α (Hank 20 m) \rightarrow GP

~~Stark~~ $\frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{dn}{dt}$ vs α : Anomalous Diff. 151, 206 (1874)

Zph. 38 p 385 Fick 1855 $\frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{dn}{dt}$ vs α (p. 385)

Ostwald Zuck. II 2 684: Opaleszenz vs α (p. 684)

Trübungswasser - H_2O : 20%

I) $\frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{dn}{dt}$ vs α (Vol., α , n , $\frac{dn}{dt}$, Opaleszenz)

II) Versuchs

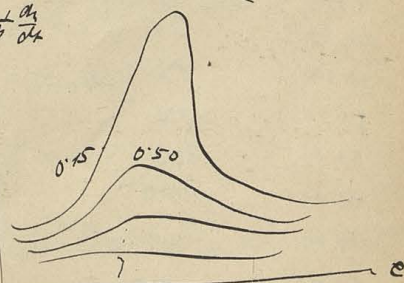
Trübungswasser - H_2O

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{dn}{dt} \cdot 100$$

Stärke von $\frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{dn}{dt}$

α	Trübungswasser	0.15°	0.50°	2.50°	10°	$\frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{dn}{dt}$
18.99	17.61	3.45	3.40	3.20	2.57	0.1812
23.32	25.74	10.1	6.9	4.0	2.6	0.0286
26.30	25.80	19.4	9.6	4.7	2.8	0.0146
38.60	25.80	34.3	11.6	4.4	3.0	0.0146
41.00	25.77	26.1	9.6	4.2	2.7	0.0146
49.00	25.14	6.0	4.9	3.7	2.7	0.0146

$\eta = \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{dn}{dt}$
 $\frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{dn}{dt}$ vs α
 $\frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{dn}{dt}$ vs α



III) Opaleszenz vs $\frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{dn}{dt}$ Trübungsmessungen

38.60	3.7
25.72	2.078
26.50	2.815
27.75	2.611
30.36	2.358
35.76	2.026
42.62	1.670

Isobetten. - 6720

Märkte v. Sättig.

c	Sättig.	0'04	0'08	0'15	0'50	1'00	
34'06	2'479	13	11	9	4	2'5	} Die Dichte einer äquivalenten Markte haben lassen
36'44	2'488	41	36	22	7'5	3	
38'29	2'477	69	48	29	9'5	4'5	
41'30	2'400	59	43	25'5	7'5	3	
45'37	2'200	10	9	7	3	2	

III. Veranschaulichung

Ermittelt gar keine Anzeichen in der Nähe d. krit. Punktes (bei 0'720)

(Mendys sind die Daten von Isobetten - 6720 sehr wenig veränderlich!)

Phenol - 6720

[Dagegen Phenol - 6720: Mendys ein kleineres Rechn. und für krit. Linie.]

IV. Elster-Zustandspunkt

~~Anzeige~~ ~~Folge~~ zu II: $\frac{1}{h} \frac{dh}{dt}$ 1'91 1'82 1'82 - 1'91 1'95 1'86

c	$\frac{1}{h} \frac{dh}{dt}$	$\frac{1}{h} \frac{dh}{dt}$
18'99	3'0	1'91
24'25	3'4	1'97
32'32	8'7	1'82
36'50	18'0	1'82
38'60	32'0	-
41'00	17'3	1'91
43'00	4'2	1'95
45'92	3'0	1'86

: ganz unmerkliches Maximum

VI. Nachweis der Repräsentation ganz normal nach Risikungsregel // ~~Abnahme~~ für allmählich
Zunahme
Trotz dem Sättigen
so wie langsam mit der Zeit

Thermit & FeS₂ ~~10~~ 100 g. gelbes Eisenpulver

2 ? Stabilität (Rottensack 100 g. Caput)

mit 10 g. Kalk & 10 g. 1/2, 1/3, 1/4, 1/5, 1/10

von 10 g. ~~Stabilität~~ ~~100 g.~~ [10 g. Kalk. 100 g. 1/2, 1/3, 1/4, 1/5, 1/10] 2. Kalk.

10 g. FeS₂ 100 g. gelbes Eisenpulver
er mischt 10 g. 1/2, 1/3, 1/4, 1/5, 1/10
10 g. Kalk & H₂O 100 g.
10 g. 1/2, 1/3, 1/4, 1/5, 1/10
10 g. 1/2, 1/3, 1/4, 1/5, 1/10

Menge 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100

10 g. Kalk - Kalkpulver 100 g. H₂O 100 g. 1/2, 1/3, 1/4, 1/5, 1/10

10 g. 1/2, 1/3, 1/4, 1/5, 1/10 10 g. Kalk (10 g. 1/2, 1/3, 1/4, 1/5, 1/10) 10 g. 1/2, 1/3, 1/4, 1/5, 1/10

10 g. 1/2, 1/3, 1/4, 1/5, 1/10 10 g. 1/2, 1/3, 1/4, 1/5, 1/10

22.65

22.70 23.13 23.62 24.60 27.32

56'26" 53'17" 51'26" 48'22" 41'14"

fest 10 g. Stabilität 10 g. 1/2, 1/3, 1/4, 1/5, 1/10 [10 g. 1/2, 1/3, 1/4, 1/5, 1/10] 10 g. 1/2, 1/3, 1/4, 1/5, 1/10

10 g. 1/2, 1/3, 1/4, 1/5, 1/10 10 g. 1/2, 1/3, 1/4, 1/5, 1/10 (10 g.)

10 g. 1/2, 1/3, 1/4, 1/5, 1/10 10 g. 1/2, 1/3, 1/4, 1/5, 1/10

10 g. 1/2, 1/3, 1/4, 1/5, 1/10 10 g. 1/2, 1/3, 1/4, 1/5, 1/10

10 g.

Heptan - Densität 500, krit. P. 235°

Oberbank & Holzmair, p. 103, v. 10/12, 1876

Grille 81 p. 62
(1876)

$$u = -\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial V}{\partial z}$$

$$v =$$

$$w =$$

$$\Delta \phi = 0$$

$$\Delta U = -\frac{1}{2}, \Delta V = -\frac{1}{2}, \Delta W = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial W}{\partial z} = 0$$

a). $\phi = -g x$

$$\psi = 2y + b$$

b). $\phi = g \arctan \frac{x}{y}$

$$\psi = a + b \log r$$

c). $\phi = \frac{1}{2} x^2$

d). Ellipsoid

OE Meyer & (p. 103) v. 10/12, 1876

Grille 73 p. 31
(1876)

b). $u = \frac{1}{2} \frac{dy}{dx}$ $q = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{dy}{dx}$

$$\Delta \left(\Delta \phi - \frac{1}{2} \frac{dy}{dx} \right) = 0$$

$$\Delta = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$$

$$\Delta \chi = 0$$

$$\chi = \Delta \phi - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t}$$

$$\chi = \chi_1 + \chi_2$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \chi_1 = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial x} \\ \Delta \chi_2 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial \phi_2}{\partial t} \end{array} \right.$$

(1877). 2 = p. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16

if ellipsoid, for the ellipsoid

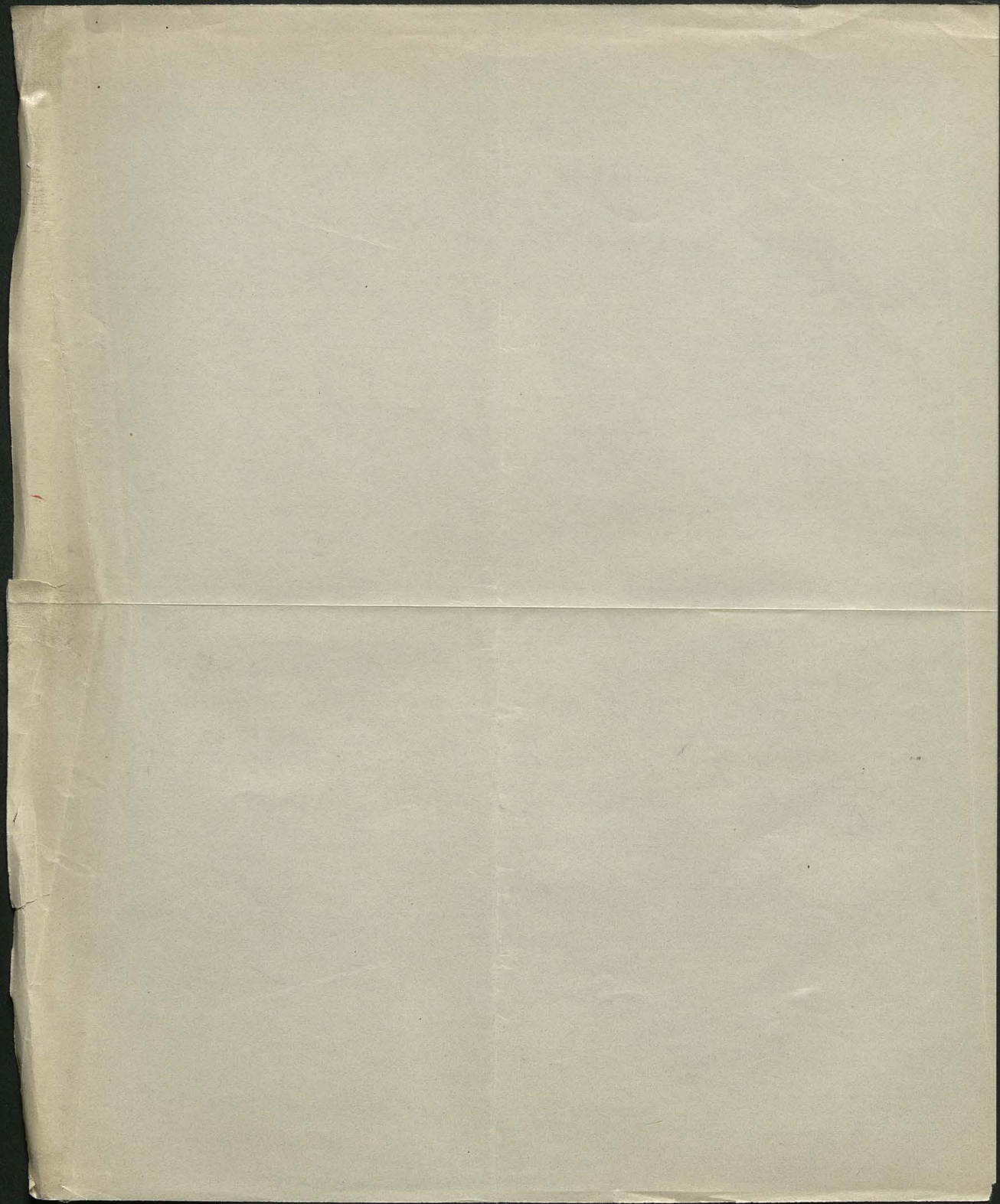
is for the ellipsoid

21
11

Klein-Gordon, p. 13, p. 877-8 (1889)

Schubert-Schubert, p. 13, p. 877-8 (1889)

Klein-Gordon, p. 13, p. 877-8 (1889)



Schmanes Ann Ph 10 p 658, 12 p 186

on distribution on orientation

1) \nearrow Wern M Z. 5 p 332 (1894)

Raybuz Ph M. 34 (1892)

p 481

Drann M Z. 5 p 202 (1894)

Harlock On R.S. 77 A. 575, p 170 (1906).

\swarrow et \searrow sur p 252

explen. térif et dérivées

Autons in Pedmettes, pointant, parce que \pm

\nearrow
sera
donc

} ce n'est pas vrai
toute la ligne 'étalattière'.

2) Schmanes \perp on ne voit pas se former des fils

le moment On continue à l'un

Realin CR 136 137

(141 p 349)

(1893)

(1905)

An

810 m

Englund p 108

0.006 p

0.01

3-4 12058

0.035

1-7

p. An M. 12 p 252 et 26-27 sur \rightarrow N. 12 p 252

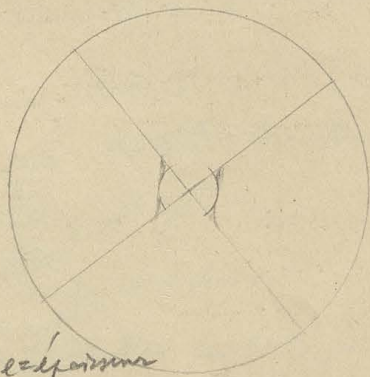
et 12 p 252 et 26-27

et 12 p 252 et 26-27 (regulation). sur 252

22 p 252 et 26-27
et 12 p 252 et 26-27
et 12 p 252 et 26-27
et 12 p 252 et 26-27

méthode Charnier Am. Tourl. 1889

traverse 1) Mire 2) La cuve

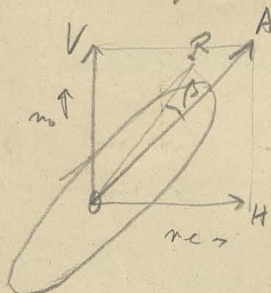


écarts

$$n_e - n_o = \frac{\lambda}{c} \frac{R}{R}$$

3). L'anneau $\frac{\lambda}{2}$ dont d'une des lignes verticales II à la rotation, produit du polaire

4). Analyse à prisme



l'orientation initiale elliptique à axe 45°

après rotation du $\frac{\lambda}{2}$ rectiligne rétabli, dans une des diagonales (OR)

subscript \star : $n_e > n_o$

Quant les points ω et ρ sont choisis

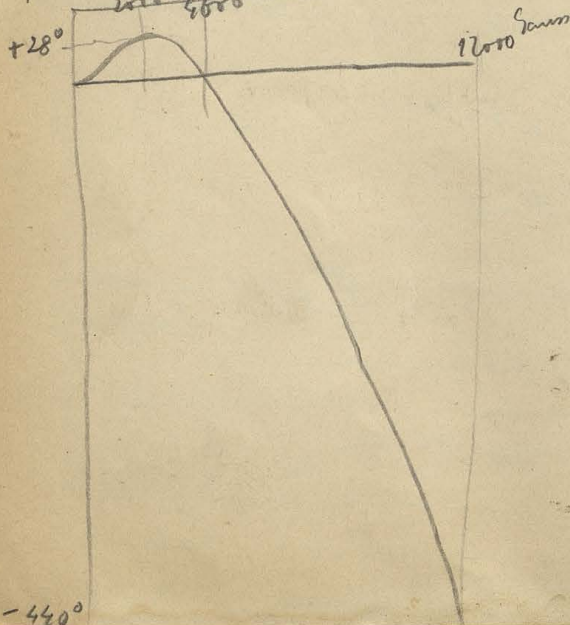
Δ déterminé à quelques 0.0001

En enlevant le $\frac{\lambda}{2}$ le miroir apparaît

est à étudier la rotation biréfringente

Longue d'onde et de la plus compliquée

Fu Mas au miroir 1mm ép.



avec méthode du prisme !

$n_o - n_e$ ca 0.002

↑ pour $H = 16.500$

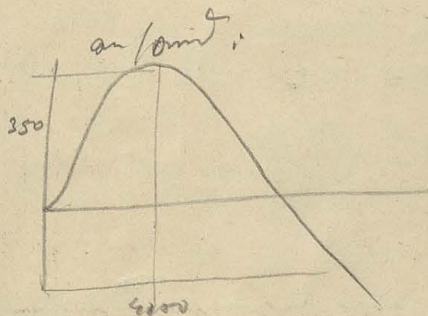
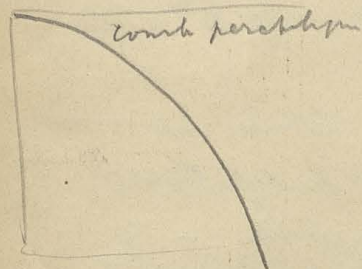
n compris entre

colloïde coagulés placés dans le champ sont instables
et s'en est pas de même lorsque coagulée dans le champ même
elle est plus forte même, est ne disparaît pas avec le champ
bref résistante ; disparaît lentement ou par agitation

Avec liquide laissé au repos plusieurs mois

plus concentrée en bas (en haut $n = 1.3410$ (1.3326 pour H_2O)
vers le point : $n = 1.38$

grains au point se rapprochent à la même vitesse coagulent
à la surface :



deux sortes de particules à \pm charge

d'un côté forme analogue d'hydrogène
avec des champs plus intenses les deux ~~sortes~~ parabolique ne suffisent point saturées!

charge - plus intense, particules plus grosses
inversion par chauffage prolongé

autres solutions



analysé sur papier parcheminé
très facile

hydrogène pur

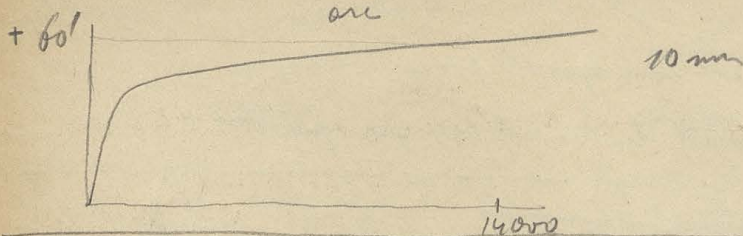
Fur de Prudy

deux fils de fer 3 mm

car distillée

120 V acm

résistance 5 R.



Resli matière devues pulvérisée dans mortier en suspension
crystallines et anisotropes dans des lésures
des

dichroïsme

lumière blanche non polarisée ; après entrée trou de polarisation
(montant orange) (polariseur bleu)

peu de fait bref

C x M : Na_2CO_3 excès (2/100) + $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ diluée to normales
ou très bien lavé à l'eau ; avec lavé à l'eau
solution opalescente avec cristallin qui se manifeste ; bref - (jusqu'à 100°)
croissant avec le temps
peu d'augment

et dichroïsme - analogue

Chaudron R 142 186 x 201 poudre très fine

H, E! toujours bref saturation ; valeurs limites les mêmes !
preuve que la phase orientation

Il au change fur devrait plus abaisser avec H
rotation + dans l'expérience très déviée
rot - propre au coléole même

(n'est pas à la règle
de Vial, digne
de la phase de l'ordre)

dichroïsme circulaire faible

hydrogène infiltration d'immersion réduite !
fluorure (Duland)

Théorie : hétérogénéité névrotique : grandeur de l'objet varie avec l'importance de
 la part (homogène) particulière

I). The changement de distribution

Harlowe : étudie les cabales de Rayleigh : dimension et distance
 retournent vers de H² petites par rapport à et
 et bulbe et droite ces étapes
 les deux des
 sélectionnées

\pm para } C & M n'admettent pas
 dia

II). Orientation

particules ovales allongées H faible angle H²
 fait restrictions
 Suppression l'incision déformée beaucoup plus intense et direction des
 vibrations // l'origine des particules

[dans ce cas bulbe et dichroïsme +

pour expliquer - ↑ : anisotropie des particules
 ce qui est constant dans ce cas les particules ne s'orientent pas
 dans quelques types dans la direction des lignes de force
 donc particules allongées sont anisotropes
 particules des fragments cristallins

10^{-6} ^{1/2} ~~seulement~~

$12 \cdot 10^{-10}$ mol

nombre de coll. 10.000 au large - nombre de coll. entre eux

Poincaré Acta Math 13 p 1-240 (1890) p 67-72

Formule p. 485

CR p 229 C & A (Vollst)

nitrobenzène benz + \approx corré de charge et spin

$4.2 \text{ cm } H = 18500$

$\beta = 36'$ (480)

L'influence du groupement l'écart d'hyppothèse des poussoirs
et comparaison des distances
des points d'impact

parmi les ligands étudiés il y a des types de ligands
représentant les postures ultrarégionales

aussi benzène chloré + nitrobenzène

(CS₂ - 6')

tous les autres +

p 870 proportionnalité \approx H^2 ~~pour~~ minimum

pour $H \geq 31000$

avec des plaques polarisées

plus grande espérance ≈ 60 (nitrobenz)

C₆H₆ 6.24 de nitrobenz

CS₂ - 0.19

au cas des ligands qui se sont
montrés inactifs (H₂O)

mais trou: acetylacétone

Porose Ventile



Richtung von
Ton-Wasserglas-Summe. Druck betragend 11 d. 6. 5 n 200
5 2 1/2 p 220

(Plockman & Dyer. Berlin N 24 August 1892, 3a)

Hancock Results of Tests of Rocks subjected to Combined Stress Phil Mag. 16 p. 720 (1898)

Tension combined with tension pressure, compression

1) Maximum Stress Theory (Amstrong, England)

2) " Strain " (Greenough) Condit, St. Francis, England

3) Maximum Shear Th much more closely fitting than the others
difference between max tension

Siehe Abb. 77
S. 104 R. 104
Phil Mag. 1900

Föppl II p 70 Winkelbrücke: Cornhill, Truse

Föppls Versuche: Druckversuch mit hängenden Probekörpern durch elastischen Druck bei 3500 at.
degen hängend nicht (von Kristalle ungenügender Druck festigkeit)

II 121 (2) = EP d p : Schub festigkeit (für Eisen etc.) = $\frac{1}{2}$ Zug festigkeit

während falls Längsdruck vorhanden ist, Schub = $\frac{1}{14}$ Zug sein müsste
= 0.8

[degen stimmt das mit Annahme (3)!!]

Umrechnungs festigkeit nach Föppls Versuchen = Druck festigkeit

[stimmt mit Annahme (3)!!]

Robert'sche Hypoth. ist etwas allgemeiner als (3) insofern Größe der Festigkeit auch von (kurzen) seitlichen Druck abhängen kann.
aber kommt auf (3) hinaus.

E. Williams Phil Mag. 15 p 81 (1908) On the Rupture of Metals under combined stress.

Tension & hydrost. Pressure: Rocksalt unter Atmosph. pressure 400-900 $\frac{\text{gm}}{\text{mm}^2}$
unter nearly 1000 atmosph. according to Condit 10,000; observed 500-1000 gm

Alum. Wers without pressure 13.6 $\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{mm}^2}$

700 atm. 13.8 "

700 atm = 7 $\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{mm}^2}$

EW Hobson Trs.

Nature p 678 Vol 76
Oct 31 1907

β -Isosamylen

J. Thomson S. Rukman Via Frankfurt Via Am.

Densylalkohol

Mr AE Shipley Dr EW Barnes Mr PV Owen
secretaries

Heptan

Triäthylamin

New & Second hand books from
J. Dole & Co
104 Chancery Rd

Nature p 678 Vol 76
Ph M. 34 p 51 (1892)

1905 { Adithan 1897
1898

Geometrie: Dotta. Zinnels Wd Am 57 p. 985, 793
59, 793; 60 p 392

Pontoni: CR 116, p 1017 (1893)

Hans

~~767~~
Nobis 116, I 467 (1897)

Zustand von Nitroxyd 1907 1897-1903

in Anhang zu Nitroxyd
offenbarungsweise Zust. Prof
d. deutsch. Chem.

* Dr. Seltzer: Die Kolloid Chemie Suppl. f. T. Chem. Zv. d. Kolloid
1907

Kuenen ± 179 ± 182

Reinart J. chem. 60 (1894)

41

Reinart J. chem. 24 x 141 (1857)

~~Rothmund Zph. 26 \pm 946 (1898)~~

~~Oxidation \pm 5~~

~~Freundlander 38 \pm 385 (1900)~~

(Trimethylallyl) = β Isomyl

Amyl \pm Amyl 14.50 (Kuenen. Ann 10 (1902) \pm 560)

Wasser, Trimethylamin 18.70 U Kuenen Ph. M. 6 \pm 677 (1905)

\pm 51.9 \pm 2.9

Propyl \pm Methylalk. 21.15° Rothmund ZPh. 26 \pm 457 (1898)

Pentan " 19.4° Kuenen Ph. M. 6 \pm 677 (1905)

Hexan " 19.4°

Benzol \pm Resorcin 109°

Wasser, Wasser 25.8° (Kuenen. 38.6)

W. King Sieser Lobert. 23

Heptan - Dicyclohexyl 50% : 23.5°

\downarrow
 $n = 1.537$

β -Collidin 6°

(Trimethylpropyl)

Amyl $n = 1.376$ $d = 0.678$

Amyl $n = 1.59$ $d = 1.02$

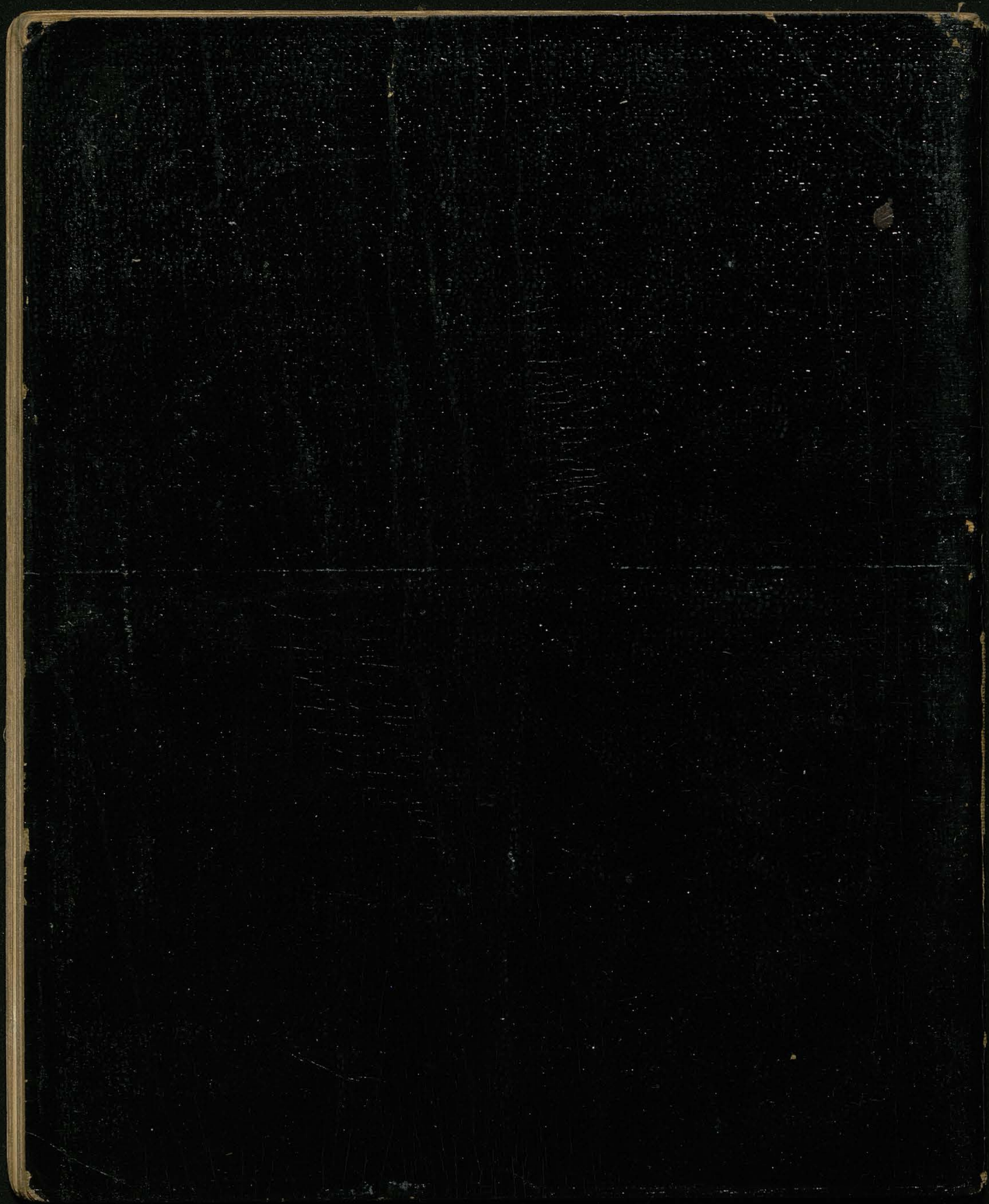
Trimethylamin $n = 1.40$ (F) $d = 0.79$

Isobutyl. $n = 1.39$ $d = 0.95$

Pentan $n = 1.36$ $d = 0.625$

Methylalk. $n = 1.33$ $d = 0.792$

H₂O $n = 1.333$



9410

II

Polthmann Lomoth's Pter: Hun. Ph. 74 p. 528 (1876)	Oryan Phil. 39 (1875)
Sinnel. Coord.	63 p. 397, 679 (1871)
	58 517 (1868)
	Remont. on A. Pter Cant. Ch. Ta XII 3, p. 517 (1878) Sinnel. II p. 713
Spille Kutholz	63 p. 709 (1871)
	Remont. " p. 561 p. 730
Eutopia	66 p. (1870)
	76. (1877)

Wies. p. 57

C.R. 67099

III Remont. G.

Kammholz Inner 96

Fortschritte L I 3464

Fortschritte: L I. 3464

Kollard's Jounan. Ph. M 61 p. 647

Tacheras 2 Ph Ch 39 p. 468

V. H. Tury 2 Ph Ch 39 p. 630

Omni Sess Chin Th. 31 p. I p. 244

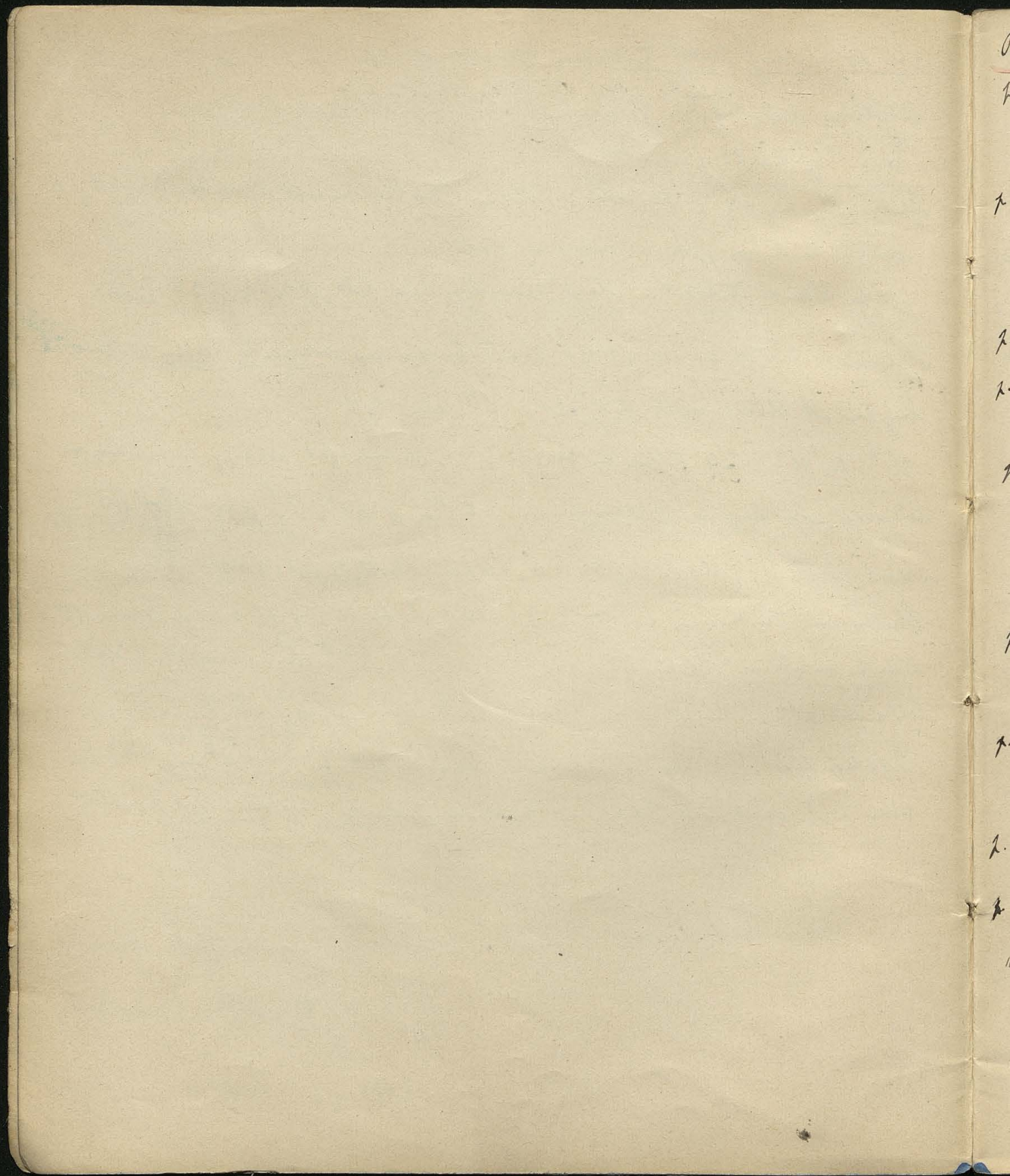
Zottermoos & anogen Kollard's Stuttgart 1901

Urban'si Oproph. etc -- Amodeus nash: Ch XXX p. 526, 608, 787, 883 (1901)

Helmholtz Abhandl 14747

II MC

Karstgen in J. Kollard -- 1892/3



So erhält man - ^{rotte} - ~~rotte~~ wird. An Lösung. Man kann aber durch Dialyse $\text{pH} \approx 0.12\%$ an erhalten. Lössen sich hoch, fälschen ohne erschweren & verändern sich 3 Monate lang gar nicht. An wird gefällt durch Salze, Säuren, Alk. wenn genügend vorhanden. Dabei momentane Blaufärbung, wo schon grüne Stücke. Bei weiterem Zusatz gelbbraun, Niederschlag.

Bei Elektrolyse abwechselnd an + Elektrode als schwarzes Pulver, welches nach Trocknen Metallglanz annimmt. Wird Elektrode mit Ammoniak überdeckt so findet die Niederschlag darauf statt (Unterschied gegen schwarzes Gold).

Liebig's Ann. Chem. 301 p. 29 (1858) | Ztsch. Elektroch. 4 p. 546 (1898)

p. 749 Linberg Koenig'sche geschr. coll. Lösung

Untersuchte Koenig'sche geschr. & koll Eisenlösung, St. Lösung, Eisenlösung und fand dass die in einem Theile angereicherte Koenig'sche nicht durch die geringe Lösung verbreitet, dass daher keine Analogie mit übersättigter Kristall. Lösungen

p. 287 Taylor Fällung von Salzen Journ. ph. Chem. 1 p. 718 (1897)
aus Lösung durch Zusatz von neuen Salzen

p. 472-476 Unterkelly und Kristallisation

Tammann, Fortschritte Ztsch. ph. Ch. 24 p. 152 (1893)

Kristallisation geschr. wächst bei Unterkelly bis zu einem und nimmt weiter wieder ab. Im mittleren Intervall (10-200 $^{\circ}\text{C}$) monoth.

Kristallisationsgeschwindigkeit pro Minute:

P gelb	60 000 mm
Kobalt	570
Doppelung	112
Ammonium	55
Salz	4
Äther	1

Flüssigkeit

Stimmt auch:

Tammann Z. ph. Ch. 23 p. 226

Tammann Mh. der Zerk d. Kryst. Körn von Temp. Zshph Ch 25 p 441 (1888)
mit steigender Unterkühlung wachsen
bei starker Unterk., also rascher Abkühl. erhält man amorphe, glatte Stoffe
während alle Stoffe in diesem Weir.

Kirsten Zph. Ch 25 p 480 (1888). best. T. Ansicht von d. Umst. d. Kryst. Subst.

Zsh p. Ch. 26 p 152 Löslichkeit bestimmung bei dreifacher Lösung

Schann Zph. Ch 25 p 722 (1888) Vib U. Kryst. d. unterkühlten Benzophenons
schloss aus neuen Probe d. da unterkühlte Zustände nicht lobit sind
(Ostwald) sondern metastabil (wie Dampf mit Siedepunkt) ^{best. vortlg!}

p. 142 Lettermann & Reyer J. ph. phys. Ch. 56 p 241 (1888). ^{zur Feinheit} kolloidale Hilfen
0,5 % Lösung Säuren fallen es als milchige Trübung aus, durch Erhitzen zu gelber
Saffran.
Schwache Lösungsversuche durch H₂O.

p. 141 Redwood: Thermodynamik d. Gelling Zph. Ch 24 p 193 (1887)
berechnet Dampfdruck d. Stärke u. findet Kollektanzwert 14374
also C₁₆₁ H₂₇₀ O₁₃₅

p. 643 Stegs Z. einf. Vers. 2. Demonstr. d. Ludwig'schen Phänomens Zph. Ch. 26 p 161 (1888)
= d. Temperaturdifferenz infolge des Konzentrationsunterschied in Fl. welche ein diff. Siedep. ist.
Van't H. Theorie scheint eine Erklärung nicht anzuerkennen?

p. 827 Arrhenius Zph. Ch. 26 p. 187 (1888) Dasselbe. Nach V/H the conc. $\frac{1}{4}$, d. d. d.
haben Versuche bald für die bald kleinere Werte ergeben: 1.057 - 1.456 statt 1.133
+ 50%!

p. 749 Rijers kolloidurchlässige Wände sind nicht "Tonensiebe" (Ostwald) / Cu und - schätz. also

p. 388 Euler Zinnse Reibz. elektrostatische Lösungen Z. d. Ch. 25 p. 536 1898
Säulungen u. s. v. 1898

p. 292 Paschius Versuch & Füllung (Solatium)

p. 20 von Eldik 203 e Kapill. 800 960 1000 & 2 G 1 215 1000

Reibz. von Äthyl & Chloroethyl: Äthyl & 800 1000 1 1000 1000

p. 293 Pockels: H_2O 1 e 1 Solatium 20 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000
(Lith.)₂O, Terpöl, Oliv. öl etc.

p. 294 Kessbrugghe Extr. Ann. v. Ann. 20, 1. 1. 1896

Alle Prinzipien 1 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000

p. 477 Schollgerhand. in Ätherdampf

p. 647 Schwab. d. Schollgerhand. in Ätherdampf

649 Lamb Schollgerhand. in Ätherdampf

393 Schollgerhand. in Ätherdampf

294 Kohn Kohlenmetall d. 8 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000

p. 361 (1898)
1765 Mack C.R. 127 Schollgerhand. in Ätherdampf

Kern Rosin wie Damm ~~schollgerhand.~~ und Dammrosin behauptet
von 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000

Naphthalin, Naphthalamin, Diphenglan, Paratoluidin
bis 2140 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000

p. 1 - 900	1 - 670	1 - 700
485 683	52 - 705	79 64

Enrich
p. 405 & Intimilität dünner Schicht explosiven Faserungen Wien 18 Jan 1897

1). ρ_L , $n \approx 10: 0.22 \text{ mm}$ $\approx 60^\circ$ Sept & 2. Sept

2). $R \propto \sqrt{\rho} [= \text{unverändert}] \text{ proj.}$

3). $\sqrt{\rho} \propto \text{temp}$ $n \approx 20 \text{ m}$

4). Max. ρ $\propto \sqrt{\rho}$ $\rho_{\text{max}}: 1:1$

~~853~~ Herty ρ $\propto \sqrt{\rho}$ $\rho_{\text{max}}: 1:1$ $c = 0.1012 + 0.0506666 t + 0.00163998 t^2$ $\theta = 660^\circ$

750-1000 $c = 0.213$

954-1006 0.218

1050-1200 0.499 das Wahrscheinlich chemische Unveränd.

874 Luma ρ $\propto \sqrt{\rho}$ $\rho_{\text{max}}: 1:1$ $1-1000 \text{ m}$ $5-60^\circ$ N. Chin (4) 5 p. 357 (1897)

878 Coehn & elekt. Wandung d. Kolloide Z. Elektrochem. 4 p. 63 (1898)

Tannin, Carmin, Stärke, Jodstärke wandern zur Anode (Pomp.)

$\rho \propto 16^\circ$ $\rho_{\text{max}}: 1:1$ $\rho_{\text{max}}: 1:1$ $\rho_{\text{max}}: 1:1$

Kolloide u. ρ Metallhydroxyde, $\rho_{\text{max}}: 1:1$ $\rho_{\text{max}}: 1:1$ $\rho_{\text{max}}: 1:1$

6 ρ -Oxyd manchen $\rho_{\text{max}}: 1:1$

882 Pictor & Linder Lösung & Umwandlung III Teil (!) $\rho_{\text{max}}: 1:1$ $\rho_{\text{max}}: 1:1$ $\rho_{\text{max}}: 1:1$

J. Chem Soc. 71 p. 568 (1893)

ρ Kolloide oder Metallhydroxyde $\rho_{\text{max}}: 1:1$ $\rho_{\text{max}}: 1:1$ $\rho_{\text{max}}: 1:1$

ρ Anode, $\rho_{\text{max}}: 1:1$ $\rho_{\text{max}}: 1:1$ $\rho_{\text{max}}: 1:1$

883 Kapillarelektro. (Thom) Nemst Z. Elektrochem. 4 p. 29 (1897)

191 Lachaud Bull. S. Chin (3) 15 p. 1105 (1896) & $\rho_{\text{max}}: 1:1$ $\rho_{\text{max}}: 1:1$ $\rho_{\text{max}}: 1:1$

Separation MgCO_3 , MgO , BaCO_3 , CaCO_3 , Thierkohle (s. $\rho_{\text{max}}: 1:1$) adsorbieren, $\rho_{\text{max}}: 1:1$ $\rho_{\text{max}}: 1:1$

Gelatin, Tannin etc. $\rho_{\text{max}}: 1:1$ $\rho_{\text{max}}: 1:1$ $\rho_{\text{max}}: 1:1$

49

2 Vol.

Rh in Pb 3.04° bi. 500°

pt ~ P6 1'69 490

Am 1m P6 5.03 490

11

1 of 0.72 11

Gr. R.S. 67
T. 201 (1900)

1650

200

257°

0-0000

.0004

0.807

0.03

↓
Lsg. d. P.Diff. von A und B, oder A in C löslich

1835

1
55)

at Work. $p \approx 17.2$ $\gamma = 0.01602$

} all the 1000 letters
 & 1000 papers

26 relax, compress, sp. n pulling etc. etc.

p. 12 Gjeju 8 n y 10 g

$\frac{d}{dt} \log \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) = - \frac{f}{x}$

- my car & car - car 26 88.

Wyatt V. Randall P. Holke Konstitution Lys [Ann Chem 7. 177 461 (1895)]

Ann. Entomol. Soc. 2 p. 278 (1895)] 868 10/2 Estlin, Ramsey & Shields

Guy, Yong & 2 1/2 b. h.

7343 Verschaffelt Cox ~~AD~~ unflingh's Lax

Radi. le Rde 0.0073 mm

CO₂ $t = 20.9$ $h = 4.29$ mm
 15.2 669
 8.9 841
 -24.3 22.37

N₂O: $t = 19.8$ 6.74 mm
 14.4 891
 -24.0 2390

Nach V. d. W. als 2. p. stufe Energie $b = A(1-m)^B$ cu AD, in Σ 2
 (2 p. Cu 13 p. 716) $\Sigma A = 1.934$ $B = 1.374$ cu
 1.945 1.333 N₂O

$\Delta V d W \rightarrow D = \frac{2}{3} \sim$ ~~maximal~~

die diff. Quot. e. mol. stufe. Energie

$\frac{\partial b_m}{\partial t}$ will nach d. Theori (Kennedy, Ormus, VdW, Entropie) $\sim \frac{1}{t} \sim \frac{1}{t^2}$
 $= 2.27 / t$

$\sim \frac{1}{t} \sim \frac{1}{t^2}$

CO₂ $\frac{\partial b_m}{\partial t} = 2.222$ $15.20 - 8.90$
 2.223 $8.9 - -24.30$
 N₂O 2.198 $14.4 - -24.0$

1 p. 6 $\frac{1}{t^2} \sim \frac{1}{t^2}$

767 Boulléviere J. Phys. (3) 5 p. 159 (1896)

ng. n. γ , $\gamma \sim \frac{1}{t}$, $\gamma \sim \frac{1}{t^2}$ $L' = L - \frac{2A}{E p D}$

$\alpha \sim \frac{2A}{E D L}$

speed of sound $\sim \alpha \gamma \sim 10^{-7}$ mm

$\alpha \gamma \sim \frac{1}{t^2}$, $\alpha \gamma \sim \frac{1}{t^2}$

755 Lutharant Viscom 12 gemischten Sesi Phil Mag. 40 p. 421 (1895)

p. 485 Statist. Gedächtnis auf Holzkohle

50

für mechanische Notwendigkeit, gegen Energetik (Symbolismus)

p. 632 Meyer Th. Nr. 91 p. 168 (1871) Mechanik Unkenn

Temp. ändern d. Luft zw. 0° & 100°

[[Dauer des Tönens! (= 20, d. Mus. 5 s!)]

10. 12. 20. 30. 40. 50. 60. 70. 80. 90. 100.
0. 10. 20. 30. 40. 50. 60. 70. 80. 90. 100.
10. 20. 30. 40. 50. 60. 70. 80. 90. 100.
10. 20. 30. 40. 50. 60. 70. 80. 90. 100.

640 Amperes $\frac{C}{2}$ berechnet für CO_2 d. Luft bei 5 h

p. 57 Drossy CR 125 p. 205 (1876)

z. Wärme $\frac{1}{2}$

1600 - 201° 160 - 222° 160 - 264 201 - 222° 222 - 264
0.279 0.300 0.300 0.331 0.324

2. 76 Prolog & Einfluss d. Centrifugalkraft auf chemische Systeme Zph. 17 p. 459 (1895)

2. 684 Weber Wärmeleit. einiger sol. leit. Körper

Normale 0.0054 Quarz 0.01576 Anhydrit 0.00123 Stein 0.0137
Kunde 0.0017 Drossel 0.00317 Gyps (krist.) 0.0009 Gyps natürl. 0.0031
Retortenschale 0.01031

z. Wärme 0.16 - 0.25

2. 863 Trachut Dispersie d. Übersättigung Met. Z. p. 190 (1896)

Wasser mit & Luft & Wilson & 63 p. 200 & 63, p. 200 & 2 = 0.001 r. d. c.

2. 867 Drosselcentri. Verbrennung in verdünnter Luft

2. 869 Holton & Wren p. 184 & 185 Wärmeleit. einiger d. Metalle 1865

Stahl Drossen: Mittelwerte k

Cu 0.918 Stahl 0.062 - 0.111 Fe 0.156 Zn 0.292 Pb 0.079

$\alpha_{Cu} = +0.000167$

$\alpha_{Fe} = -0.001011$ (2.)

p. 868 Guck, Child, Langbein. An. Rev. 3 p. 1 (1855) As & Cu

$$K \left(\begin{smallmatrix} 130 \\ -54 \end{smallmatrix} \right) = 0.994$$

As Cu

$$K \left(\begin{smallmatrix} 166 \\ 74 \end{smallmatrix} \right) = 0.954$$

p. 871 Vorlesung d. f. der Linsen. 4. Bd. 1877 J. (2) b. v. 1. (1877) 26°
v. 49° purpurroth

Dasselbe:

p. 971 Rebenstopp. Z. m. p. 119 p. 227 (1896) 2. Bd. 1877 J. Roth v. 40-45°

p. 972 Hall Weinberg von ^{weiche} Stahl

$$\text{bei } 27.2^\circ : 0.1325$$

$$59.2^\circ : 0.1300$$

p. 968 Moisan & Gautier. Ann. Ch. (2) 7 p. 568 (1896)

zu Wärm. d. amorphen Oz

$$0^\circ - 100^\circ \quad 100^\circ - 192.3 \quad 192.3 - 214.3$$

$$0.3066 \quad 0.3776 \quad 0.4333$$

$$\text{also Wärm. d. } 0.3772 \quad 4.153 \quad .4766 \quad \text{also erhalten > also für Kristall-B. mit H₂O}$$

p. 968 Trubert Verdampfungswärme. Abh. 2. 13 p. 261 (1896)

p. 360 Dekker Innere Verdampfungswärme. Z. ph. Ch. 18 p. 579 (1895)

Formel welche aus Vol. W. folgt. Dargestellt H. Nernst & Fuchs

p. 109 Malteus Physische Wärmehygiene CR 121 p. 303 (1895)

2. Anzeichen an Haut & Blut in Rev. 2 (1895) 2. Bz. 4. p. 15. 1895
 1. Bz. 4. p. 15. 1895
 1. Bz. 4. p. 15. 1895

Fuchs' Theorie: capill. Wärmehygiene Erklärung unimäßig

p. 949 Förster'sche Elektr. - es für + Malteus' 1895: Z. H. 5. Phys. 41 p. 258 (1896)

Nach Poincaré
$$E = \frac{\pi}{3} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{r^5}{a^5} \frac{d(\frac{1}{2}) f(r)}{d r}$$

$r = \log R_{\text{akt}} \cdot \log$

$\alpha = \log \frac{r}{a}$

$f_{\text{act}} = \log \frac{r}{a} \cdot \log$

Nach D. & W. H. 1895 2. 7. nach W. H. 1895 2. 7. nach W. H. 1895 2. 7.

$\therefore E \left(\sqrt[3]{\frac{A}{S}} \right) = \log$

$A = \log \frac{r}{a}$
 $S = \log \frac{r}{a}$

$\sqrt[3]{\frac{A}{S}} = 20 / \log \frac{r}{a}$

Nach einigen Proben folgt dass $(K. D. c)^{7/3} = E$ was eine Tabelle enthält

Wendel's Wert 20 (1901) p. 830

Vieltef belu-rund's francuskich (v. Lisch 240!):

| Sym | ne positionni | Temperatures | |
|--------|---------------|--------------|-------|
| | | 5000m. | 10000 |
| Sym | 0.9 | -18.9 | -52.4 |
| L. | 5.4 | -15.3 | -47.6 |
| A. | 1.0 | -21.8 | -53.4 |
| K. | 0.9 | -18.4 | -53.7 |
| Maj | 5.3 | -16.8 | -49.7 |
| G. | 7.0 | -8.8 | -51.3 |
| L. | 14.2 | -8.7 | -45.3 |
| S. | 15.7 | -7.2 | -44.5 |
| W. | 17.8 | -9.7 | -41.8 |
| O. | 15.4 | -11.0 | -47.9 |
| L. | 10.2 | -12.8 | -45.2 |
| Gundel | 5.8 | | |

Orthals tunc in
specimen + red
Hy = 0.56

Fortsch. d. Ph. 1900

(p. 185 Reingamm Th. d. Zustand, s. das inner Ritz der Lenz

~~Not. Ritz. 15~~ Ph. 2. 1. 241 (1901)

$$\text{Zustand Se. : } (p + P_i) (v - b e^{\frac{c}{T}}) = RT$$

$$\text{für große Vol. : } P_i = \frac{1}{v} k \left(\frac{c}{T} \right)$$

$$\text{inner Ritz : } \eta = \frac{0.3503 \cdot p u}{\sqrt{2} \cdot N \cdot 6^2 e^{\frac{c}{T}}}$$

$$u = v^{\frac{p}{p_0}} e^{\frac{c}{T}}$$

p. 196 Gunge & Friederich Études numériques sur l'équation de l'air

Ph 2. 1 p. 606 (1900)

Druckung der Wuthe a und b für 83 Substanz

Erdbe. d. R. 1900 I

159 Dehn. Drucke von CO_2 26 5, 6 6^c Kund. An. 3 p 731 (1800)
 beim Drucke d. ges. Dampfes

-60° -50 -40 -30 -20 -10 0 +10 +20 +30

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| $\rho \text{ CO}_2 \text{ fl.}$ | 1.191 | 1.154 | 1.116 | 1.075 | 1.031 | 0.981 | 0.915 | 0.860 | 0.772 | 0.598 |
| spez. Gf. | 0.00267 | 274 | 292 | 422 | 468 | 575 | 602 | 735 | 1080 | 0.0470 |

$\rho \text{ CO}_2$: fl. 1.53

168 Ramsay & Trauers Hydrog. & Hel. Zpt Ch 35 p 634

| | He | Ne | A | Kr | Xe |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|---------|--------------------|--------|
| Dichte (Zpt=1) | 0.1238 | 0.2345 | 0.968 | 1.449 | 2.364 |
| Schmelzpt. ($10^0 = 16$) | 1.98 | 9.97 | 19.96 | 90.88 ^x | 64 |
| ρ (760 mm) dr. | | | 86.9 | 121.33 | 163.9 |
| Krit. Temp. dr. | | < 68° | 195.6 | 210.5 | 287.7 |
| Krit. Druck | | | 40.2 m | 41.24 m | 43.5 m |
| spez. Gf. | | | 0.00350 | 0.0467 | 0.0675 |
| 1' & 100' p | | | 1.212 | 2.155 | 3.52 |
| relat. Vol. | | | 32.92 | 37.84 | 36.40 |

→ Lidenby's Krügel für Kr. 295

188 Rodewald
 Quellungs- & Dampfungsversuche Zpt Ch 33 p 593 (1900)

Weizenstärke: 100 g & Wasser

maxim. wasser. Sättigung v. 1 g wasser: 1.28 m²

Adhäsionsarbeit d. Wasser: 9.97 $\frac{\text{erg}}{\text{mm}^2}$

Sättigungsdampfdruck: rel. 45500
 62000

allgemeines Gesetz d. osm. Dr.: 25000 - 33000

tryk. 485. Medicinsk afhandling Upsala 1800

Transp. CH_3 \vee H_2 \times ~~W~~ N_2 ... 16mm \vee \vee , CO_2 H_2

$r = 0.17, 0.11, 0.17 \text{ mm}$

[illegible]

565 v₂ R. 2nd.

Donnan Effusion of gas Phil. Mag. 49 p. 423 (1900)

p. 252
Sloth Elst. e. 19

Nº 27; 28, 29

$$C = \left(\frac{3.543 \text{ eobx} - 1}{\mu_{0.10}} \right) b$$

$$c = \left(\frac{37.76 \text{ e.u.}}{\mu_0 \epsilon_0 c_f} - 1 \right) b$$

$$c = \underline{e \cdot (t_1 - t) - e t_1}$$

$$b = \text{slu. Ceff.}, \quad t = \text{temp. } ^\circ\text{C}, \quad t_1 = \text{ex. } t, \quad s = \text{sp. } ^\circ, \quad \mu = \text{rel. } ^\circ, \quad \beta = \text{long. exp. ; c = temp. exp.}$$

$$\beta = \beta_0 (1 + c t)$$

Wg x e/L Ag Pt Fe

$$\rho_1/\rho_0 = f(\rho_0/\rho_0) \approx \left(\frac{\rho_0}{\rho_0} \right)^{1/2} \approx 1.0 \quad [\mu_0 = \rho_0/\rho_0 = 1(1-2\phi_0)]$$

6222 W. 10th St., Omaha, Neb.

| | |
|----|----------|
| Ag | 0.000167 |
| PA | 0.000043 |
| Fe | 0.000081 |

$\frac{8}{9} \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$ ist die 13^{te} Potenz von $\sqrt[13]{\frac{2}{3}}$

$t_{20} = 8 \sqrt{-p \ln}$

55

| | t_0 | t | e | t_1 | t_2 | t_3 |
|----|----------------------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-----------|
| Ag | 7644 | 20 | 7349 | 908 | 898 | 950-1000 |
| | | 40 | 7262 | 917 | | |
| | | 50 | 7123 | 848 | | |
| Cu | 12711 | 20 | 12286 | 1040 | 1096 | 1050-1100 |
| | | 50 | 12065 | 1151 | | |
| Al | 7200 | 20 | 6794 | 661 | 716 | 600-700 |
| | | 40 | 6698 | 721 | | |
| | | 50 | 6606 | 767 | | |
| Fe | 1) 19385
2) 20694 | 20 | 19037 | 1939 | 2184 | 1599 1600 |
| | | 40 | 19004 | 2428 | | |
| | | 50 | 19570 | 1013 | | |
| Pt | 16450 | 20 | 16079 | 1429 | 1235 | 1700 |
| | | 50 | 15610 | 1040 | | |

1253 Schaefer 5% temp, t_0 & t_1 Vuk & p. S. 2 p. 122 (1900)

$10 \pm 20^\circ$

~~temp~~ temp - 70° 5 - $186^\circ C$

El. Model $q_x = q_{20} (1 - \alpha(t-20))$

linear 2 1/2

1) Tot. Model $k_x = k_{20} (1 - \beta(t-20))$

2) μ at t temp

3) temp up to 2 1/2 then t_0 & t_1 temp. / see An

4) el. D by V of Cu 2 Cu ; $V = 180^\circ$ 5200

5) El. 20° of V for temp

6) $1 + \mu t = (1 + \mu_{20}) \frac{1 - \alpha(t-20)}{1 - \alpha(t_{20})}$

/ $\mu = \frac{1}{2}$ $12/20$ & $13/20$ temp.

| | $\nu_{\text{C-H}}^{\text{C-H}}$
0°-100° | k_{H_2}
$\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{mm}^2}$ | Δk
mm/100° | η_{H_2} | $\Delta \eta$ | μ_{H_2} | ρ_{H_2}
bur. | ρ_{H_2}
bur. |
|----|--|---|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Ph | $9.07 \cdot 10^{-6}$ | 6593 | 1.78 | 16029 | 0.732 | 0.215 | 1765 | 1741 |
| Ph | 11.04 | 4613 | 2.696 | 11284 | 1.979 | 0.222 | 1578 | 1728 |
| Fe | 11.13 | 7537 | 3.035 | 18347 | 2.250 | 2.47 | 1500 | 1470 |
| Ni | 12.79 | 9518 | 3.286 | 23544 | 2.463 | 2.95 | 1400 | 1391 |
| Al | 14.54 | — | 3.014 | — | — | — | 1070 | — |
| Ca | 16.98 | 3967 | 4.489 | 9897 | 3.627 | 2.45 | 1100 | 1169 |
| Ag | 19.00 | 2467 | 8.209 | 5897 | 7.65 | 1.95 | 970 | 990 |
| Al | 23.36 | 2329 | 24.72 | 6330 | 21.32 | 3.59 | 665 | — |
| Zn | 29.05 | 1614 | 48.37 | 4296 | — | 3.31 | 419 | — |
| Pb | 29.48 | 556 | 78.67 | 1493 | — | 4.3131 | 327 | — |

μ^{255} Ray Olyth Develop Temp 30 } ~~Young's Method~~ Temp of CaF_2 20-100
 $10^{12} \frac{\text{dyn}}{\text{cm}^2}$ $\frac{k}{\text{cm}^2}$ pressure per 10
 As Neutron 1' 3046 0'000 397 0'000 528
 Wicker Stahl 2' 1279 247 338
 W 1' 0257 373 \rightarrow { 352
 Cu (200) 1' 1132 155 \rightarrow { 247
 elyht (215) 1' 2954 436 \rightarrow { 392
 Fe a 1' 545 197 \rightarrow { 413
 b 1' 5578 176 \rightarrow 0'00111, 149, 160
 c 1' 5536 176 0'000 41
 54
 37

7265 Adams & Nielsen Exp. invest. into the flow of marble Nature 62 p. 335
P. 62 p. 335

Stuhler, 1. 11. 1892

1890 Benton Ave. de Ph 3 p 477

| | | | | |
|---------------|-------|--------|----|-------|
| Primari roșu: | Stahl | 0.1755 | Ni | 0.32 |
| | Fe | 0.288 | W | 0.331 |
| | Cu | 0.341 | Mn | 0.37 |

Dolken the Cap. 2 p. 33 p. 477, 33 p. 168

56

$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$ Vidal. Thun

Ostrich 2 p. 34 p. 495

Knippen. Cap. 0.008 & 1000 On 2. 2 p. 345

10. 20° - 75.22 Dyr

2000 34.35

Antid. 5 Friderichs Cap. and off ~~any~~ p. CR 120 p. 327

1 d. Ramsey - ~~thick~~ & face $\frac{1}{2}$ p. 18 1 p.

Summah Cap. and. Sore Am On 4 p. 367

SO₂ 25 = 33.285

K₂ 29 = 41.778

Al₂ = 33.6493

$$N \text{ Litro's } M = \sigma \sqrt{\frac{2.27 (\theta - \epsilon)}{\alpha}}^3$$

4x

Four. On 2. 1 p. 177

Cap. and p. 5 / = 1.23 $\frac{m}{m}$

Recap 47 $\eta = 0.0033$

Phil Reg. 50 (1900) p. 323, 519

Allen - On the ^{surface} of spheres in air or in fluid
bubbles like solid spheres without slipping

p. 347 Word Apple of Rethel of those to be
Illustration of objects under the microscope

Fortsch. d. Ph. 1800

180 Wien & Selektionen von 99 & Rechenik. Math. Viertel. (2) 5 p. 96 (1800)

Fortsch. 1899

446 Pacher & Finassi. Cin. 6/10 p. 435 (1899)

443

Arrounde dell' stretto interno dell' acqua in prossimità di 4 gradi.

2002 40 m. Arrounde: temp. superf. p. f. 40.5 50 non 5 mm.

444 Tammann 2 ph. U. 28 p. 17 (1898)

& V. 18 m. m. kille p.

| Apert. t | 950 | 90 | 85 | 80 | 75 | 70 | 65 | 60 | 55 | 50 | 45 | 40 |
|----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----------|-----|------|-------|----|
| | 0.15 | 0.25 | 0.57 | 1.06 | 2.24 | 5.50 | 12.2 | 33. - 87 | 270 | 5000 | 20000 | |

| Detail t | 50 | 45 | 40 | 35 | 30 | 25 | 20 | 15 | 10 | 5 | 0 |
|----------|-------|----|----|----|-------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|
| | 0.014 | 21 | 36 | 95 | 0.157 | 0.64 | 2.65 | 10.6 | 46.0 | 219 | 580 |

Detail surf. Vol: $v = 0.74784 + 0.0002650t$

surf. p. $\omega: 16.45 + 0.035(100 - t)$

Elenco per andare Stoff (Trambucken, Rechenik, etc.)

Wetstein & V. R. Pommell' in 1. Wied. 68 p. 441 (1899)

2800 e - 256

499 Legel & V. 2 ph. 9 p. 116 (1899)

Caroffi Grays modulus

$t = 5.7$ 69 13.1
E = 223.4 216.7 1770

Wicks $t = 11.5$

19.4

E = 59.1

46.6

$$x = \alpha x' \quad u = \beta u' \quad v = v_0 v'$$

$$\alpha = \sqrt{\frac{\gamma k H T}{\rho^2 c g v_0}}$$

$$\beta = \sqrt{\frac{k g H v_0}{\gamma c T}}$$

Migration
schon vor 137

$$(7) \quad 0 = v' + \frac{\partial u'}{\partial x'^2}$$

$$g' u' = \frac{\partial v'}{\partial x'^2}$$

$$\left\| \begin{array}{c|c} x'=0 & v'=1, u'=0 \\ \hline x'=\infty & v'=0, u'=0 \end{array} \right.$$

Da alle Lsgn in Form von (7) sind, so kann man schreiben

$$L = -k \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right)_{x=0} = -k \frac{v_0}{\alpha} \left(\frac{\partial v'}{\partial x'} \right)_{x'=0} = N \sqrt{\frac{\gamma c g H^3}{\gamma H T}} \sqrt{\rho} v_0^{5/2}$$

$$N = - \left(\frac{\partial v'}{\partial x'} \right)_{x'=0}$$

Durch Wert für L in $p^c v_0^b$

$$b = 1.233$$

| | |
|-----------------|------------|
| Am L. | $c = 0.95$ |
| H ₂ | 0.345 |
| CO ₂ | 0.517 |
| CH ₄ | 0.501 |

$$r/\mu \approx 0.5$$

| | |
|-------------|---------|
| $m = 1$ | $r = 1$ |
| 3.46 (3.11) | 2.46 |
| 0.965 | 0.85 |
| 1.33 | 1.07 |

msol L
abstr. (7, 12, 13)

$$x' = \gamma \frac{1}{1-y}$$

$$v', u' \sim \gamma^2$$

$$v' = 1 + b_1 y + b_2 y^2 + \dots$$

$$u' = a_1 y + a_2 y^2 + \dots$$

Es ist zu zeigen (7)

$$c) \quad v', u' \sim \gamma^2, \quad b_1 = -1, -0.6667, -0.5902, -0.5642, -0.5539$$

$$N \approx 0.548$$

$$-N = \left(\frac{\partial v'}{\partial x'} \right)_{x'=0} = \left(\frac{\partial v'}{\partial y} \right)_{y=0} = b_1 \quad \therefore N = 0.548$$

137.606

Along X Fasting On R.S. 40 p. 370-380 (1806)

12/2 Δ Mass $\propto \sqrt{1/g}$ Δ Mass

Thermal

$$T = T_0 - k \lambda^{-4}$$

| λ | $\frac{1}{\lambda^4}$ | Obs.
W. / m | Calc.
W. / m |
|-----------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 524 | | 4.31 | 4.20 |
| 609 | | 2.42 | 2.42 |
| 684 | | 1.77 | 1.77 |
| 762 | | 1.57 | 1.50 |
| 872 | | 1.33 | 1.23 |
| 1070 | | 1.19 | 1.21 |
| 1170 | | 1.14 | 1.12 |

2 p. 17 p. 1806

Run by 1 p. 1806

2 p. 17 p. 1806

2 p. 17 p. 1806

2 p. 17 p. 1806

2 p. 17 p. 1806

Wien, 11. Jänner 1904.
I., Wollzeile 22.

Euer Hochwolgeboren!

Erilligand übersenden mir die
Mitgliedsrechte pro 1904 und auf.
dem der Versammlungs für unbes.
gültig Wien übersenden Mitglieder
mit 13 K festgesetzt ist, so ersuchen
wir föhligst um die Einsendung
des uns festzusetzenden Betrags von
1 K, samt. in Einsendung.

Zufestsetzungsoll
für die



W. J.

f. 508 Pockels Naturw. Woch. 14 p. 703 (1899) Chem. 16

Super- ϵ if $\epsilon = 0$

f. 518 Whitman The coagulation power of electrolytes Phil. Mag. (5) 48 p. 474 (1899)

f. 519 Krefl S & CO Colloid. Chem. Ann. Chem. Ges. 32 p. 1584 (1899) (Serpulding)
 & Kristallisationen bei wässr. CO_2 " p. 1596 "
 " " " p. 1608

f. 650 Vien Z. ph. Ch. 25 & Adsorption 31 p. 230 (1899)

Concentrationsänderung & $\frac{1}{100}$ norm H_2O_3 d. Filtration

f. 653 Stark & Asendorf's Blocken V. Wied. An. 68 p. 117 (1899)

Wied. An. 37 (1899) p. 341

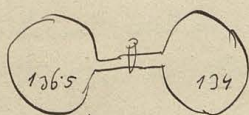
Naturwiss. & Vervielfachung bei d. Ausdehnung d. Gase

Joule's Versuch:

Die in der Tabelle für v für v CO_2 H_2O

$\sim f$ wie $\sim \text{Druck}$ so $\sim f$ CO_2

Erklärung d. S. d. Gase.



2828 cm^3 CO_2 0
 -2.76°F $+2.38^\circ$
 $\downarrow +0.31^\circ$

$\frac{v}{\theta} = \frac{dv}{d\theta}$

$$\frac{2N}{\alpha^3 \sqrt{\pi}} v^2 e^{-\left(\frac{v}{\alpha}\right)^2} \frac{1}{r^2} dv d\theta$$

$$10 \text{ f. c. } \text{CO}_2 \text{ d. } \text{CO}_2 \text{ f. c. } \int \frac{\sqrt{v} \cos \theta}{V} \frac{2N}{\alpha^3 \sqrt{\pi}} v^2 e^{-\frac{v^2}{\alpha^2}} \frac{1}{r^2} dv d\theta$$

$$\frac{4}{\alpha^4} v^2 e^{-\frac{v^2}{\alpha^2}} \frac{1}{r^2} \sin \theta d\theta d\theta = \frac{\int \tau}{V} \frac{N \alpha}{2 \sqrt{\pi}}$$

$$\frac{2}{\alpha^3 \sqrt{\pi}} v^2 e^{-\frac{v^2}{\alpha^2}} \frac{1}{r^2} dv d\theta$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{v^2}{2} \right) = \frac{3}{2} \alpha^2$$

$$I = \frac{4}{3} T_0$$

the very best of the nation & the world

Kritik: halte diese Überz. für sinnvoll, falsch!

da wir nicht auf das für unsern des Ges. stehende Vertheilung gehen sollten

Es müsste ~~da~~ von Allen die Ehre bestimmt werden! Immer Recht hier
für mich wichtig!

Wind Ann. 31 (1887) p 502

8 mg CO_2 ✓ 1 shz

Snake Trail Key Lighthouse
22 p. 81 (1886)!

Nathan Rutledge Thorne - Jones

den futher Resultat ganz unabweisend zu beweisen & so

$$\frac{\Delta T}{\Delta p} = 1.18 + 0.0126 p_{\text{atm.}} \quad \text{bis zu } 25 \text{ Atm.}$$

Folgt daraus für Zustand g folgend:

$$f = \frac{RT}{v-b} - \frac{F(F)}{v^2} + T \alpha(v)$$

$f = \frac{v-b}{v^2}$

Um also F & φ zu untersuchen ist es notwendig

pd 2 a sb 6 K.W. n^o 1000000; a b₂ ca. $\frac{2}{3}$ 7~

2) Osh. p. Luf / norm KCl, 2 g or [0.01 g]

3) Osh. p. 2 g of 5th dissol. sol. 2nd norm < 2 g of 2nd gyl

2D. norm HCl / norm KCl 0.021 V.

$\frac{1}{10}$ norm HCl / $\frac{1}{10}$ norm KCl 0.008

norm HCl // norm HNO₃ 0.022

norm KCl / norm HNO₃ 0.049

Na₂SO₄ | KOH 0.026

N₂SO₄ | H₂SO₄ 0.101

4) 2 g of 1st gyl sol. of 1st gyl - dissol. sol. 2nd norm 2 g of 2nd gyl
" 2 g of 1st gyl 2nd gyl

2 g of 1st gyl 2nd gyl = 0.026 gyl: [4.20 g = 7.57] ~~7.57 g~~

norm KCl gyl: g = 7.86

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|------|
| 1 st gyl sol. 2 norm. KCl | 2.5 cm ³ pro 1000 cm ³ : | 5.80 |
| | 5 | 5.07 |
| | 10 | 3.97 |
| | 20 | 3.01 |
| gyl sol. | 26 | 2.93 |

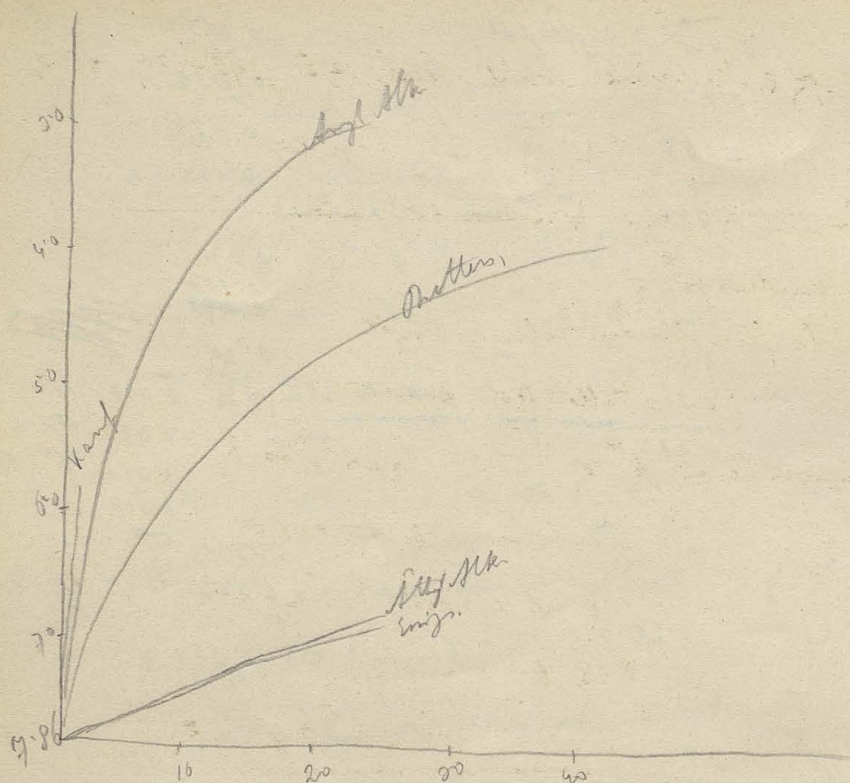
| | | |
|-----------------|----|------|
| Phosphoric acid | 10 | 5.64 |
| " | 20 | 4.76 |
| " | 40 | 3.89 |

| | | |
|--------------------------|----|------|
| 1 st gyl sol. | 5 | 7.59 |
| " | 15 | 7.16 |

| | | |
|--------------------------|----|------|
| 1 st gyl sol. | 5 | 7.59 |
| " | 10 | 7.37 |
| " | 15 | 7.21 |

| | | |
|---------|-------------------|------|
| Kampfer | " gyl sol. 2 norm | 5.74 |
|---------|-------------------|------|

| | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|------|
| 1 st gyl sol. | 4 gyl [2 norm 0.02 cm ³] | 7.65 |
| " | 8 [0.14] | 7.36 |
| " | 16 [0.28] | 6.87 |



Spring Bull. de Belg. p. 174, p. 300 (1895)

Optical lens was C and S by S. L. Coo & Collier - 1893 & 1894
Optical lens T was S. L. Coo, S. L. Coo & S. L. Coo

Lamb & Wilson The conductivity of heat insulators R. R. S. 65 p. 283 (1899)

| | |
|-------------------|----------|
| Leaf | 0.000200 |
| Fiber - S. L. Coo | 242 |
| Hearts | 145 |
| Sheet | 287 |
| Sand | 740 |

Kilmer & Chetbrook R. R. S. 48 p. 46

Thermal conductivity of water $\alpha = 0.001433$ (20°)

Rayleigh Phil. Mag. 47 p. 308, 314 Conductivity of heat in air & range of sound

p. 473 Herschels for of heat in air & range of sound J. R. Phil. Mag. 31 p. 126 (1895)

Millman Thermo. moli. des gaz. Ann. chim. phys. 20 p. 440 (1900)
- of p. 8 & 10 p. 440 & 10!

Dellati Sul colore sciolto nel bagno di polveri Ann. 12 p. 296
Fatti 1900 II
II p. 241
Atti Veneta 59 p. 931 1900

Chapman Wied. Ann. 19 p. 21 (1885) 88 p. 12 & 13 p. 12 & 13

Knochen Phil. Reg. P. 179
44 (1897)

1897
Z. d. R. VL p. 669

64

Etan - Acetyl

Etan - Acetyl carb.

Ad. Co. + acetyl

from pure to pure pentane
total de la main de la liquefaction est constant

$p = p_0$ = courbe à une branche se terminant
point initial

from un mélange de ac au début de la liquef. } dans carb
p. b à la fin } $p_0 = p_1$ } se
} $p_0 = p_2$ } remonte
} après
} acetyl

| | | |
|------------|-------|--------------|
| Etan carb. | 32.05 | $p_k = 48.8$ |
| Acetyl | 35.25 | 61.0 |

| | | | |
|-----------------------|------------|-----------|------------------|
| Lydney Young & Thomas | Isopentane | SP. 27.95 | $p_0 = 0.63923$ |
| | | KT 187.8° | $p_k = 0.2344$ |
| | | | $p_k = 32.89$ at |

Proc. Roy. Soc. Lond. 1896

(Z. d. R. p. 440 VL)

Trans. Ch. Soc. 1896 (Z. d. R. 1894) Normal Hexane

| | |
|-----------|-----------------|
| SP. 69.00 | $p_0 = 0.67696$ |
| KT 239.8 | $p_k = 0.2344$ |
| | $p_k = 29.62$ |

or Density
Isopentane

Trans. Ch. Soc. 1897 (Z. d. R. p. 44) S. Young
Normal Pentane (from petrol d'Anvers)

| | |
|-----------|----------------|
| SP. 36.03 | $p_0 = 0.6454$ |
| KT 197.2 | $p_k = 33.03$ |
| | $p_k = 0.2324$ |

Kirenen. Nicht mehr Licht. Kette. Pohl. Ph. reg. 8⁽¹⁸⁸¹⁾ / 180

John W. (1898) 2 623

63
Ramsey. Trans. Dr. R. S. 2487
On the Long of Ayon
(John T. 220)

Only Inst of Ly. Am Ph Soc. 99 2517

John. D. 1800

Hempel Sosandyluk Subior Oronoko Kwag Goo.

Landolt & Böhmer n-Butan 4. 10
2. - 0. - 170

3 Out - 4 9.50 5m - 200

On the Distribution of Primary Structures. *Reynolds Vol. 4 (1904)*

in vapor from C_2H_6 and CO_2

1527

Knem. Pl. h 32. 159

60 23'6

-20° 10.5

500 560

-75° 2' 10"

On the thermoprop of π

kr. T. 305° 05'

pk 48.43

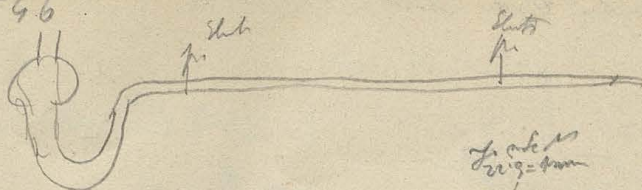
Vol. 488

1: $4.84 = 0.206$

Quanta 113 p 546

the 200

$E_0 E_\infty$



For $h_0 = 1000$
 Δh

$h = 200$

| | close water | L | mg % | high survey | | |
|---|-------------|----|------|-------------|------|------------|
| 1 | 0.459 m | 67 | 8045 | 81 | 1261 | 0.00005953 |
| 2 | 0.466 " | 67 | " | " | 860 | 0.00003837 |

in 1 ft of depth as 200

$h = 630$ 2 hours 20 min
1 min radius of the prop.
cdf $\frac{1}{12}$

$\Delta h \sim \frac{1}{2} \sim 200$

20 cm $\gamma_{ab} < P$ of γ_{ab} - then γ_{ab} is 200 feet
at P of γ_{ab} is 200 feet

$\Delta h = A \gamma_{ab} \rightarrow$ radius of
circle of γ_{ab} is 200

Imported γ_{ab} of 100 | 200 - 1000 | on position 50

200 ft 0.5 m 100 m 1000 ft 200 ft

up to 200 ft 200 ft 200 ft 200 ft

200 ft 200 ft 200 ft 200 ft

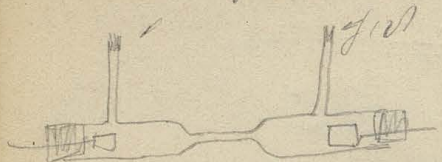
200 ft 200 ft 200 ft 200 ft

200 ft 200 ft 200 ft 200 ft

200 ft

in 200 ft 200 ft 200 ft 200 ft

✓ 2.5 L. Lyden Antik 1900 10.11.19



✓ 2.5 L. Crister 1900 10.11.19
neg. 1.11.

in Temp. of [2.5 L. Lyden 1900 10.11.19] 12.5 (10.11.19) 10.11.19

$\vartheta = 170^\circ$ Lyden 1900 10.11.19 [10.11.19] 10.11.19 10.11.19

opt. 1.11.19 10.11.19 10.11.19 10.11.19 10.11.19 10.11.19

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107 1.11.19 10.11.19 10.11.19 10.11.19 10.11.19 10.11.19

1.11.19 10.11.19 10.11.19 10.11.19 10.11.19 10.11.19

1.11.19 10.11.19 10.11.19 10.11.19 10.11.19 10.11.19

Sept 26 1862 200
600 & 6000 in 1 (2)

$\angle \text{prop } 2h$

$$e / 1.44 = 0.2737 D$$

110 p 38

$\sqrt{5} \cdot 9 + \sqrt{5} \cdot 10 \cdot 11 \cdot 12 \cdot 13$
 $\sqrt{5} \cdot 10$

760: All - 2 G !!
of Drought - 10
for 1/2 2 1/2 All.
10 500

OE Ryge Pap. L. 127 p. 253, 353

De Ruyne Cap. Am 127 p. 233, 234
 Darboux's 1/ ellipt. 3. p. 17 $V = \pi t \frac{r^2 - p^2}{2p} \frac{1}{p^2} \frac{2a^3 b^3}{a^2 b^2}$ Rothstein C.R. 57 p. 320

Graham's Rehn C: $2R = 0.00539$ cyl. ZrO

| | $\eta =$ | $\mu_1 - \mu_2 =$ | |
|-------|----------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | 28" | 20" | 12" 8" 4" 2" |
| 5.000 | 206 | 248 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1270 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | 177 | 211 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1195 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | 178 | 418 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2436 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

$\mu_1 = 28'' 81$ $\mu_2 = 41' 64'' 2013$

$$l = 1''$$

$$\lambda' = 25^{\circ}32'$$

21. VI³

29

9

4

4

As Mr. / 2 Receipt Vol. /

$$\frac{1}{D} = \frac{\pi \mu_1 R^4}{83}$$

46 ~ ~ ✓ 1000 177

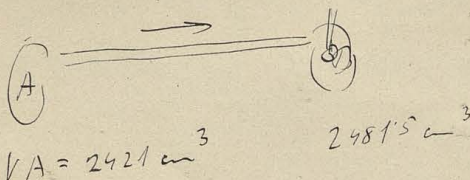
rule of the 18th of 18th

0.00539, 127
1078

$$x = 0.0069$$

OR Raye Ppg 16

18



II $l = 155.3$

Diagram A used

$\theta = 14.85$

$\mu_1 = 142.51 \text{ cm}$

$\mu_2 = 7.84$

$\gamma = 0.00187$

ϵ
0.0362

for
2.5 units

7
65
55
55
55
5
45
5

132.20
123.45
116.08
109.73
104.43
99.83
95.92
92.67

18.30
26.78
39.53
44.41
46.36
51.06
54.76
58.18

389
363
371
387
389
368
371

| | A used | D used |
|------|--------|--------|
| 14.1 | 143.29 | 10.62 |
| 25 | 133.29 | 21.17 |
| 4 | 124.06 | 20.09 |
| 6 | 116.60 | 37.62 |
| 65 | 110.42 | 44.04 |
| 6 | 105.02 | 48.38 |
| 6 | 100.66 | 53.89 |
| 6 | 96.84 | 57.56 |

0.0377
376
377
378
379
378
378
~~378~~

$\gamma = 189$

Present 0.001114

III $l = 153.7$ $\gamma = 0.001584$

200 140.58 5.65
2 122.08 25.80
7 109.18 37.09
210 99.22 47.00
0 94.12 53.91

A used D used

192

2-VC 260 V p l n¹ 55-25 2 p 180 Cull 75 p 337 67

$$\rho \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = \gamma \left\{ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \omega} \left(\omega \frac{\partial u}{\partial \omega} \right) \right\} - \frac{\partial h}{\partial x}$$

$$\rho \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} = \gamma \left\{ \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \omega} \left(\frac{\partial(\omega \varphi)}{\omega \partial \omega} \right) \right\} - \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \omega}$$

see C u v v p constant

$$u = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{\omega} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \omega}$$

$$\varphi = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \omega} + \frac{1}{\omega} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}$$

Wind for 19 p. 857 Kork

I). $r = 0.0042456 \text{ cm}$ $l = 9875 \text{ cm}$

$p_1 = 25 \text{ cm} - 969 \text{ cm}$ $p_2 = 24 - 1.4 \text{ cm}$

II). $r = 0.00593 \text{ cm}$ $l = 19.22$

| | p_1 | p_2 | T | $t_0 \text{ temp.}$ | μ |
|---------|-------|-------|------|---------------------|----------|
| I). 1). | 24.9 | 2.1 | 2423 | 301 | 0.000532 |
| 11). | 96.6 | 1.1 | 1027 | 371 | 643 |

| | | | | | |
|----------|-------|-----|------|-----|-----|
| | | | | | 494 |
| II). 1). | 13.22 | 1.4 | 3327 | 273 | |
| | 113.1 | 0.7 | 1043 | 380 | 654 |

III). $r = 0.008238 \text{ cm}$ $l = 18.0 \text{ cm}$ $\mu p \mu 2 \sqrt{2} 4\%$

Loth. w. r. ^{W. h. 16} p. 394
 Stendel p. 367

Copollen 1404 mm = l
 0.333 m = 22

20.10.1964

$$p_0 = 75.96$$

$$t = 420$$

$$y = 0.000135$$

$$p_u = 8.44$$

20.10.1964

$$p_0 = 76.00$$

$$t = 390$$

$$142$$

$$p = 1.47$$

Wkt. Am 23 p. 353 Schumann

5.1.1964 e. Van. p. 2002

1.1.1964 e. Van. p. 2002

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + p u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \gamma \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{2 \partial u}{\partial z} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} = 0 = p \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + u \frac{\partial p}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{u}{p} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} - u^2 \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} = \gamma$$

$$p u : K p = p$$

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} = K \frac{\partial p}{\partial x}$$

$$p \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} (1 - K u^2) = \gamma \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{2 \partial u}{\partial z} \right)$$

was unter 1.1.1964

$$M = \frac{\pi R^4 K}{16 \gamma \delta} (p_0^2 - p_u^2) (1 - K u^2)$$

$$\sqrt{1 - K u^2}$$

$$K u^2 = K \left(\frac{R^2}{8 \gamma \delta} \right)^2 (p_0^2 - p_u^2)$$

$$L = 140.4$$

$$R = 0.01664$$

$$p_0 p_u = 73$$

$$K u^2 = 0.006112$$

$$u \sqrt{1 - K u^2} = 2.06\% \gamma$$

22.7.1964 e. Van. p. 2002, 1.1.1964 [C. Van. p. 2002, 1.1.1964]

u. Schumann - 168.47

= 0.000135 Schumann, 1.1.1964, 0.000135

$$t = 9.5: D = 0.893 \text{ mm} \quad V = 2.37 \quad \frac{N}{V} = 345$$

$$4.25 \quad 412$$

$$t = 37: V = 2.60 \quad 326$$

$$354 \quad 366$$

$$t = 110 \quad D = 0.179 \quad V = 3.14 \quad 613$$

$$5.07 \quad 734$$

$$310 \quad 3.81 \quad 648$$

$$4.98 \quad 692$$

\approx v \approx temp \approx $\ln f$

as if ρ \propto $\frac{1}{D}$ \propto $\frac{1}{V}$ \propto $\frac{1}{N}$ [Resonance] \propto $\frac{1}{V}$ \propto $\frac{1}{N}$

ρ :

$$D = \frac{0.000179}{231} \quad 231 \quad 236 \quad 222 \quad 226 \quad 244 \quad 499$$

$$\ln \rho \propto \ln N = \frac{c}{D} [V - f(N)] \quad \propto f(N) \propto \frac{1}{V} \propto \frac{1}{N}$$

Low Wavelength 52 p.

$t \sim \rho \propto \ln f$ \propto $\ln N$ (Kinnell's Key)

$$\text{Kinnell's } \rho: v = a \left(1 - \frac{\mu}{2\sqrt{2\pi n}} \right)$$

$$a = \mu \sqrt{2\pi n}$$

$$\mu = \text{const. } 1/\sqrt{2\pi n}$$

$3/\sqrt{2}$

$$a = 330.58$$

$$n = 256 \quad \text{Rohr I } r = 14 \text{ mm}$$

$$v = 327.29$$

$$\sqrt{N} \quad r = 4.675 \text{ mm}$$

$$320.60$$

$$n = 1023.25$$

$$v = 328.68$$

$$325.29$$

$\rho \propto \frac{1}{N}$

$$\mu = \sqrt{k} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\sqrt{k} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} \right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} \quad \text{berechnet } = 0.00742$$

$$\text{bestimmt } 8 \quad 0.007989$$

$$k \frac{1}{\mu} \approx 13947$$

$$CO_2 \text{ } \mu = 0.004577 \text{ (SD)}$$

$$k = 12883$$

$$\alpha = 257.03$$

$$12265$$

H₂

Kirchhoff's Page 134 p. 177 (1868)

Helmholtz's Law;

$$\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \text{div } \mathbf{v} = 0$$

$$\left\{ \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x} = \mu' \Delta u - \mu' \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x} \right.$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho} = \frac{1}{\rho_0} (1 + \epsilon)$$

$$\sum_k \Delta u = \frac{1}{\alpha \rho_0} \left[c \rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - c' \rho \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} \right]$$

$$d\rho = \frac{\rho_0}{\rho_0} d\rho + \alpha \rho_0 d\epsilon$$

$$\rho = \rho_0 (1 + \epsilon)$$

$$v = \frac{c' - c}{\alpha c} \theta$$

$$k = v c \rho_0$$

$$\frac{\rho_0}{\rho_0} \frac{c'}{c} = \alpha^2 \quad \frac{\rho_0}{\rho_0} = \alpha^2$$

$$\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial t} + \text{div } \mathbf{v} = 0$$

$$\left\{ \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + b^2 \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} + (a^2 - b^2) \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} = \mu' \Delta u - \mu' \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} \right.$$

$$\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial t} = v \Delta \theta$$

$$y = \sqrt{\mu'} + \left(\frac{a}{b} - \frac{b}{a} \right) \sqrt{v}$$

$$\rho p e \text{ in Form } \sim e^{kt}$$

C. Neumann Neudamm, Berlin d. 1899 46. (1899) p. 1-24.

He Eumen's 25, 1895 5. Kerkhoff. 25, 1895 2. 20. 1895
 25. 1895 2. 1895 2. 1895 2.

Lexis Wirt. An. 47 (1881) p. 46

Belch. $U = \frac{\delta J}{4\pi k r} (4. - 4.)$ $V = \frac{\delta P}{4\pi k r} (4. - 4.)$ $\frac{U}{J} = \frac{V}{P}$

Lamb $U = \frac{\delta J}{4\pi k r} \frac{1}{d} E$ $V = \frac{\delta P}{4\pi k r} \frac{1}{d} E$ $\frac{U}{J} = \frac{V}{P}$

End.
 4. 1895 2. 1895 2. 1895 2.

Conc. J. 1895
 1895 2. 1895 2. 1895 2.
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Don. Wirt. An. 9. 1895 2. 1895 2. 1895 2.

Tersch. Wirt. An. 32 p. 1887 p. 333. 1895 2. 1895 2. 1895 2.

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Coehn 69 p. 217 (1898)

W Heydewiller 66 p 535 (1898)

5. *Salicaria* L. *Prunella* L. [as *Prunella* L. *Loch* L. 112]

2 Dublet. mit 2 Pt An f h = 620 (81) s Tugend 227
v - +

or steel and iron pipe and other stuff; & soap

2. r. l. 05 Sept 21 1871 (1 mm)

Toplus Glistfruker, 11 20/2 60 p 1061

Cochran p 1181 Reply L. B. O. R., Philadelphia V. V. & Longtin
atlas & Co.

Мок 68 п 182 Ву 18 Сз 10, 16

2 Halbk. 2 p 1

Kotschy 26 p. 530

Reuntd 110 p 309

Stark Pseudofelis H. de Mele 68 p. 117

Hydranten 100 y 2 dach je 69 p 531

Greets 1 p. 530

Вънъ до сѣбѣ, и въ оубоу бл. р.

Drum 59. 2673 8 Ober 5th S

Row 57 p 397 the Indonesian subspecies of *A. h. s.*

Plankton 56. Stankin's Lake & Lupton's

Reiniger

Re. Holz Suppl. Ofmarch 21

Huntybury & Mollen

Stroph J. 3 p. 114 (1856)

4 175 "

4 249 "

6 169 (1897)

Re. On An 1897 p. 556

Phil. Mag. 44 p. 119 (1897)

Huff Stroph J. 14 p. 41 (1901)

Wester " 3 p. 292 (1896) $\propto \sqrt{L}$ Druck 1. und 2. v. m. J

Fitzgerald " 5 210 (1897) \uparrow

6 184

Huntybury

Kunze Off. Am. J. 615 (1874)

Wolfe Stroph J. 7 p. 317 (1898) $\propto \sqrt{L}$

Debl. ²³ (1897) p. 547

Boltzman Zitterbewegung. Abh. W. v. Wien 1898/99 p. 477

$$1 + \frac{a}{v^2} = RT \left[\frac{1}{v} + \frac{b}{v^2} + \frac{5}{8} \frac{b^2}{v^3} + \left(\frac{1283}{8960} + \frac{3}{2} \right) \frac{b^3}{v^4} \right]$$

$$\beta = 0.0958$$

mit Penetration & R. v. van Laas

Zitterbewegung p. 350

Debl. 473

Jäger im Rev. 108 p. 447 (1885)
II 109 ~~22~~ 74 (1900)

$$Z = Z_0 \left(1 + \frac{2b}{2v} \right)$$

$$z = z_0 (A + \frac{z_0}{w})$$

$$\beta_1 = \beta_0 \left(1 + \frac{M}{2} \frac{b}{v} \right)$$

Van Lear Feb. 1501 2506

52 a comb 82 b 2 f 85

Interior of a f; *Polystich. p.*

Recke 422 1/2, 1/2 110 p. 176 (1901)
Bevl. 1802

Slacks 4 1/2 10 3 1/2 0
Kern Bros. Vint. Ath. Wt. 1801/802 p 126 Bx 66.1802

$$\mu = A + \frac{B}{v} + \frac{C}{v^2} + \frac{D}{v^3} \dots$$

Derichsz, yltun

Edmund Work Am 9th 717

V. d. W. Continued North 1881 y. in the book

Am 1300-1430

H₂O: 10500-10700

alk. 2100-2400 ch

Co₂: 2020

Wed Dec. 21 p 400:

AA Lorentz & Entropie im Gasmasse Zittys out. Ka. Ant. 1896/97 p. 252-261
 π A. A. I. 2593. (1897)

J. Res. Chem. I p 593. (1897)

Hydro ne change. Fathend 1802. Iken!!!

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Unterschied $\frac{1}{2} \frac{V_2}{L} \frac{C_2}{C_1}$:

Drosophila *Wied.* 29 p. 27, 569 (1885), 32 p. 171 (1887), *Reynolds Nature* 30 p. 88 (1889)
Mary Journal 1902 (p. 129) (Ranch Eden) 3/2 29/10

A. J. Humphreys & Abbot 1851-1861 Memphis, Va & C⁶H⁶: 1st Curve 18/ = Parabol

$v_{\text{wave}} = 0.317 \text{ c/s}$

Negun Onk M. 1888 s CG = 0.0 + Cr : $\sigma_{pe} v = 2.425 \sqrt{\frac{F}{u}} \sqrt{V_{eff}}$ $< 0.8\%$

Grasse Civilingen. XXV p 173 (1079) Rem e p 8 e 7 p 2 Klein IX p 20 (1081): 1077:

Oden & Warthe ~ el 1 s y / - L p l d e s , r t p l z o .

Nelmbach (1855) Superior Hydrulite - 25 ft or hydr of 2 in Fracture

Working 1867 Dye L CXL p 367 8 5/10 1/2 3 2000 Cx

22 ✓ 21. 0. 4. ~ 20!

Unwin R R S XXXV 254 (1880) vgl. 6. 2. 1880; 6. 10. 1880

Belpicelli CR LXXIII p 492 (1871) Temp. T < C_n L/n - Thomsen's

Dufour ~~Py. bon. CXIV VM (1871) p. 202~~ ~~Tring. ♀~~ ✓ ~~Disputa el porro ze oe~~
 Arch. sc. ph. m. (1872); ~~Py. ex. p. ge. - / (1874) p. 10~~
~~Tring. D. S. ge. - /~~

Arch. sc. ph. m. (1872) ; *Rome* / *Sci. m.* (1874) n. 10
~~non~~ *Sci. m.* (1874) n. 10

Fidderson Page Sm CXLVIII (1877) p 302

C. Kennen *Sother. Sea & Wm. (1872) p. 49*

O. Reynolds Ar. R. S. XXVIII p 204 (1879) XXX p 300 (1880)

see 6 & per ~~8~~ - temp 52° F 212° F R. yr. 1 full of

~~1014~~ 2/172

Therm. R. 1500 - 2000

Ch. Soret *Ann. n. p. nat.* (3) I p. 48 (1879), IV p. 209 (1880)

homog. O_2 = 1 - 780
15-180 O_2 concentrated 2 = 2nd / 5600

C. Lindberg. *Wien An.* IX (1856) p. 519 : 2 Rthm v O_2 2 Na_2SO_4

- H_2CO , C = 360 ; 171 O_2 431%

Platinit:

Tuna CR: LIX p. 754 (1864), LX p. 398 (1865), LXIV p. 809 (1867)

Mer Cr O_2 , O v O ; 360 O_2 1200% O_2 1800%
L 4500%

XCVII p. 928 (1863), XCIX p. 104 (1864)

Spring (2) Chl. Only. XLIX p. 323 (1860), Chl. VI p. 752, VII p. 103

(3) VI p. 507 (1863)

Diffusion = 20 O_2 / p. n. : Longest Chl. Only XV p. 297 (1848) Diffusion LXXVIII p. 287

H_2 & O_2 Capin, O_2 & O_2 6 O_2 5000.

Dahmen Ann. n. p. nat. supplementum in hydrof. CR 132 p. 117 (1861)

Tribe Muden:

Winkler II b p 188

37 p. 499 (1892)

44 p. 48 (1897)

12 p. 81 (1881)

73

$$J = J_0 e^{-\frac{K \ell}{\lambda^2}}$$

Rayleigh Phil. Mag. 1885 p 443, Strutt: Phil. Mag. 41 p. 107, 274, 447 (1877)

Chvorson Rep. Ex. 23 p. 139, 211 (1878), 26 p. 364, 385 (1890)

Clausius Pogg Ann 72 p. 100, 298 (1847); 76 p. 161 (1849); 88 p. 543 (1853)

[Culle: 34, 36]

$$J = J_0 e^{-\frac{K \ell}{\lambda^2}}$$

Lange Pl M 34 (1894) p. 144
Windm.

Augustin Wind Ann 36 p. 715 (1889) Russ. Rep. 62, 200

Henry & Fetting Ph. R. S. 40 p. 378 (1880) p. 66 M. - R. 10 p. 117 1/2 R.

Rayleigh On the scattering of light by small particles Pl M (3) 13 p. 81

37 p. 174 (1899)
Spring Phil. Mag. 48 (1900)

Treubert M Z 10 p. 245

Tyndall Arch. d. n. p. et. nat. 34 p. 168 (1864)

Henry M Z 10 p. 427

Another Dunkelst. Wm 73 (1901)

Gimther p. 101, 265 Surberius p. 854

Tyndall Phil Mag 38 p. 156 (1870)
37 p. 385

Rayleigh Phil Mag 34 p. 499 (1892)
44 p. 48 (1897)

4 184 p. 161 p. 154

Schupfeller & Schiffs 60:

Mitchell Pl M 45 (1888)

Lamb 400, 375

Franks Trans. Inst. Nav. Archit. XVII (1877)

L " " " " XXII (1884)

Rep. Brit. Ass. 1872 p. 118 exp. on light - from
by a plane moving th. air

Hütte p. 406

White: Manual of Naval Architecture (1894)

Thomson (Kelv): Pl M (1886-7)

Helmholtz Phil Mag 1884 p. 701 = Vm M 3 p. 304

Discontinuity p.:

Helmholtz Phil Mag 1868 p. 215

Kirchhoff Culle 70 (1869) p. 289

Rayleigh Ph. M. 5 (1876) p. 430

Kelvin Nature 50 (1894) p. 574

Marry C. R. 122 (1901) p. 1291

Altmann Z. f. Luftsch 29 (1900) p. 147

Vielle CR 130 p. 235 (1900)

✓ 60 ↑ Thomson Ann. 26 (1895) p. 314
(Recknagel Ann 10 (1890) p. 677)

1899 Eastern Side of the Sea

Francis & Mather

Pomassothin

Victory Name Tugboat 1765

then 16.2 knots

7 day: "Peters" Henry 119.4 - 15.9 - 11900 4700 m² or

Peters' Section 133 16.31 11900 5560

Stetson 208 - 11 (H-AZ)

Kyle Hill 14908

Node 23 knots

4.5 knots d.h. 21 knots 5 h 22 m

Oceanic 28.500 t. 2.2 m

Campana

Lucania

White Star Line: Celtic Tugboat

34.082 t. - 32700 11.42/12
27257 - 22997, 44.82

20800 Suez By Tug

13000 Ledschicht 220

347 I
166 II
2352 III

335 8

4/Comp. of

16 knots

1901: Schoffland 2227 Schpp 2.158 800 t.

down: 12246

1.811.000

1901: England into 500 t. 791

500 - 1000

46, 82, 51, 113, 86, 22, 29, 9, 17
6-8 270 81000

3-4000

1241

"Kong Edward" Tugboat

Kong Hillman 20202

20.13

13.41

14.800 t.

8.69

21.300

Dutchland

20815

20.42

13.41

16.200 t.

8.89

23.200

8.11 24.000 1

15.000 3. 1.10000

6 Comp for 3660 m³ CO production

600 I ke

520 20

350 II

700 III

500 / 44416

Pink Ficht 33 000 PS -- 22'34 knots = 42'83 k

Kesselwelle 610 in Ø

Schraube 6.65 in Ø

g/longitud 28

Knoten: 13,325 000 k

versuchen 20 10%

"Hannoversche" Kriegsschiff 10 200 t. Dgl. 152 R, 20'4 L -- V-Tanken 18 116"

Kann Holzer Kanal Kan à 2 Mill Fms

Kanal Dordrecht - Norbreen

Canal du deers muss 401 Km

ca 1200 Mill Fms

Osaka 76 Sept. 1900: Japaner Asahi 1899: 15 400 t.

Zitat in VE 3 20' 2 16400 t. 1/2 22' 2 15000

mündet in VE 31' 2 14.000 t L 23' 2 2 15000

alle 2 Notizen 14 L 2 1/2 1/2

(1901) 2 Den 5 Unterseeboote 1 Typen "Holland"

19'2 - R, L 3'6 460 t.

Coffen 2 1/2

Frankfurt boote ca 20-40 t
in 1900 in L 685, 2 50 Mill Fms

9 Knoten Gasmaschinen Voratz complex
für 4000 km
unter 10 Knoten

Holz 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2

Passagier Schiffe 100 t 1/2 1/2 1/2
Abtheilung 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2
mehr America 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2

1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2

Holland 75 t: 162 - 1/3

L 225 1/2 = America Dittler 12'8 - 16 km pro Stunde
auf obige Sachse 1/2 6 Knoten = 11'1 k

24 h unter Wasser 1/2 1/2 1/2

Centurion x ... 2 p. 397-229

... v ... [54 C ...] { ... (1901)

W. 200 GA, 800 KT ...

... C. H. on ... H₂O ...

... Thomas - ...

— 8 Koldyn ... 17821 (1901)

... H₂O, ...

... C. v ...

... H₂O ...

Drum

... 190(2a) p. 717-781 (1901)

Coradi-Zürich ...

ausgeführt

... Forum ...

... Fikur ...

Jankowski J.O. ... 1901

Jankowski ?

Kocher ... 7 p. 629-633 (1901)

?

... 588-592

... 7 p. 821 (1901)

... 935-540 (1901)

Boussinesq Pouvoir refroidissant d'un courant liquide ou gazeux p. 71

J. d. P. (1902)

Mise en équations des phénomènes de convection colorée et appliquée au
le pouvoir refroidissant des fluides p. 65

$$I. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = 0 \quad II. \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = - \frac{du}{dt} \quad \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = - \frac{dv}{dt} \quad \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} = - \frac{dw}{dt}$$

$$III. u \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial z} = \frac{K}{C} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial z^2} \right)$$

$$x, y, z \dots \xi, \eta, \zeta$$

$$\theta \dots \Theta$$

$$u, v, w \dots U, V, W$$

$$P \dots \Pi$$

$$\xi = \sqrt[3]{\frac{a \rho C^2}{K}} x$$

$$\theta = a \Theta$$

$$u = \sqrt[3]{\frac{a \rho K}{C}} U$$

$$\eta = y \sqrt[3]{\frac{a \rho C^2}{K}}$$

$$P = \Pi \rho \sqrt[3]{\frac{a \rho K}{C}}$$

a = température de la surface $\xi = \dots$

à la surface: $du + dv + dw = 0$

K = ...

K = ...

$$I. \frac{\partial U}{\partial \xi} + \dots = 0$$

$$II. \frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial \xi} = - \frac{dU}{d\xi}$$

$$III. u \frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial \xi} + \dots = \frac{\partial^2 \Theta}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \Theta}{\partial \eta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \Theta}{\partial \zeta^2}$$

à la surface: $\Theta = 1$

$$\text{Lij. } \sqrt[3]{\frac{a \rho C^2}{K}} = n$$

$$\sqrt[3]{\frac{a \rho K}{C}} = m$$

$$h = a$$

$$n^2 K \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} = \frac{K a}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{a \rho C^2}{K}}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{K^4 a^2}{\rho C^2}} \quad K a \sqrt[3]{\frac{a \rho C^2}{K}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{K^4 a^2}{\rho C^2}} K$$

$$K \left(u \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial z} \right) = \frac{K a \sqrt[3]{\frac{K^4}{a \rho C^2}} \left[\lambda \frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial \xi} + \dots \right]}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{a \rho C^2}{K}}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{K^4 \rho C^2}{a}} a^{4/3} \left[\lambda \frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial \xi} + \dots \right]$$

etc.

Rayleigh Phil Trans. CXCVI p. 206 (1901) J. d. P. 1 p. 122 (1902)

On a New Manometer & on the Law of Pressures of Soaps between 1.5
and 0.01 mm of Hg: $n^2 \rho_1 \rho_2 \rho_3 Ch : \rho_1, H_1, N_1$
 $h^2 \rho_1 \rho_2 \rho_3, 0.002 \text{ mm}!$

Velle

 V

Riemann & Hugoniot ont montré que la vitesse d'une onde plane, caractérisée par diff. des pressions finies $P_1 - P_0$ et les dilatations $P_2 - P_0$ est donnée

$$V = \sqrt{-\frac{1}{\rho_0} \frac{P_1 - P_0}{2_1 - 2_0}}$$

$$\rho_0 = \text{densité} - \text{en } 2_0 = 0$$

cette vitesse dépend de la loi particulière qui lie P et 2

Hugoniot a montré que la loi adiabatique statique avec écoulement dans le cas d'une détente, et remplace:
$$P_1 = P_0 \frac{2(1+2_0) - (m-1)(2_1-2_0)}{2(1+2_0) + (m+1)(2_1-2_0)}$$

par cette substitution on obtient:

$$V = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\rho_0} \frac{P_0}{2} \left[2m + (m+1) \frac{P_1 - P_0}{P_0} \right]}$$

qui permet de calculer les variations brusques de pression susceptibles de se produire avec la vitesse V dans le milieu $P_0 - P_0$

vitesse des projectiles cylindriques

| | Résist. obtenue | Surp. théor. assm.
la vitesse de prop. égale à celle du proj. | Δ |
|------|-----------------|--|----------|
| 400 | 1'25 | 1'58 | 0'33 |
| 600 | 3'26 | 3'78 | 0'52 |
| 800 | 6'23 | 6'85 | 0'62 |
| 1000 | 10'45 | 10'81 | 0'66 |
| 1200 | 15'01 | 15'64 | 0'63 |

Gustaria Hst glabrum rima inuit et na: den -

Sp. II pinn Koch

Roma Wite

} Korus

Wypady anarkty.

Mg kowki Tschukotka ugron: gups: kwat

Rikman Ism 24 linany: i 5 jeki spout poutaly

p. 169

Laska ^{et} Mezima rima: 5 id: ya

p. 282

Roma kyo: p: p: p:

p. 187, 302, 408

Kowaluzh

Kuchanowki Plavimuty pulka Korus

Laska Tuzn: w: w: Wnushin: 449, 468, 787

Tam fuyoy:

Zawidki Kwas eren Ch p. 7. 673

Siene Tam Sov. Tetr. XVI 7 131 (1902)

Zawidki Kwas Kachodlary Ch p. 7. 1225!

⁸⁵⁷
Koch Wied. Ann 19 p. 587 (1883)

Loth. Ruya " 25 p. 340 (1885) 7

Schumann 13 p. 1 (1881)

S. Stadel 16 p. 368 (1882); 16 p. 394 (1882)

Schumann 23. p. 353 (1884)

Luffriedentand: Thiesen Wied. Ann 26 p. 309 (1885)

Auströim Ds: Daille Jour. Doy. (2) 8 p. 29 (1888)

Koch Doy. Ann 2 p. 39 (1823)

Reibung ton Stachel Wied. Ann 5 p. 216 (1870)

Kollen 13 p. 545

Journal de Doy, 9 p. 57 Antinsky Lenn d'agor

L. Mach Wien Sitzber. 106 II

Ob. Dist. Engrs' & 100' c: Reynolds Phil Trans. A 186 (1895)

Siehe Vogt Compendium strom und Meer

A. Obubach & 100' p. 1/2 c. c.

Grüncke Pogg. Ann. 113 p. 580 (1861) 100 m. p. 107 p. 1 (1859) 110 p. 38 (1860) C₂ C₂

Hagen Clark Wind. Ann 2 (1877)

Lévy C.R. Wind. p. 445 1899

Haton de la Tourpelle C.R. 103 p. 661, 719 (1886) 785, 925 C₂ - C₂ - 100

Retenby Newlyn:

Spring

Roth Rep. Phys. 22 p. 354, 23 p. 1, 455, 533; 24 p. 80, 648 (1886-88)

Endersby Isl. 5 Mar 2. 1877 p. 258

Obubach Wind. Ann. 17 (1882) Berl. Ber. (1886) p. 383, 1129

Marchi 5 Mar 2. 1884 p. 278

Helmholtz Berl. Mon. Ber. 1873 p. 501; Win. Mon. Ber. I p. 158

Transpiration Methods:

$$0. \frac{L}{2R} \geq 3000 \sim \text{correct with } 12$$

OE Meyer Phys. Ann. 127 p. 253 (1866), 148 p. 1 (1873)

Puluj Wien. Ber. 69 1874, 70 (1874)

$$\Delta P = \frac{120}{20}$$

Hermayer Carl. Rep. 12 p. 13 (1876)

$$r_1 = P + (70 - 120) \text{ cm}$$

Ortensbach Kand. An. 67 p. 203 (1898), 5/1901

$$\rightarrow r_{15} = 1816 \cdot 10^{-7}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} H = 0.138 \text{ mm} \\ 0.107 \end{array} \right\} L = 95 \text{ cm}$$

Schulze u. d. L. Agn. W. 5 p. 190 (1901)

$$r_{15} = 1811 \cdot 10^{-7}$$

$$\downarrow r_n = 0.075717 \text{ mm}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} r_{21} = 30 \text{ cm} \\ r_1 = 140 \text{ cm} \end{array} \right.$$

Lang Wien. Ber. 66 (1871)

$$\Delta p = 80$$

Schollkämpf d. inner Reif. & Vernetzung: Novell. Phil. Trans. (1879) p. 246

Kimmann Leipzig. Zeits. d. Naturw. 1894 p. 19

Kirschhoff Phys. Ann. 134 p. 177 (1868)

Natanson Repts. Acad. p. 286

Kirschhoff Vortrag 1894 p. 194

Schubert W. 136 p. 296 (1868) Verh. 139 p. 104 (1870)

Low Wied. Ann. 52 (1894) p. 652

Thomson-Joule Effect: Natanson 37 p. 241 (1899)!

Natanson Wied. Ann. 31 p. 502 (1887); Schiller 40 p. 149 (1890)

Dissipation of Energy: Reynolds Phil. Mag. 1893 Oct.

Stability of the motion: Korteweg Phil. Mag. (5) 16 (1883) and ↑ p. 359 (and Lond. 537)

Effusion of Gases: Reynolds Phil. Mag. 1886 (5) 21 p. 185 added theory

C.R. 102 p. 1545, 103 p. 247 (1886) Huyot Ann. Chim. Phys. 1886 recalculation of experiment and of theory

Verity Phil. Mag. 1896 VII p. 1-79 || C.R. 103 p. 125 (1886)

Emden Wied. Ann. 69 p. 264 (1899) Littérature!

Domman Phil. Mag. 49 (1900) p. 423

20000

7-22 ✓

3 1/2 ~

W. H. C.

Stotmaro ~ Surovessa

Nov 20 1952 Natun. 654

John Perry

Anteater 30 1/2 %

Pol. D. G. / unit

(from of shorter light) it will amount to 100 x narrow dets

act of human labor more times so much

48000 HP

10% in the way but again allowed

wasting 900 times the natural debt wry year

Ginther!

Internal friction:

Internal friction: Stokes: On the Theory of the Internal Friction of Fluids in Motion Camb Trans VIII (1845)

IX (1851) p. 58

limf other function:

Rayleigh: Some General Theorems relating to Vibrations *Pr. Lond. Math. S. 4* p. 363 (1873)

Rayleigh: Some Tinned Tins
140 E Regu J. f. Rothen. 75 (1873), 73 (1871) 2

~~88~~ 78 (1874) 80, 130
OE Maya internal friction

²⁸⁸
Lorenz: Wied. Anz. 13 pg. 582 (1881) Winkelm. II 2 p. 269

~~Archeologiczne p. 46~~ ~~Podarki~~ ~~Ułtostawianin~~ ~~aminców~~ ~~omoty~~

Wiadom. mot. T (1901) p. 1-9 Gorczyński. O stosunkach wzajemnych
: Przegląd 1901 p. 205

p. 9 Kurki prawa podległy in Tary II 316 H. 444. ; 4 317 H. 445

p. 141 Niewiasty o tych momentach

p. 158 ⁻¹⁷⁸ Rudki Oleka złoty Pr. Libyja XL1

p. 224 Zawdki Natki o ymickich krzyżach

Rozpr. 1901 p. 40 Primer stude dynamice

• Dernat ~~Wojciech~~ Szapiro Oświeceni elektryczna 324 p. Winn 1901

• W. Polkotski Elektryczna kurs samokształceni 495 p. W. 1901

• F. Tomaszewski Promieni Röntgena
obł. 24 zawod. dyktacji ak gimnazjum o Sanctum 79 p. 1901

Wojciech

Kennick Bp. 19 p. 625 (1896)

Kosmos XXVI

- p. 327, 474 Rudnicki O planach na stolicie
409 Sobieski Kierunek i myślenie chemii wstępnego (wzrost i skąd?)
436 Silberstein Elektryczność prądu

14 Witkowski Wzrost i kierunek rozwoju

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- p. 367 Ernst O rozwoju i st. h. w. przed i po wojnie
p. 36 Romer O rozwoju i st. h. w. przed i po wojnie

Prace mot. pr. XI ?

XII p. 112 Smolichowski

p. 220 Ernst Wzrost i rozwój wstępnego

p. 279 Jedynowski O rozwoju i st. h. w. przed i po wojnie

Chirakowski Kierunek 1900 (p. 100 Wzrost i st. h. w. przed i po wojnie)

Włodarski Wzrost i st. h. w. przed i po wojnie

Wzrost i st. h. w. przed i po wojnie

Wzrost i st. h. w. przed i po wojnie

Włodarski Wzrost i st. h. w. przed i po wojnie

Ruricki O rozwoju i st. h. w. przed i po wojnie

V. p. 98

Chirakowski O rozwoju i st. h. w. przed i po wojnie

Silberstein Wzrost i st. h. w. przed i po wojnie

Kowalski O rozwoju i st. h. w. przed i po wojnie

Chirakowski O rozwoju i st. h. w. przed i po wojnie

513 O rozwoju i st. h. w. przed i po wojnie

585 Kelichen O rozwoju i st. h. w. przed i po wojnie

561 Romer

O rozwoju i st. h. w. przed i po wojnie

Natanson:

O podobie linii atteryangul alla natanson's. Flynn jednowodny

Study's uod tony natanson's 1893 IV p. 371 ¹⁸⁹¹

O poteryatall tonydymangul 1893 IV p. 377

O tonykku atonykall natanson's 1899 XV p. 377

O Flynn natanson's amony ston skynkone " p. 221

O tonykku atonykall natanson's poteryatall tonydymangul " XIV p. 67

- O tonykku kinytany natanson's 98 XIII p. 154

O paryach eparyk natanson's 96 X p. 309

O natanson's kinytany natanson's 95 IX p. 171

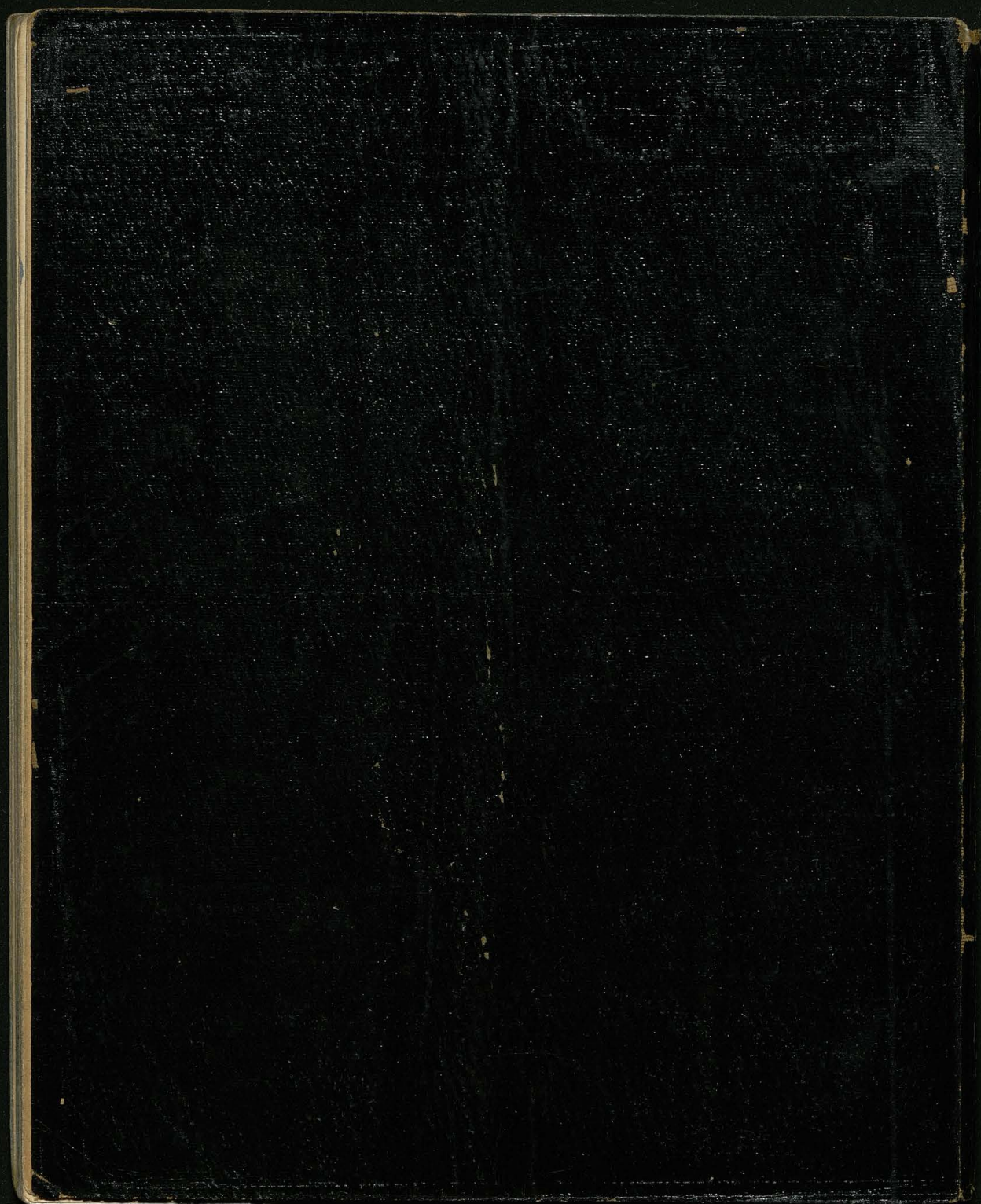
O natanson's natanson's natanson's natanson's 95 VIII p. 220

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Natanson's 1893 L. i. W. Natanson's: O paryach eparyk natanson's natanson's
VIII p. 43 natanson's natanson's

W. Natanson's O paryach eparyk natanson's 98 (XVIII)



9410

II

86

Klasa

Oddział



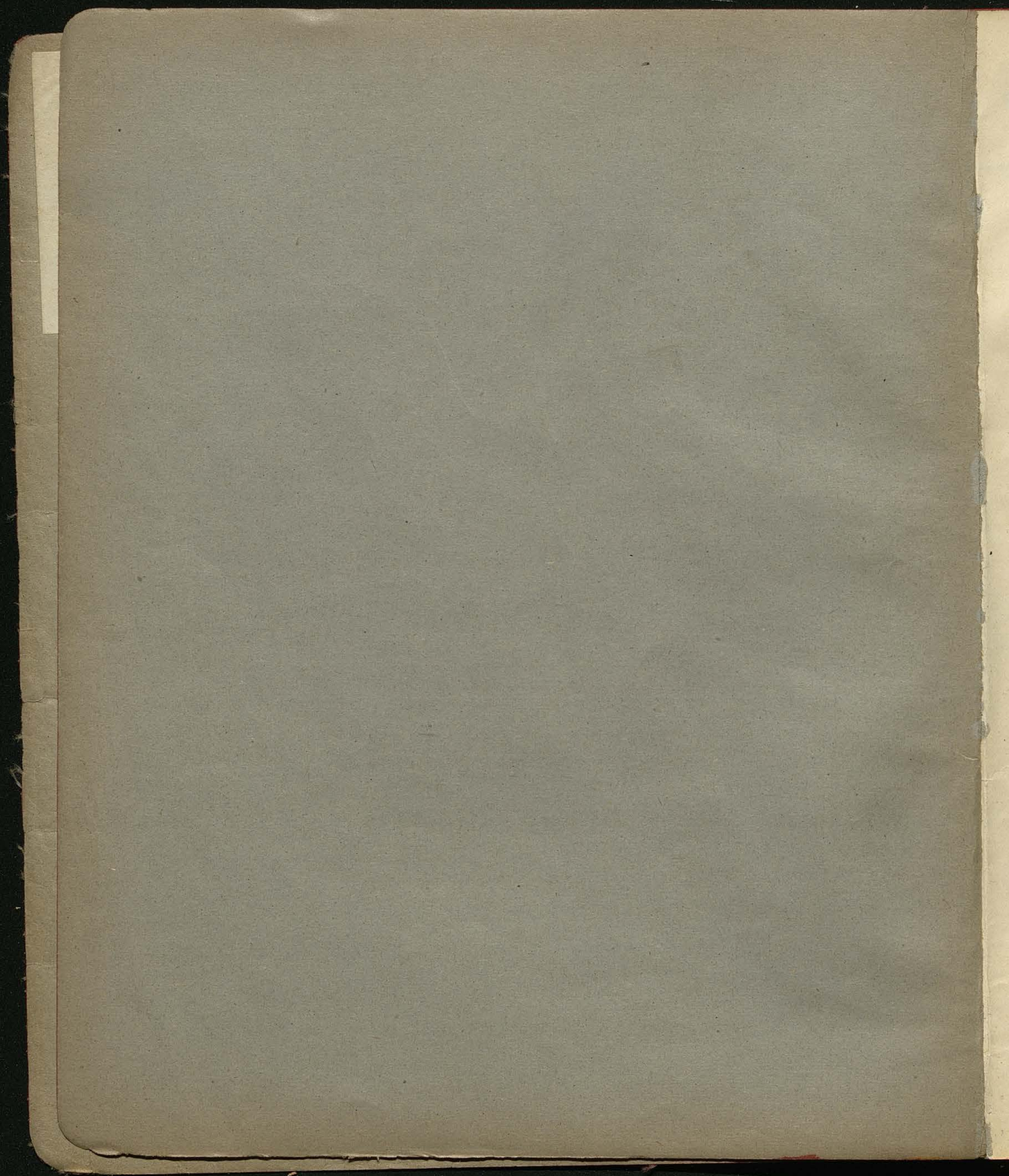
Rok

Półrocze

USA-POMOCY
PRZEMYSŁOWEJ

"LEOPOLIA" Pierwsza gal. fabryka bloków
rys. i wyrobów papierowych we Lwowie.





J. J. Thomson Proc. L. Ph. S. 15 p. 465 Scattering of electrons

El. Ozmose etc.

Carnera & Öttinger Öz. En. F. prod. by and & al. vol. streaming the Selenopell Tubes
Ph. Mj. 18, 586, 1909

Galecki Rothom. Koloid Kormos 1909

Elektr. undromore & Strommings stasine Nullen Fom-let IV I p. 614-620

Cochin-Rage Ann. 30 p. 777 & quant. 7^o 21 / Elektr.
(1909)

Refert: Rapp. Congr. d. Ph. Christiansen & W. J. Elektr.

Fortschr. d. Ch. & Ph. Ch. April 1911

Thomson Elektr. d. Elek. p. 91 ?

Christiansen Kapillarelektr. Røvefjær

Ann. d. Ph. 12 p. 1072 (1903)

Capillarity:

Lewis On the Nature of the Transition Layer between two adjacent phases

Ph M 20 p 502 1940 Surface density much greater than in bulk

Ph M 20 p 665 1940

Kleemann On the Eq. of Continuity of the Liquid & Gaseous States of Matter

20 p. 135 (1940), p 901, 905

Dufour Theory of Surface Free

Sutherland 20 p. 249 Molecular & Electronic Potential Energy

Debye in The Dislocation in Metals 33 p 941

Happel in - On the Entropy of Mixing 33 p. 275

Sakurai in Kin. Dependence of Surface Free Energy 34 p 955

Happel Vol. 52 p 288

Opalensis

Kerson, Einstein, Young Ph M 20, 793, 1940

Kristall monomer
in No 2 Ph; 2 temp - p 2008 &

89

Jahn St. 8 p 8 = e atom. 9 p 8 = Natur : Dargest. a. Damm D. (Sind. Sind. Damm)

Jahn. v. R. 6 p. 229

Rutherford's Röntgen J. d. R. 1. p. 120 a 120

120 e a 120 d - 120 e 20 p 120 120 v e He 12

$\alpha + 2 = 12$ atom

($e_1 = 2$ Elektronen)

E. Reger Derivat x N₃ e. 20 p 120 e 120 p J. d. R. 5 p 423 (1908)

Schwachheit 120

prozentuale mittlere Schwachheit $\bar{E} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$2 = \text{Je 2 atom e 120 v 01} = N \cdot \bar{E}^{-12}$ 120 e 120 - Je 120 120

[Aber dies nur falls 2 jenseitig ist ?!]
d. R. 120

Rutherford's Röntgen R. R. J., 81, 141, 1908

Regener Der. Der. 1909; 948

E. Reger Strom ktm d. f. Strahlen J. d. R. 6 p 279

Je 120 120 120 ~~Strahlung~~ auf, 120 dass 120 120 120 120 120
Anstrahlung

120 e 120 e 120 120 120 120 120

Refuat in Dalton Easthorne II 2 ph ch U XII p 371 ~~1877~~ (1900)

28 June 86 28/8 Easthorne - m d's ~. Hypothesis 28/16 in m d's 1st a
 - Plan 07 28/8 1st a 28/16 in m d's 1st a 28/16 in m d's 1st a;
 28/16 in m d's 1st a 28/16 in m d's 1st a 28/16 in m d's 1st a;
 1/28/16 in m d's 2. Hypothesis 28/16 in m d's 1st a 28/16 in m d's 1st a;
 28/16 in m d's 1st a 28/16 in m d's 1st a 28/16 in m d's 1st a.

Paul Luther Hartford

Kovachik Ma of P Rays Ph H. 849

Coeff of Mr. in cm of Mr.

| Ra D | Th A | Ra D | Ra E | Act C | Ph D | Ra C |
|------|-------|-----------------|------|-------|------|------|
| 130 | 111.0 | 750 | 43.3 | 285 | 16.3 | 13.5 |

Hp= 900 1200 1720 2150 2650

Mo: Helen S. Norton Ph 2 9 p. 321 (1918)

W. Wilson. O.R.S. 132, 612 (1919)

Schmitt. J.R. 4, 451 (1918)

Ph 2. { 10, 6, 1909
 10, 929, 1909 = 10, 929, 1909
 8, 137, 1907 } U.X. Ra E

Kleiman

On the Shape of the Atom

~~Ph M. 20~~ Ph M. 20, 229 1910

keep 274 up

Frank Ph 2.10 p 667

Vol. e atoms being about Nulpunkt $\propto \sum \sqrt{\text{magnetism}}$

Zahlenmäßig von Eddley 2 ph Ch. 32, 122 (1908) die Vol. bei der die
Ostwald 35, 109 (1900)

das in $\propto \sqrt{A}$ v. Nagels Annahme Ph M 620 (1906):

e stopping power $\propto \sqrt{A}$ $\propto \sum \sqrt{A}$
für rays für ion

Somit $n^3 \text{ atom} \propto \sqrt{A}$

also $n^2 \propto \sqrt{A}$ also $\text{cross section} \propto \sqrt{A}$

Walter O E Ruge: ^{p. 304} atoms lie in a plane \therefore molecular cross section $\propto \sum \sqrt{A}$

wie das in der Tat $\frac{Q}{\sum \sqrt{A}}$ recht constant ist

further: implications on density of atom ($\propto \sqrt{A}$)

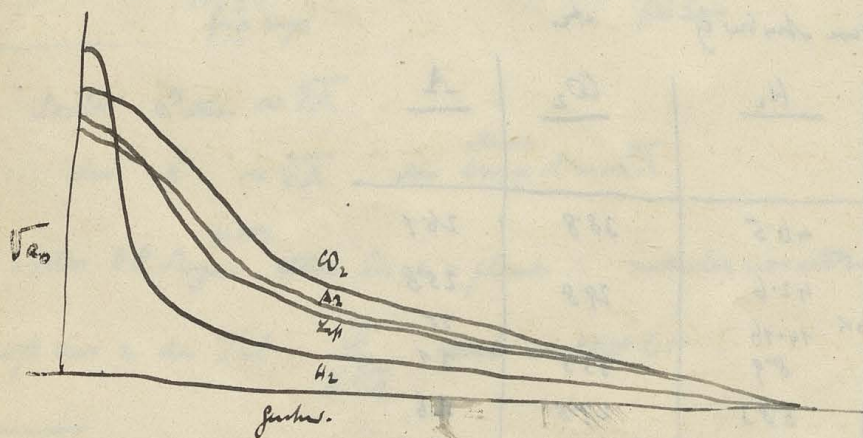
attraction from between atoms of the same order \rightarrow Ph M 1910 p 783

between atom and electron $\propto \frac{e^2 a^3}{r^5}$

Durch Zeichnung ausgeführte Werte, α_0 für 1 mm Hg

| V | Druck in cm | H_2 | SO_2 | A | CO_2 |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------|----------|---------|---------|
| 6 | $\frac{1}{270}$ | 44 | 30 | 28 | 34 |
| 10 | $\frac{1}{120}$ | 14.6 | 22 | 26 | 32 |
| 100 | $\frac{1}{70}$ | 6.01 | 27 | 20 | 28 |
| 1000 | $\frac{1}{20}$ | 1.2 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 7 |
| 4000 | $\frac{1}{10}$ | 0.19 | 0.85 | 1.3 | 2 |
| 10000 | $\frac{1}{3}$ | 0.00062 | 0.0050 | - | 0.0067 |
| Rechnungswerte | | 0.0000006 | 0.000009 | 0.00001 | 0.00001 |

nach Strutt



Theoretisches p 735

27 Atm. α_0 22, ab. 3.27 = 1 cm² Q

27 p 60 mm Q = 2, Dynamische ab. des Kupfers 8 47

2 = 1 Dynamische (Elektr.) p α_0 3.27 Q

Wes. v. d. m. c. m. < m. d.

für H_2 muss $\frac{Q}{V} < 0.0000006$ cm² für 1 cm³ bei 1 mm Hg

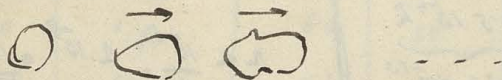
3.27 p 60 mm H_2 47 13 cm² (0.87 mm)

170 C 1 mm Hg

Dicke Am. 12, 124, 1903 & Zerkowitch paper Induct. J² & R² & R².

Christiansen Am 12, 1072 1903 & capillar elect. Ruygen

Information regarding the Tupper in at 84.4% of CrO₂



Translation - -

Section showing following Tupper of Cr

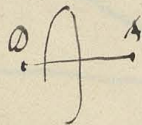
JJ Thomson On the Theory of Radiation Ph M. #20 p 238, 1920

Referring to former paper Ph M. ^{14. p. 225} (1907)

radiation arising from impact of negative corpuscles with molecules

molecules built up of doublets repelling ~~with~~ the corp. with force $\frac{1}{r^3}$ with - end pointing towards the corpuscle?

distance of charges will be 4.10^{-9} cm



corpuscles oscillating with \propto doublet

steady motion if kin. en. \propto frequency

explains Zerkowitch exp. on ^{unitary} production of el. by UV

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{kin. en.} \propto \text{frequency} \\ \text{of el.} \frac{h\nu}{2\pi} \end{array} \right]$$

See also Ph M. 20 p. 544, 1920.

Dragg Ph M. 20, 385, 1910 The Comng. of the Comng. of the α & β Rays and the Range of β Rays.

thinks X and β rays = ~~comng.~~ α rays, α + β ~~neutralizing~~ charge but adding little to the mass!?

This easily explains following facts:

β rays β impinging β on thin plate produce β rays on both sides but very much more on side of emergence; speed indep. of nature of atom, but dep. on nature of β .

likewise β rays produced by X rays depend much more on nature of these latter than on nature of atom (Dethy Br CPhS 15, 416, Sadler Ph M. 1910)

Oppose strongly Dr Clelland's view (Br R S 130, 507, 1908), supposing a real secondary radiation being added to real reflection no probability for specular reflection because:

- 1). stopping power of molecule for α rays = \sum stopping power of atoms

Dragg Ph M. April & Sept 1907 for $R_{\alpha C}$
 $R_{\alpha A}$

- 2). the α nature of liquid for β rays:

Schmidt Ph Z. 11, 262 (1910), Andrusky Ph M. April 1910
additive principle

neighboring atoms have no influence

much more likely is the following explanation; chance of deflection through any given angle represented by ratio: "deflection oval"



but only part emerges outside $E \propto \sin \theta$


Ionization probably = result of passage through molec., gradual drain of energy but
no large change at any point
1.395 (3)

Nothing compels us to handle electrons as anything more than centers of force
(without dimensions)

think of β particles as possessing average range ^{the} (weight of material crossed)
cylindrical length d , cross-section s $ds = \text{weight of cyl.}$

Radsen Ph N Dec. 1909 β particles ^{high speed} traverse $\frac{1}{10}$ mm Al
= 20 cm air
without one deflection

Another PRS 130 & 106 (1908) : β rays pass through 0.015 cm Al
scattered in all dir. but still prevalence of
normal direction

30% in a cone  4-5°

? whether β ray ionizes from directly p 397-408; thinks not, only by β

Whole length of track of β rays in given material, irrespective of direction
ordinary absorber coeff of β rays = compound of d and the dimensions of the
diffusion oval

K. A. Porter x track coeff (Schmidt) = const except for tin

Whole track of β particles in Pb > Al (weight for weight)
but they penetrate heavier Pb than Al

in Pb β particles longer course but more ~~stopping~~ turning points, end nearer beginning

J.J. Thomson On C. Ph. S. 15 p. 465 has previous theory of the scattering of the rapidly moving el. particles

inapplicable because

1). + and - do not interfere?

4). total defl small, because defl is to be averaged of ...

as if grouped symmetrically about original direction

but from the big 2 also large defl. must occur

2). loss of speed?

Another On C. Ph. S. 15 p. 442 shows el. curves for Al & Pt

but only by chance Al fits Thomson's theory


converges of form of rays; his own speculation about it

Kleinmann Ph. R. 20, 445 (1910) Shape of Molecule

δ_1 calculated from viscosity } at corresponding temp. for ...

V = molar volume $\frac{m}{\rho}$

if $\frac{V}{\delta_1^3} =$ the same for all liquids, then the mol. = spherical

otherwise oblate ~~spherical~~ where δ_1 

$$\frac{V}{\delta_1^3} = \frac{\delta_2^3}{\delta_1^3} = \frac{\delta_2^3}{\delta_1^3} \text{ (relat. value) collig } \frac{V}{\delta_1^3} = \delta_2^3$$

various numbers between 3.97 CHCl₃

and 8.47 C₄H₁₀O

absolute value of $\frac{\delta_2}{\delta_1} \approx$ Section: diam of atom $\sim m^{1/6}$

radius of mol. $\sim \Sigma m^{1/3}$

Vol of mol. (Frank) $\sim \Sigma \sqrt{m}$

$$\therefore \delta_2 \sim \frac{\Sigma \sqrt{m}}{\Sigma m^{1/3}}$$

$$\text{rad. } \sqrt{\Sigma m^{1/3}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\delta_2}{\delta_1} = \frac{(\Sigma m^{1/3})^{3/2}}{\Sigma \sqrt{m}}$$

oblate spheroid
numbers 2.2 - 3.9

calculated these values $\frac{(\sum m^{1/3})^{3/2}}{\sum V_m}$ for various compounds p. 449

| | |
|----------------|-------|
| Hg | 1 |
| H ₂ | 1.416 |
| CO | : |
| NO | : |
| O ₂ | : |

Trinityl valence to C₉H₁₈O₂ 5.046

On the whole very near experimental values!

Tyler Ph M. 20 p. 522 (1910)

Empirical relation: latent heat of liquid L } at boiling point
 mol. vol. V_m
 mol. weight M

$$LM = K \sqrt[3]{V}$$

$$K = 1583$$

very exact agreement except for associated liquids (H₂O, alcoh., acids)

Trautman equation $LM = 20.5 T$

$$\therefore T = K \sqrt[3]{V}$$

not so exact

Mills Ph M. 20, 629, 1910 ~~the~~ Molecular Attraction

Newton's law! maintains that: $\frac{L - E_c}{\sqrt[3]{L} - \sqrt[3]{D}} = \text{const}$

$\frac{d}{d}$ density: $\frac{L}{V}$

L = heat of vaporization.

E_c = work external pressure

no comparison

Jans Analysis of Radiation from Electron Orbits Ph. M. 20, 642, 1910.

95

Previously the author has shown radiats can be explained by electrons describing orbits about centres of force only if $F \propto \frac{1}{r^3}$ Ph. M. 17, 775; 18, 209 (1908)

Extension of these remarks in other way

See also Thomson Ph. M. 14, 223, 1907

result for open orbits:

displacement law requires force $\propto \frac{1}{r^2}$

$\frac{1}{r^2}$ law (just) exists for free electrons radiation therefore must exist but it is for in the infrared

but also for $\frac{1}{r^3}$ contradiction with Russell's law

very interesting

Ph 20 p. 657 1910 Luth and Mechanical Vibrations of Atoms

finds mechanical vib. of atoms (calculated out of velocity etc)

to be of order of magnitude of Lyman's frequency for H α H β etc

Ph 20. p. 1910 Rutherford & Geiger

Number of α particles from U : $2.37 \cdot 10^4$ per g and sec.

U mineral : $9.6 \cdot 10^4$

Th : $2.7 \cdot 10^4$

\therefore Production of He per gram per year: U : $2.75 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ cm}^3$

Th : $3.1 \cdot 10^{-5}$

U mineral
(equilibrium) $11.0 \cdot 10^{-5}$

Range of α particles from U = 2.7 cm (according to Rugg : 1.5)
Actinium 2.8 cm Ra equal. 158 cm^3

20, 835 1910 H.A. Wilson } Statistical Theory of Heat Radiation
 Pl. M. 20, 121 1910 H.A. Wilson }
 " 350 " Zener }

Pl. M. 20, p. 320 1910 Death Prod. of Cath. Particles by long. R² Radiat. - and their Absorption by H₂ and Air

Ab. Coeff. of air (

| Energy of corpuscles in P.H.S | | | | radiation
↓ | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|------------------|-------|----------------|-------|------------------|
| | λ air | λ H ₂ | | | λ air | λ H ₂ |
| 4,000 | 645 | 144 | Zenon | Fe | 87.2 | 17.05 |
| 20,000 | 31 | | Salt | Zn | 42.7 | 8.71 |
| 100,000 | 1.8 | 0.47 | Zenon | Sn | 3.97 | 0.51 |

PM 20 p. 943 1910

Very interesting

J. Jeans On Non Newtonian Mechanical Systems and Planck's Theory of Radiation

Law of Entropy } = probability law, independent of mechanical Laws
 Equations }

Planck's law requires necessarily stochastic constitution of energy

very simple deduction of Planck law:

Vibrations can have energies 0, ε, 2ε ...

Probability of these:

$$1 : e^{-\frac{\epsilon}{RT}} : e^{-\frac{2\epsilon}{RT}} \dots$$

Vibrations; $N = M \left[1 + e^{-\frac{\epsilon}{RT}} + e^{-\frac{2\epsilon}{RT}} \dots \right]$

their total energy: $E = M \epsilon \left[e^{-\frac{\epsilon}{RT}} + 2e^{-\frac{2\epsilon}{RT}} \dots \right]$

$$E = \frac{N\epsilon}{e^{\frac{\epsilon}{RT}} - 1}$$

taking $\epsilon = h\nu$ we have Planck's law

J.J. Thomson, On the Scattering of rapidly moving Electropositive Particles.

Mean Deflection when ^{particle} passing through atom = 0

average deflection of ~~particle~~ passing through n atoms: the same as average value of n

displacements of ~~particle~~ arbitrary phase and of constant amplitude = $0\sqrt{n}$ (Rayleigh Sound 2nd. Ed. p. 35)

\therefore if corpuscles moving normally through plate of thickness t, N atoms per unit volume, b = radius of atom

Mean deflection = $0\sqrt{Nnb^2t}$. (if small)

Regarding atom as consisting of N_0 neg. corp. and equal quantity of $+$ el., calculate δ

Deflection ~~of~~ rapidly moving particle by ^{one} electron ($\sim \frac{1}{v}$) = $\frac{2e^2}{mv^2} \frac{1}{x}$

v = velocity, x = perpend. from corp. on direction

\therefore Mean value by corp. within distance a of line of motion

$$\left(\int_0^a \frac{2xN_0 dx}{x^2} = \frac{2}{a} \right) = \frac{4e^2}{mv^2 a}$$

number (coll.) = nna^2l if n = number of corp. per unit atom
 l = length of path in atom

\therefore average total deflection = $\frac{4e^2}{mv^2 a} \sqrt{nna^2l} = \frac{4e^2}{mv^2} \sqrt{nal}$

mean value of l = $\frac{4}{5} \sqrt{2b}$

\therefore mean value of δ due to corp. in atom $\delta = \frac{32}{5} \frac{e^2}{mv^2} \sqrt{nab} = \frac{16}{5} \frac{e^2}{mv^2} \frac{1}{b} \sqrt{\frac{3N_0}{2}}$

If $+$ el. be uniformly distrib. through sphere b , it is easy to prove: $\frac{16}{5} \frac{e^2}{mv^2} \frac{1}{b} \sqrt{\frac{3N_0}{2}} \sqrt{1 - (1 - \frac{a}{b})^6}^{1/3}$

δ = ratio of the vol. occupied by $+$ el. : total volume of the atom

mean defl. due to + and - charges = $\sqrt{\frac{384}{25} \frac{q^2}{\epsilon_0}}$ resp $\sqrt{\frac{384}{16} \frac{q^2}{\epsilon_0}}$
 \therefore average deflection when passing through thin plate.

$$\frac{e^2}{mv^2} \left[\frac{384}{25} N_0 + \frac{384}{16} N_0 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{N \lambda t} \quad \text{if } + \text{ ch. distrib. unif.}$$

$$\text{resp. } \frac{e^2}{mv^2} \left[\frac{384}{25} N_0 \left\{ 2 - \left(1 - \frac{2}{8} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right\} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{N \lambda t} \quad \text{according to if } + \text{ ch. concentrated in spots with}$$

Supposition underlying the formula are: 1) defl. small

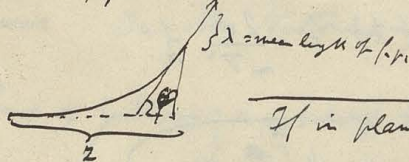
2) no change of velocity (Dist. of el. the loss
2 ed. p. 378)

then thickness required to produce given deflection varies as:

$$\frac{m^2 v^4}{e^4 N N_0} \left[\frac{384}{25} + \frac{384}{16} N_0 \right] \lambda t = \text{resp. } \dots$$

This remains true even if defl. not small, provided vol. unchanged:

fraction of particles at distance z having deflection: $m \theta < \varphi(z, m, \theta) = \varphi(z, \theta)$



If in plane:

$$f(z + \lambda \cos \varphi, m \theta) = \frac{1}{2} f[z, (m-1) \theta] + \frac{1}{2} f[z, (m+1) \theta] \quad \text{expanding by T. I. :}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \lambda \cos \varphi = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta^2} \theta^2$$

$$\therefore \text{if we put } \frac{\theta^2}{\lambda} = 2'$$

$$\text{Hence } \frac{\partial f}{\partial z'} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta'^2} \frac{1}{\cos \varphi}$$

it follows that layers of diff. substs will produce the same defl. if their thickness

$$\sim \frac{\lambda}{\theta^2} = \frac{1}{\theta^2 (N \lambda t)} \quad \text{which is identical with the result above}$$

In reality defl. are not all in one plane or have in reality

97

1). $\cos \varphi_1 = \cos \varphi_2 \cos \theta + \sin \varphi_2 \sin \theta \cos \psi$

all direction of ψ equally probable

2). $f(2+\lambda \cos \varphi, \varphi_1) = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\psi}{2\pi} f(2, \varphi_2)$

$$= f(2, \varphi_1) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi_1} f(2, \varphi_1) \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\psi}{2\pi} (\varphi_2 - \varphi_1) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi_1^2} f(2, \varphi_1) \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\psi}{2\pi} (\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)^2$$

from (1): $\varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = \theta \cos \psi - \frac{1}{2} \theta^2 \cos^2 \psi \sin^2 \varphi$

$\therefore (2): \lambda \cos \varphi \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = -\frac{1}{4} \theta^2 \sin \varphi \frac{\partial f}{\partial \varphi_1} + \frac{\theta^2}{4} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \varphi_1^2}$

$$\frac{4\lambda}{\theta^2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = -\frac{1}{\sin \varphi} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{1}{\cos \varphi} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \varphi^2}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\frac{4 \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}}{\theta^2} = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2} \theta^2}{t} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cos \varphi = t \\ \frac{\theta^2}{\lambda} = 2' \end{array} \right.$$

therefore the same result as before

Rate of particles moving to that defl. = equal along defl.

$\varphi = \sqrt{n} \cdot \theta \quad n = \frac{1}{\lambda} \therefore \varphi^2 = \frac{1}{\lambda} \theta^2$

$dx = ds \cos \varphi = \frac{2\lambda}{\theta^2} \varphi d\varphi \cos \varphi$

$x = \frac{2\lambda}{\theta^2} [\varphi \sin \varphi + \cos \varphi - 1]$

for $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad x = \frac{\lambda}{\theta^2} (n-2)$

if x greater particles will begin to travel back again so this must be comparable with distance at which number of particles crossing plane \perp to original direction = reduced to $\frac{1}{2}$

by substituting $\frac{\lambda}{\theta^2}$ previously found:

$$x = (n-2) \frac{m^2 v^4}{e^2 N_0} \left[\frac{25}{384 N_0 \left[2 - \left(1 - \frac{n}{8} \right) \theta^2 \right]} \right] \uparrow$$

putting $\frac{1}{n} = 5 \cdot 10^{-17}$; $e = 5 \cdot 10^{-10}$; $v = 10^{10}$
 $N = 2.3 \cdot 10^{19}$

On decou found cathode rays of such velocity travel 0.5 cm of oxygen before number moving forward reduced to $\frac{1}{2}$
putting $x = \frac{1}{2}$ we get $N_0 = 50$ that is the same order of magnitude as atomic weight.

John p 273

98

Crothers Scattering of β -rays from Ra by Air

$$I = I_0 e^{-\delta d}$$

δ = coeff of scattering

| v | δ (cm ⁻¹) | $v^2 \delta$ | $(1-\beta^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} v^2 \delta$ |
|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|---|
| $2.26 \cdot 10^{10}$ | .255 | $1.61 \cdot 10^{20}$ | $1.98 \cdot 10^{20}$ |
| 250 | .134 | 1.51 | 2.03 |
| 274 | .072 | 1.92 | 2.23 |
| 284 | .040 | 1.27 | 2.23 |

Love formula $m = m_0 (1-\beta^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$
 $m^2 v^4$

John p. 310

Campbell Discontinuity in Light Emission

Remember: Any effect of which the magnitude can be measured is due to random occurrence
 Cop. 1906
 of a finite number of independent events

then the magnitude will show fluctuations about a mean value \bar{x} and from these the number of events can be calculated

Square of the mean fluct of the sum or diff. of ^{two} such effects = $\sum [\text{mean fluct. of that effect}]^2$
 if and only if the events which contribute one effect are wholly independent from those of the other

if, on the other hand, there is complete correlation, the mean fluct. of difference = 0

The beams of light split into two parts (half silvered mirror); photoelectric current; fluctuation balance

difficulty: influence of intensity of light which never was enough constant. Therefore

failure of measurement.

According to Planck ^{quantization of energy}: $\epsilon = 6.5 \cdot 10^{-27} \text{ v}$ (ϵ = frequency of light)
 quantity of light contained some light disturbance

(Planck's theory)
 of light

every photo. thus each such light disturbance would shut off 3 electrons in case

Ibidem p. 175

JJ Thomson: On the theory of the motion of charged ions through a gas.

usual method of calculating velocity of charged ions through gas: $v = \frac{Xe}{m} \frac{1}{n}$

neglects "persistence" of impressed motion

But here Maxwell's calculation $\frac{1}{25}$ can be used if we consider ~~the~~ molecules as a thing

like conducting spheres. $F = \frac{e^2 a^3 (2r^2 - a^2)}{r^3 (r^2 - a^2)^2}$

$$\lim F = \frac{2e^2 a^3}{r^5} \text{ at } r = a$$

only change in numerical values of A, A_2

diffusion:

$$D_{12} = \frac{1}{2k} \sqrt{\frac{m_1 + m_2}{m_1 m_2}} \frac{1}{A_1 (v_1 + v_2)}$$

v_1, v_2 number mol in cm^3
K force at unit distance

$$K = 2e^2 a^3$$

$$h = \frac{N}{\rho}$$

$$N \frac{2e^2 a^3}{4} = \mu_2 - 1 \quad \mu_2 = \text{refract index} \quad N \text{ mol per cm}^3$$

v_1 to be neglected in comparison with v_2

$$D_{12} = \frac{1}{2k} \sqrt{\frac{m_1 + m_2}{m_1 m_2}} \sqrt{\frac{\rho N}{\mu_2 - 1}} \frac{1}{A_1 v_2}$$

corrections
for mixed gases
and Willik's
experiments
known

if m_1 great in comp. with mass of gas under. then nearly independent of it

$$\text{mobility of ion} = k = D_{12} \frac{Ne}{n} \rightarrow \text{pressure due to } N \text{ mol. per cm}^3$$

(?)

$$= \sqrt{\frac{m_1 + m_2}{m_1 m_2}} \sqrt{\frac{\rho N}{\mu_2 - 1}} \frac{1}{A_1 v_2}$$

Thus for $m_1 > m_2$ mobility ought to be indep. of electric charge, of mass of ion

will vary at const. pressure $\propto \frac{\theta}{(\mu_2 - 1)}$

in accordance with Phillips

but this not true for positive ions in flames

rapid increase, can be explained if + charge not bound but if it can pass from one molec. to the other like electron

Wibben p 210

99

Dixon On a property of summable functions

Theorem of Vallée-Poussin: if $f(x)$ = limited integrable function in interval $-n < x < +n$

$$\text{and if } a_0 = \frac{1}{n} \int_{-n}^{+n} f(t) dt \quad a_n = \frac{1}{n} \int_{-n}^{+n} f(t) \cos nt dt$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{n} \int_{-n}^{+n} f(t) \sin nt dt$$

then $\frac{1}{2} a_0 + \sum (a_n^2 + b_n^2)$ is a convergent series whose sum is

$$= \frac{1}{n} \int_{-n}^{+n} [f(t)]^2 dt$$

also if a'_0, a'_n, b'_n analogous Fourier constants of a second function $\varphi(x)$

$$\text{then } \frac{1}{2} a'_0 a_0 + \sum (a'_n a_n + b'_n b_n) = \frac{1}{n} \int_{-n}^{+n} f(t) \varphi(t) dt$$

Heisen Functions of a Real Variable p 715-7, 713-5.

Literature ~~from~~ Enkaya Atom-Physik

Stella, Rosenbly, Bremer Tages: Tageschemie, Hartmann Welt Archiv d. nat. Ph.

~~Erkenntnis~~ Archiv Theorien d. Chemie, Arch. p. 362, 428

Greubach I 7163, 194

Groth Archiv d. ~~Physik~~ Elektrochemie in Atom Ph Z. 11, 1145 (1910)

aus Abzug d. ~~Stellen~~ v. Thomson's Formel: $\rho_{\text{Elektron}} = 3 \times \text{Mengenwert}$

Einstein & Hopf σ_f of \mathbb{Z}_2 as a group of \mathbb{Z}_2 transformations

Jan 33 p 1096

by J. Koenig & J. Koenig σ_f of \mathbb{Z}_2 as a group of \mathbb{Z}_2 transformations

Dirac On the Law of σ_f

Derivation of it by aid of Law of thermodynamics and Lewis Virial Th.

Dirac Some Problems in the Theory of Probability Phil. Mag. 21, 745, 1911

The Number of States in the Atom

(H. W. Wilson)

Phil. Mag. 21, 718 (1911)

Dirac Question of Valency in Simple Ionization Phil. Mag. 21, 753, 1911

$\sigma_f = \text{molec.} \pm \text{one electron}$

Stromostyka

(1) motywy

(2)

elektryczności

(3) (może w granicy między ramami) / energii?

(I)

Stany skupienia par Al_2O_3 ?

Xrui multiple Puport/ram (Oltan)

wład krystalografu

para Faradaya (elektr. Polung)

opisywanie i elek. P. krystalu
(skut. p. p. ?)nawet gdyby tak było i tak dawno
że mi można indyferencje
skuteczności!

(II) relacje w lity i zmagarow:

obserw. w rekonstrukcji, antygra etc..

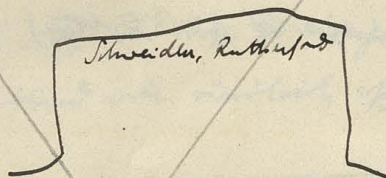
obserwacja transformacji tyko porybiona

(Patinans)

D. Oron.

1), opalesc. - lity

2), tupa?



nieodwracalna

para lity

przew. ciepł.

dop.

kryształowa drzewina

~~Wieloletnia~~~~Wieloletnia~~~~Wieloletnia~~~~Wieloletnia~~~~Wieloletnia~~~~Wieloletnia~~~~Wieloletnia~~~~Wieloletnia~~~~Wieloletnia~~~~Wieloletnia~~~~Wieloletnia~~~~Wieloletnia~~~~Wieloletnia~~~~Wieloletnia~~~~Wieloletnia~~~~Wieloletnia~~~~Wieloletnia~~~~Wieloletnia~~~~Wieloletnia~~

(III) indyferencje atomu drobnego

ultra cienki kawał.

Sutkowy

Pierwiastki i drzewa

Rellakan!

n ? uogólnienie

struktura atomu ?

Sammal L'phite CR

100 g + ultrafine ~~the~~ Rautstall + 2 Conduction / Fuchs 18
and Schallert

L. Ritz CR 159, 1215

I. 8. 10 300 atm. 5 cm. 10 1 mdyne
litre

pro atm. E in Volts: (independ. of frequency and ratio)

| | 1 m | 1/2 | 1/5 | 1/10 | 1/40 | |
|---------------------|---------------------|-----|------|------|------|-----------------|
| CaSO_4 | $6.5 \cdot 10^{-5}$ | 89 | 73 | 77.5 | 97 | $\cdot 10^{-5}$ |
| 2SO_4 | 8 | 15 | 26 | 37 | 225 | |
| $2 (\text{NO}_3)_2$ | -2.6 | -4 | -7.3 | -80 | | |

II. $\text{CaSO}_4 + 2 \text{SO}_4 + \text{transport} +$

$\text{CaNO}_3 + 2 \text{NO}_3$ showing inverse

tous les se sont une réaction
acide au tournant à cause de
l'hydrolyse

III. Changement avec temps

pour les sulfates E tend au limite en décroissant
certains croissant

par ex. $\frac{1}{10}$ m. CaSO_4 dans des intervalles de 24 h:

33. | 32.6 | 29.7 | 26 | 23.25 | 18.5 | $17.5 \cdot 10^{-5}$

$\frac{1}{5}$ m. $\text{Ca(NO}_3)_2$ 8-10 h

-6 -6.4 -68 -7.1 -73. 10^{-5}

on arrive vite à une valeur limite si le temps a été lavi avec relation plus

limitée; dans tous les cas il est même en de l'arriver pour un équilibre

constant même quand on se réfère
de mesure

Olsen R St. Formel 54-100 576 28 bydrate.

Ekman On the Change from Steady to Turbulent Motion in Liquids

Experiments (against Reynolds, no critical vel. but dependent on shape of mouth piece and internal disturbances)

} Arkhiv f.
Fysik och Tekn. Fysik
Stockholm
Band 6
1911

Zfanz A 73 (1912)

360

CR 152 p 1168 (1911)

Phys. Techn. Wien

36.441 I

154 p 112 (1912)

Re. Nature. Paris 1912 p 325

Angela

Verh. physikal. Gesellsch. Jg 1-2 mm

independent de pression atmosph. jusqu'à 10 mm

cc 50 pps

mouvement brusque au-dessus de 10 mm

aussi mouvement tourbillonnaire de très petit rayon

P. (Riki) Ventel, John Sharp d. nat. 56 p 183, 1911

je n'ay pas 2 pps Rikshagen 1911

2.5 mm. 1911 Prob. Fd. 1911 & 1912 & 1913

N = 6.1. 10²³

[avec c = 9.75. 10¹⁰ mps]

Diffusion < 1% Fells long of Sletten 1911

je n'ay pas 2 pps Sletten

Wd ~ 20 = Fells 28. 10⁸ cm

Wd du Karch & 10% Sletten

6.7. 10⁸ cm

H. Zangger 2 f. 2. 2. Koll. 9 p 216 (1911)

Wd 1911

N = 6.24, 6.19, 6.32. 10⁻²³

je n'ay pas

1911 & 1912

Koll 2.9, 49, 1911

104

Swidby & Morge

or Kugelfing?

Swidby Th 2 6, 85 (1905)

No 12 5 mal - 18.10.18

(Am) a).

drunk 40^{ml} el Reduction \sim H₂O Cl₂ v H₂O u₂ No₂ H₂ 2 H₂O

Radius 24.7 μ m

1). λ μ m drunk 40^{ml}

4.4
7.0
8.9

bu
4.9
6.9
8.5

17.20 // 2). $R = 30.5 \mu$ m
 $\theta = 17.10$
 $\lambda = 3.9$ | 4.4
6.9 | 6.2

3). Kern hydrol (R. Sigmund)

15.91 $R = 26.8 \mu$ m

λ

bu

3.1

4.6

4.5

6.5

5.3

8.0

6.4

9.2

7.0

10.3

7.8

11.3

v v R 216^(1,2) f₁₆ 16.6⁹, 5.6² \sim e² v² 0.3

entwede Aggregate der H₂O₂ oder elementare Sulfat

Th₂O₂ mit O₂ oder H₂O₂ 216^{ml} 20-30 μ m \sim e² v² 0.3

normal plaris. en v Kern v f₁₆ 5.6² normal

v f₁₆ 5.6² v f₁₆ 5.6² en f₁₆ 5.6² v Kern v f₁₆ 5.6² normal

John Federal Redwood 6, 225, 1809

105

Readdy Ph 2 9, 465 1914 2. deph 2.6 & 2.0 m.

V. H. H. CR 146, 1014 (1905) 147 62 (1914) Kimmety / Kimmety

Handy - 1/2 2 m. Kimmety - 1/2 2 m. Kimmety

ultramicroscopic 1/2 m. m. Kimmety

Kimmety ~~1/2~~ 1/2 m. Kimmety & Kimmety 1/2 2 m. Kimmety

129

Ph 2 10 976

Ortho W. (7) 11 132

1/2 1/2 m. Kimmety; 1/2 m. Kimmety 2.0 & 2.0 m.

Nestor CR 136, 137, 141 & 349
1901 1905

Chander CR 142 (1906) & 201

141 & 349 Cotton & Kimmety

collected Fe. Kimmety & Kimmety

C. H.
p. 377 Phenol de Kimmety 1/2 hydrogène de Kimmety avec une
dans un rayon + ligne de Kimmety la deux composante

per Kimmety

1. seulement la ligne qui n'a pas traversé une machine à colle
2. 1/2 Kimmety de Kimmety plus Kimmety que de la Kimmety
3. ligne de Kimmety Kimmety; mais si la ligne en présence de Kimmety elle n'est
Schumann a fait de Kimmety par colle de Kimmety
4. Tous les deux composante Kimmety 1/2 Kimmety 1/2 Kimmety
+ acce.

7349 change augmente grandeur des parties
et biréfr.

biréfr. $\approx 10^2$ à 10^3 par cm

II par Analyse autre loi



pol. de la dextrogyrisme donne à l'éprouvette ^{gris} (par présence rotation biréfractante)
de Nagorski (rot. du plan de pol. indep. du sens de change)

qui est due à une biréfr. absolue des v. \parallel et \perp

Les particules microscopiques en suspension ont une forme bien déterminée
on les voit s'orienter dans un champ magn.

III Liquides sans pol.

par 2 sol. dilués Na CO_3 $\text{Ca (NO}_3)_2$ certains pectates de Ca CO_3

à l'éprouvette biréfr. moy. négative (analyse au pr. de Dubry) accompagnée
d'une rotation biréfractante

à dernier point à rapprocher de Askin qui a obtenu la rot. biréfractante
sur un grand nombre de lq. ^{autres} avec magnétiques

Il n'avait pas observé de biréfr., probablement parce que ses particules
étaient trop fines

Nous croyons que biréfr. seules se posent entre certaines limites

Detm.

106

S. Ausha CR 136, 888 (1905)

Zinnig. $K(Cr_2O_3)_2$ in Terpentin und in CS_2 für 2 mgelt Feld $\perp f - \sqrt{f}$

Diamant. $\rho = 3.5$ am $f = 1$; $0.01 \sqrt{f} - 0.05$.

Detm.

1 p 30 (1905)

2 Klein L ρ

geringer. Dichte ($\rho = 11.6$ g/cm³)

CS_2 v. Roubin, Helianthin, Ammoniak, CS_2 , Terpentin v. Roubin, Helianthin

negativ. Dichte ($\rho = 1.4$ g/cm³)

CS_2 v. $K(Cr_2O_3)_2$ Terpentin v. $K(Cr_2O_3)_2$ s. CS_2

1 p. 30 $\rho = 3.5$ am $f = 1$; $0.01 \sqrt{f} - 0.05$

Detm.

1 1059 $\rho = 1$ Theorie Dichte d. $\rho = 12$

1 1305, 1438, CR 137, 102

Klein. $\rho = 1.4$ g/cm³ $\rho = 1.4$ g/cm³ $\rho = 1.4$ g/cm³ $\rho = 1.4$ g/cm³

Detm. v. $\rho = 1.4$ g/cm³ $\rho = 1.4$ g/cm³ $\rho = 1.4$ g/cm³

$\rho = 1.4$ g/cm³ $\rho = 1.4$ g/cm³ $\rho = 1.4$ g/cm³

J. Chandler CR 137 2 248 (1905)

Analyt. Von 2 elkt. Feld. $\rho = 1.4$ g/cm³ $\rho = 1.4$ g/cm³ $\rho = 1.4$ g/cm³

$\rho = 1.4$ g/cm³ $\rho = 1.4$ g/cm³ $\rho = 1.4$ g/cm³ $\rho = 1.4$ g/cm³

Alk

V.L. μ 0°
 $\mu = 1$

| | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-------|--------------------|
| $z = 0.0055$ | 0° | 20° | 30° |
| $\mu = 1060$ | | 1050 | 1650 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| $nl = 0.911$ | | 0.910 | 0.904 |
| 0.0075 | $\mu = 1700$ | 2000 | 2350 |
| | $nl = 0.880$ | 0.880 | 0.878 |
| 0.0099 | $\mu = 2350$ | 2700 | 3000 |
| | $nl = 0.858$ | 0.858 | 0.858 |

CS₂

| | | | |
|---------------|--------------|-------|-------|
| $z = 0.00455$ | 0° | 20° | 40° |
| $\mu = 1$ | | 300 | 800 |
| $nl = 1.000$ | | 0.998 | 0.983 |
| 0.00600 | $\mu = 610$ | 1000 | 1740 |
| | $nl = 0.962$ | 0.957 | 0.950 |
| 0.00800 | $\mu = 1610$ | 1960 | 2600 |
| | $nl = 0.918$ | 0.918 | 0.910 |

Alk

| | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-------|-------|--------|
| $z = 0.0180$ | 0° | 15° | 30° | 53° |
| $\mu = 1$ | | 970 | 1330 | 3100 |
| $nl = 1$ | | 0.996 | 0.939 | 0.891 |
| 0.0240 | $\mu = 510$ | 1120 | 2220 | 4020 + |
| | $nl = 0.966$ | 0.939 | 0.906 | 0.884 |
| 0.0290 | $\mu = 930$ | 1700 | 2900 | 4570 + |
| | $nl = 0.948$ | 0.914 | 0.889 | 0.880 |

Phasen Lumenke Theorie: Zph. 83 (1913) p. 45 Dohrnitz & Schuler
 86 (1914) 445 Schuler & Hock 108

Phasen-Äquilibrium normale Luft

Dampfdruck linear, keine Wärmewärme
 Schuler & Hock linear

Paul Hare 187 & 188 Zph. 86 p. 385 (1914)

J. E. Kunkel Com. 1110 (1904) Kunkel & 0.001 mol ~ 10⁻⁴ (40%)

Totdruck: reine CO₂ Dichte amplit. 70 bis 100⁰ Dichte, 0.46 & 1 Temp.

Luftkette: Dichte 10730: 2 Stunden

3.20

Totdruck CCl₄ gel. schmelzen vom Konstanten vordern 1.904, 906

1.904 Wasserstoff vordern (1.904, 1.904, 1.904)

bei 1.904 & 1.904 Dichte ohne Kalkulation 284.30 1^h

285.76

1^h 50 noch 1.904 Dichte

2^h Dichte

2^h 20 mit 1.904

Temp. & Dichte unterhalb
 bis 27%

1.913 284.20 Dichte = 1/3 1.904

1.925 285.72 Dichte

Zust. Dichte

44. 86, 682 1914

Karl Lachis

Zinnion - Uzun

N 2 3, 5

schl. 2. 1023 2. 1023

PAF - 14/10

N = 7. 2. 1023

J. Dudenst (Bergmünd, 185) Koll. 3. 3 116-134 (1908)

Fe_2O_3 pro Liter 0.032 gram atom Fe : Leitfähigkeit 113.10⁶

durch Kolloden filtriert { Filtrat " 82.10⁶

Rückstand (Kolloden ungelöst) 280.10⁶

Krebs & Reckert Mann Himmel Norby Den 124 (1911) S. 76-86

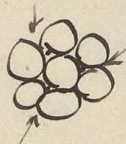
Druck. 37 (1913) p. 503

$\sqrt{H_2O}$ 16⁰⁰ $\sqrt{O_2}$ 10 \sqrt{N} \sqrt{UVL} $\sqrt{H_2O_2}$

1. Atom $\sqrt{O_2}$ H_2O_2 & NH_4 NO_2

Hatschek Koll. 3 7, 14,

zwei mögliche angest. Raum erfüllungen



von sechs Kugeln auf dem 3. Punkt

oder dagegen von auf den anderen drei

so unterteilt untere Platten des Kanten

oder Kanten, von hexagon. Prismen mit dreieckig. Pyramiden, begrenzt von 6 Platten
und 6 Prismen

erklärt jene Beob. dadurch d. Metalle schon unter normalen Verhältnissen etwas Kolloidteilchen bilden (M. Traube - Negerini's A. Scala Koll. Z. 6, 65, 240 (1910)), besonders Pb dabei H₂-Bildung an Elektroden. ± Kathodensenkung.

Theorie d. elektrischen Zersetzung

insbes. durch Beeinflussung durch Magnetfeld.

C. Doelter U. d. Umwandlung amorpher Körper in kristalline Koll. Z. 7, 29, 86, 1910

Sehr interessante Beob. i. Umwandlung von amorphen Niederschlägen

As_2O_3 , As_2S_3 , Sb_2S_3 , Fe_2O_3 , H_2O , $\text{As}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ etc. | Anschluss an Tschernows Untersuchungen
insbes. bei andauernden Schütteln der Erseten auf 60-70°

Sundby Die Methode zur Messung d. Dr. O. Koll. Z. 7, 1, 1910

Interessante Zusammenstellung | Siehe auch Sundtöpf Ph. Z. 10, 779, 1909

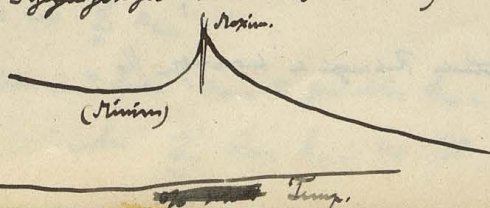
Rothemann. Studien i. d. Krist. Erziehung Z. ph. Ch. 63, 54, 1908

Krist. Erziehung bei Mischungen d. H₂O v. Antis. nach Zusatz Mischen Stoffe wird vermehrt als vermehrt, wobei die Wirkung d. Druckungs-Exposition, während starkem Temp. Koll. d. inneren Reibung in der Krist. Erziehung unverändert bleibt.

↳ dabei wird Krist. auch unterhalb d. Erweichungspunktes gemessen u. war nach gründlichen Durch-

mischung (wegen geringen Werts nach Stehenlassen)

log T
(%)



100. 37.7% Antis. 1.1 und KOH

| | | | |
|-------|-------|------|-------|
| 33° | 2.064 | 35.7 | 2.362 |
| 34° | 2.035 | 35.8 | 2.370 |
| 35 | 2.035 | 36.0 | 2.244 |
| 35.4 | 2.124 | 37.0 | 2.090 |
| 35.6 | 2.430 | 38.0 | 2.014 |
| | | 40.0 | 1.876 |
| | | 42.0 | 1.769 |
| | | 44.0 | 1.677 |
| 35.65 | MP | | |

L. Zoner u. S. Tammam G. Verschönerung d. Stadt u. d. Umgebung. Bd. 63, 197, 1908.

Elaskyhl 6 v^r 1^a k^s 1871^c, Pk. 2 k^s E 28m

Water 100% & 420 g of temp. stable & 30% of eff. Elasti. ; 2. 100% Water & 420 g
of Glycerin & 30% of eff. Elasti. & 630

2 Vinogradsky & E. Karp D. Ber. f. Diff. konst., 1904, 2, 1, 1

Opus, 1^{re} 253

A. Christoff Nicht-elektrolyt. Auflösung d. Hg in H_2O (bei erhöhten Temperaturen) Vol. 346

14 Jones etc. Conductivity & Viscosity in mixed ~~solvents~~ solvents

 $H_2O, CH_3OH, C_2H_5OH, CH_3CO$ etc.

ibid p. 509

Carnegie Institute Wash. 1907

Saskia Thermophilus, Thermophilus. 255 Noyes Kott & Sussman: Zeph. 73, 1 (1910)

Dissociationskonstante von H_2O :

| x | $K. \cdot 10^{14}$ | $-Q_{\text{ber}} = \text{Dm. Wärme}$ |
|-----|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 0 | 0.088 | 14500 |
| 18 | 0.46 | 13800 |
| 25 | 0.81 | 13000 |
| 50 | 4.5 | 11800 |
| 75 | 16.9 | 10700 |
| 100 | 48 | 9220 |
| 128 | 114 | 7830 |
| 156 | 217 | |

$$\frac{d \log K}{dT} = - \frac{Q}{RT^2}$$

Da Q abnimmt folgt, dass die freien Ionen zusammen
eine geringe η bilden, betrachtet als ungeladene H_2O

Im Oktober eine Revision d. Ausdrucks für die elektromagnetische Ausstrahlung

Reich. 40, 308

ausser Elektronen $n_0 = \frac{4}{3} \frac{U_0}{c^2}$ ist noch ein elektrostatisches Feld wegen der Ladung U_0
 Densität.

Ein dimensionslos: $m \ddot{u}_i = \alpha (u_{i+1} - 2u_i + u_{i-1})$

$$u_i = u e^{i(\nu t + n \varphi)}$$

$$\frac{a}{\rho}$$

$$\begin{cases} na = \lambda \\ \lambda = \frac{2na}{\rho} \end{cases}$$

$$\nu = \nu_0 \sin \frac{\varphi}{2}; \quad \nu_0 = 2 \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{m}}$$

$$\omega = \text{Wellenzahl} = \frac{\nu \lambda}{2\pi} = \frac{\nu_0}{2\pi} \lambda = \frac{2\alpha}{\lambda} = \frac{a \nu}{2 \arcsin \frac{\nu}{\nu_0}}$$

Staupungszahl $\varphi = \pi$, $\lambda = 2a$

$$I = \frac{m}{2} (\dot{u}_{-2}^2 + \dot{u}_{-1}^2 + \dots); \quad V = \frac{\alpha}{2} ((u_{-2} - u_{-1})^2 + (u_{-1} - u_0)^2 + \dots)$$

Konstante: $u_i = \dots k_{-2,i} u_{-2} + k_{-1,i} u_{-1} + k_{0,i} u_0 + k_{1,i} u_1 + \dots$

$$\text{so dass: } I = \frac{m}{2} (-\dot{u}_{-2}^2 + \dot{u}_{-1}^2 + \dot{u}_0^2 + \dots)$$

$$V = \frac{\alpha}{2} (\dots p_{-2} u_{-2}^2 + p_{-1} u_{-1}^2 + p_0 u_0^2 + p_1 u_1^2 + \dots)$$

$$\text{Lagrange für } u: \quad m \ddot{u}_i + \alpha p_i u_i = 0$$

$$\text{Die Konst. kann man finden: } u_i = \text{const} \sin \left(i \sqrt{p_i \frac{\alpha}{m}} x \right)$$

Die Gleichungen $(33) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -p_i x_i = x_{i+1} - 2x_i + x_{i-1} \\ \dots \end{array} \right\}$ haben nur dann eine Lösung falls

$$\begin{vmatrix} \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & 0 & -1 & (2-p) & -1 & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ \dots & 0 & 0 & -1 & (2-p) & -1 & 0 & \dots \\ \dots & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & (2-p) & -1 & \dots \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

Woraus dann folgt, wenn p_1, p_2, p_3, \dots

Wenn $p = p_i$ fest ist wird es geben (33) Lösungen für x , bei unbestimmten Faktoren welche darauf bestimmen, dass $\sum_m x_{m,i}^2 = 1$

und dann sind diese $x_{m,i} = \text{gesuchten } k_{m,i}$

wobei $\sum_m k_{m,i} k_{m,i} = 0$ ist

Für ein unendlich ausgebreitetes System ~~reihen~~ rücken die p, p, \dots dicht zusammen und bilden ein Stück der p -Achse kontinuierlich, denn dann haben (33) die Lösungen

$$x_n = c e^{i p n}$$

$$(38) \text{ falls } p = 4 \sin^2 \frac{\varphi}{2} \text{ gesetzt wird} \quad \begin{cases} \varphi = 0 \\ \text{bis } \varphi = 2\pi \end{cases}$$

zu jedem p -Wert gehören zwei reelle Lösungen von (33) nämlich:

$$x_n = k'_n(p) = c \cos n \varphi_p$$

$$= k''_n(p) = c \sin n \varphi_p$$

Stichworte sind: $u'_p = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} k'_n u_n$

$$u''_p = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} k''_n u_n$$

$$T = \frac{m}{2} \int \{ u'^2_p + u''^2_p \} \frac{1}{2} N(p) dp$$

$$V = \frac{e}{2} \int p \{ u'^2_p + u''^2_p \} \frac{1}{2} N(p) dp$$

$N(p)$ = Dichte der Normalenkräfte in dem Gitterraum und es gilt (wie oben definiert)

$$N(p) dp = C dp = \frac{NL}{2\pi} dp$$

(da $N = \rho R \omega$ mit $\omega \sim \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$)
 $\therefore \int N(p) dp = NL = \int_0^{2\pi} C dp$

Da nun (38):

$$dp = 4 \sin \frac{\varphi}{2} \cos \frac{\varphi}{2} d\varphi$$

$$\therefore N(p) = \frac{NL}{4\pi \sin \varphi}$$

$$\therefore N(p) dp = \frac{NL}{2\pi} \frac{dv}{\sqrt{v_0^2 - v^2}} = N_0 dv = \frac{NL}{2\pi} dp \quad \text{mit } v = \frac{2}{NL}$$

$$\therefore N_0 = \frac{NL}{2\pi \sqrt{v_0^2 - v^2}}$$

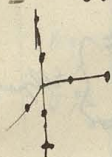
(P.P.) Energie der Normalschwingung:

111

$$f(\nu) = \frac{\frac{R}{N} \rho \nu}{e^{\frac{\rho \nu}{T}} - 1}$$

$$\therefore E = \frac{1}{Z} \int_0^{\nu_0} \frac{\frac{R}{N} \rho \nu N \nu d\nu}{e^{\frac{\rho \nu}{T}} - 1} = R \frac{\rho \nu_0}{2n} \int_0^{\frac{\nu_0}{T}} \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2} dx}{e^{\frac{\rho \nu_0}{T} \sin \frac{x}{2}} - 1}$$

§2 Di. drei dimensionale Raumgitter



Berechnen, dass nur die ersten 18 Punkte $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6 \dots \text{in Abstand } a \\ 12 \dots \dots \dots a\sqrt{2} \end{array} \right\}$

ein mechan. Gitter ausstrahlen

Ferner: 1). Kräfte = linear z. c-f 2). symmetrisch 3). $\rho \propto \nu^2$ $\rho \propto \nu^2$ $\rho \propto \nu^2$
103 m. skat. 11.82

$$X_{e_{mn}} = \alpha (u_{e+1,m} + u_{e-1,m} - 2u_{e,m})$$

$$+ \beta (u_{e,m+1} + u_{e,m-1} + u_{e,m+1} + u_{e,m-1} - 4u_{e,m})$$

$$+ \gamma (\dots)$$

$$+ \delta (\dots)$$

$$+ \kappa (v \dots w \dots)$$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6 \dots \text{rel. eff. } 6 \text{ Punkte} \end{array} \right\}$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha \sim \text{rel. eff. } 12 \text{ Punkte} \end{array} \right\}$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha \sim \gamma, 2 \text{ eff.} \end{array} \right\}$

Grenzwert:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\bar{X}}{a^3} &= \rho \bar{X} = \frac{\alpha}{a} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\beta}{a} \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right) + \frac{2\gamma}{a} \left(2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right) + 2 \frac{\delta}{a} \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right) + \\ &+ \frac{4\kappa}{a} \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial z} \right) \\ &= c_{11} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + c_{44} \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right) + (c_{12} + c_{44}) \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial z} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\alpha + 4\gamma}{a} = c_{11}$$

$$\frac{\beta + 2\gamma + 2\delta}{a} = c_{44}$$

$$\frac{4\kappa}{a} = c_{12} + c_{44}$$

Nun annähernd Annahme, dass $\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{für die 12 Punkte } a\sqrt{2} \\ \text{keine Verbindungen } \perp \text{ zur} \\ \text{keine Treppentrittchen} \end{array} \right)$ also $\delta = 0, \gamma = \kappa$
Verbindungsstelle (wichtig zur Normalschwingung!)

$$\therefore \alpha = a(c_{11} - c_{12} - c_{44})$$

$$\beta = \frac{a}{2}(c_{44} - c_{12})$$

$$2\kappa = 2\gamma = \frac{a}{2}(c_{44} + c_{12})$$

Falls dies auch für die 6 Punkte a angenommen wird, so auch $\beta = 0$ also $c_{11} = c_{44}$ (Cauchy)

R. Sears Ann 37, 881, 1912 ^X Form alternieren An-12

Voraus.: Rot. Ellipsoid ; Rayleigh's Limit geht: Ell in Innen quasi-statisch

$\xi \neq$ Rot. Axe

$$E_z = \frac{E_{z0}}{1 + \frac{m'^2 - 1}{4\pi} P^2} \quad E_y = \frac{E_{y0}}{P'} \quad E_x = \frac{E_{x0}}{1 + \frac{m'^2 - 1}{4\pi} P^2}$$

$$m'^2 = \frac{m^2}{m_0^2} = \frac{\text{Drehknt. des d. Ellips}}{\text{" " " " " Rayleigh}}$$

$$P = 4\pi \frac{1-e^2}{e^2} \left[\frac{1}{e} \frac{1}{2} \frac{4e}{1-e} - 1 \right] \text{ unlogisch } \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \text{ ellipsoid}$$

$$= \frac{4\pi}{e^2} \left[1 - \frac{\sqrt{1-e^2}}{e} \arccos e \right] \text{ abgeleitet}$$

Polarisation: $P = \frac{m^2 - m_0^2}{4\pi} \varphi = m_0^2 \frac{m'^2 - 1}{4\pi} \varphi$
in Vol. φ

$$P' = 2\pi - \frac{P}{2}$$

\therefore elekt. Moment d. Ellips. von Volumen V :

$$f = PV \begin{cases} f_1 = \\ f_2 = \\ f_3 = \end{cases} \begin{aligned} &= g E_0 g \\ &= g' E_0 g \\ &= g' E_0 g \end{aligned}$$

Mittelwert bei unversch. Richtg d. Axen

$$\bar{f}_2 = \left[\frac{1}{3} g + \frac{2}{3} g' \right] E_0 g = \bar{g} E_0 g$$

$$\bar{f}_x = \bar{f}_y = 0$$

Abkühlung pro Längeneinheit (siehe S. 826... = Sears & Rayleigh 292)

$$k = \frac{4\pi N}{m_0^2} \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \operatorname{Im}(-\bar{g})$$

$$K (\text{Abk. pro Volumenkonstante Eins}) = \frac{6\pi}{\lambda^1} \operatorname{Im} \left(-\frac{a_1}{3} - \frac{2}{3} a_1' \right)$$

$$a_1 = \frac{m'^2 - 1}{3 + (m'^2 - 1) \frac{3}{4\pi} P}$$

$$a_1' = \frac{m'^2 - 1}{3 + (m'^2 - 1) \frac{3}{4\pi} P'}$$

Ausgang d. Rechnung sieht:

| λ | $\frac{D}{\lambda}$ | 0.37 | 0.57 | 0.48 | 0.40 | 0.23 | 0.00 | 0.6 L | 0.78 | 0.79 | 0.72 | 0.10 | 100 |
|-----------|---------------------|------|------|-------|-------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|
| | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | | | | | |
| 420 | 40.6 | 41.0 | 41.8 | 42.1 | 42.0 | 40.4 | 36.7 | 42.4 | 46.4 | 48.3 | 48.7 | 49.5 | 44.9 |
| 500 | 58.1 | 58.4 | 57.3 | 54.0 | 42.7 | 38.7 | 30.9 | 62.2 | 64.0 | 60.6 | 41.6 | 41.4 | 29.5 |
| 600 | 16.4 | 21.6 | 68.7 | 136.0 | 42.7 | 18.0 | 8.7 | 20.5 | 126.9 | 262.5 | 77.0 | 31.2 | 12.0 |
| 650 | 6.92 | 8.3 | 18.0 | 41.1 | 136.4 | 82.0 | 85 | 10.5 | 31.0 | 77.7 | 268.0 | 60.6 | 14.2 |

Nach Fleming auch durch einen hohen Kugelgetrost (vollständ. Oxydation) bestehen
nicht ganz Kugel mit Oxydation nicht vollständig

Ann 47, 270, 1915 K 2 ultrasonische Ag 12

R Sans

andere Rechnung dabei auch Abhängigkeit von der Größe d. Teilchen betrachtet

Exp. mit Kollargol (97% b.) ~ 7.50

wie imhomogen, infolge Zentrifugieren und noch mehr infolge Ultrafiltration $\sim 14.6.168$

6 W/V Th. 8.5 ~ 8.5 nach Mo. 6 482, 1914, = Kugelgetrost, ungenau für die ganz kleinen Teilchen

(Beschreibung des Ultrafilters)

Dyck: Reinigungsmittel { Phys. Z. 2, 241, 1900
Ann d. Ph. 10, 374, 1903
" 28, 649, 1912
Dyck: Phys. Z. 13, 97, 295, 1912
(mit. 1914)

Vuch D. Ph. 5, 15, 777, 1913

Ratnowsky Vuch D. Ph. 5, 15, 497, 1913

W. Sittenthaler Ph. Mag. 4, 625, 1902; 7, 417, 1904; 17, 657, 1909

Schindgen Studien in Kinetik d. Dispersions

über Teilchen 12, 1937, 1912

ausführl. Referat: Dyck 37, 1220, 1913

Kino zur statist. Elektrolyse d. Dispersions

Ph. Z. 13, 246, 1912

E. Holm Ann. 44, 241, 1914

Dyck: Reinigungsmitte Ph. Z. 15, 283, 569, 1914

Dyck. 38, 1162, 1915

Sutton CR 158, 621, 1914

Dyck. 38, 1162, 1915

Gauker PDR. 17, 73, 1915

Dyck. 39, 402, 1915

L.V. King Erste Absorp. d. Lichts im Saeser, mit Anw. auf d. Beschg. d. Intensität
d. Himmelslichts Phil Trans 212, 375-433, 1912-13

Or RS 88, 83-89, 1913, Dtsch 37, 1924, 1913

Vervollst. d. Theorie Rayleighs durch Berücksichtigung 1) Absorption

2) Eigenstrahlung d. Saeser

Vergleich mit Newton's Wichtung 4420

" Wilson 1780

Ortstein 100

Wacholder 10

} Intensität mit Einwirkung d. Saeser } $\left(\frac{\text{Wacholder}}{\text{Ortstein}} \right) \alpha_0 = 4 \cdot 10^{-8}$

$N_0 = 2 \cdot 32 \cdot 10^{19}$

} Stark, absolut bestimmt unter 0.6 μ

FE Fock P. Langmuir's Konstante u. d. atmosph. Durchdringungstiefe Astrophys J. 40, 435-442, 1914

$$N = (6.85 \pm 0.04) \cdot 10^{23}$$

Dtsch 39, 67, 1915

1) Lsg. 2. Newton Wilson

L. Wilson D. Absorp. d. Luftplankton am dPh 51, 427, 1916

$$M = 40 \text{ fache Wdg. d. Lichtstrahl, u. d. } \left[\frac{\text{cm}^3}{\text{Lsg.}} \right] \cdot 2 \text{ Lsg. ym}$$

$$= 0.0000408 \text{ bis } 0.0006 \text{ in Kiel für Luft in Winter}$$

klein (netto)

G. Harker Untersuchungen d. Transparenz kuppel d. Nebels Kiel Dtsch 1905

JJP Tolstom Kristallform, Linsenwirkung Dtsch. 40, 269, 1916

Über die Lichtwirkung aller Kristallformen. S. von Curie und Wolff und Pictet

Eigenschaften an Alumen. Der Wdg. d. Flächen glänzend, bei Lsg. matt.

P. Ottensmeyer Studien ü. d. quantitativen Kristallisation von organ. Subst. Z. anorg. Chem. 209, 1915 Dtsch 40, 262

(Thermobildung und Wirkung d. chem. Substanz)

W. Wilson Wirkungsquantum (Phil Mag 31, 156, 1916) Dtsch. 40, 238, 1916

(!!!)

Dipol:

113

P. Langevin Z. Radium 7, 249 (1910)

C. Dreyholm Ann. 51, 414, 1916 D. Temp. koeff. d. elektr. Doppelbrechung in Flüssigkeiten
bestätigt Langevin's Theorie d. durch die Orientierung d. Moleküle (Dipole) die Ursache d. Doppelb. bildet

$$B_{\pm} = \frac{(K-1)(K+2)(n^2-1)(n^2+2) \cdot \delta \cdot \delta_0}{40 \pi R T c \lambda n}$$

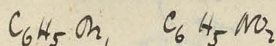
c = abs. Konz. mol. pro cm^3

δ = 10 = elektr. Minuteneinheit d. A.O.

δ_0 = " " optische " "

$$= \frac{(K+2)^2 (n^2+2)^2 d^2}{T n} \cdot \text{const}$$

Best. d. Temp. Koeffizient d. elektr. Doppelbrechung gemessen mit Versuchssubstanzen für CS_2 , Nitrogl.,



J. Degenhans Ph. Z. für Th. d. Physik 15, 283, 1914 Temp. abh. d. Dielektr. Konst. Pyroelektr.

1). Einwirkung Elektrostat. Theorie ($H + Z$ nach) : $\frac{\epsilon-1}{\epsilon+2} \frac{1}{\rho} = \text{const}$ und Optik \sim Elektr.

Rathenau'sche Vorl. 15, 492, 1913

findet dagegen Abweichung mit Elektrostatik
für (Diam. + Anzahl Moleküle)

2). Dagegen $\frac{\epsilon-1}{\epsilon+2} \frac{1}{\rho}$ Abweichung mit σ Temp.
Dipol-Theorie

aber seine Theorie (siehe unten) in Berücksichtigung von ρ zu berücksichtigen vorgeschlagen

In Wirkl. stimmt dies nur für $(C_6H_5)_2O$, sonst nimmt () zu mit Temp.

also mit der Wirkung von Dipolen nicht

Annahme selbst bei aff. Elektrostatik : $A = ax^2 + bx^3 + cx^4$

Dann folgt.. $\frac{\epsilon-1}{\epsilon+2} \frac{1}{\rho} = A (1 - \delta T)$ $A = \frac{2\pi n^2 N_0}{3a}$ $\delta = \frac{3ck}{a^2}$ (Diam. $a = 13660$
 $c = -2.03 \cdot 10^{-20}$)

dies Abweichung wenn $c > 0$

Wodurch $c < 0$

Abweichung von Prop. zw. Opt. & Elektr. Konstanten gering (im Mip 600 Räte $M_{25} M_4$)

$$V_t = V_0 (1 + at + bt^2 + ct^3) \dots$$

Dichroismus (Landschütz-Diagramm)

| Substanz | θ | D | Abbey's Werte für $\lambda = \infty$ | Substanz | θ | D |
|-------------|----------|------|--|-------------|----------|------|
| Nitrobenzol | -100° | 58.0 | $a = 0.00118552$
$b = 0.00156493$
$c = 0.00091113$ | Nitrobenzol | -120° | 54.6 |
| | -50° | 45.3 | | | -80° | 44.3 |
| | 0 | 35.0 | | | -40° | 35.3 |
| | 20 | 31.2 | | | 0° | 28.4 |
| per mm | | 7.07 | | | 20° | 25.8 |
| | | | | per mm | | 2.7 |

| | | | | | |
|----------------|-------|------|-----------|-----|------|
| Propylalk. | -120° | 46.2 | Jodbenzol | -80 | 33.7 |
| 0.02 0.77430 | -60 | 32.7 | | -40 | 27.0 |
| 0.02 4.9689 | 0 | 24.8 | | 0 | 21.8 |
| -0.02 1.4069 | 20 | 22.2 | | 20 | 20.0 |

| | | | | | |
|----------------|-------|------|------------------|------|------|
| Amylalk. | -100° | 30.1 | Styrol-Lös. | -80 | 7.05 |
| 0.02 0.89001 | -50 | 23.0 | | -40 | 5.62 |
| 0.02 0.65729 | 0 | 17.4 | $a = 0.02151324$ | 0 | 4.68 |
| 0.02 1.18458 | 20 | 16.0 | $b = 0.0213598$ | +20 | 4.30 |
| | | | $c = 0.02400512$ | +60 | 3.65 |
| | | | | +180 | 2.12 |

Glykol (Walden) 20° 41.2

Dinitrophenol " " 55.0

Eisessig " " 41.7

Benzonitril " " 26.5

Aceton " " 21.5

Nitromethan " " 39.4

| | | | |
|----------------|------|------|------------|
| Nitrobenzol | -50 | 42.0 | Abbey's S. |
| | 0 | 41.0 | |
| | 20 | 37.8 | |
| | 35.1 | | |
| per mm (-100°) | | 9.9 | |

Feste Körper Phosphorsäure 220 12.7 Walden

Bei Sonnen $D = D_0 - at + bt^2$ \rightarrow SO_2 $a = 6.19 \cdot 10^{-5}$ $\rho = 186 \cdot 10^{-7}$ (Oxidation) !!
 $D_0 = 1.00993$ NH_3 $a = 5.45 \cdot 10^{-5}$ $\rho = 2.57 \cdot 10^{-7}$!!
 (Zusatz 36,305 1901)

Debye Th & nunt: $\frac{3-1}{3+2} T = a + bT$ (analog $\frac{3-1}{3+2} \frac{1}{\rho} T$)

| | | |
|----------|----------|------------|
| Atzylalk | $a = 18$ | $b = 0.85$ |
| Atzyl | 20 | 0.82 |
| Propyl | 21 | 0.80 |
| Isobutyl | 29 | 0.76 |
| Ampl | 32 | 0.72 |
| Atzylalk | 80 | 0.25 |

$\frac{p_0}{p_{20}} = \frac{0.011856}{31.3} \cdot \frac{1}{30} \cdot \frac{1}{0.011856} \cdot 0.02371$
 $\frac{1}{30} \cdot \frac{1}{0.011856} \cdot 0.02371 = 0.00077$

$\frac{34}{57} \cdot 271 = \frac{92.2}{332} \cdot 10012.295$
 $\frac{0.85}{18} \cdot 18 + 0.85 \cdot 273$
 $18 + 0.85 \cdot 293$
 3979
 4265
 $1068 \quad 0286$

| | | | |
|--------|--------|-------|-------|
| 4362 | 4669 | 5315 | 4800 |
| 9294 | 9294 | 4362 | 4669 |
| 3656 | 3963 | 9677 | 9469 |
| | | -5682 | -5211 |
| 232'05 | 249'05 | 3995 | 4258 |
| 18'- | 18 | | 3995 |
| 250' | 267 | | 0263 |

R. Cantor Zur Th. d. Differentialen. Vorl. D. Th. 5. 17, 73, 1910
 17, 204
 17, 214

Thema ähnlich wie Augustinowski über 1). Eigenschaften d. Ableiten (nicht selbst) 2). geometrische Formel für die Tang. Abhängigkei.

W. Oedde Erheb. Pers. 32, 216-246, 1912, Berthel 37, 568, 1913

Ableitbarkeit d. Regelmässigkeit in f. Körper

(Abhänge von den Ableiten regeln je f. Körper) Systeme in hangf. & Abhänge
 berechnet Parallel u. Transversal Komp. des inneren Feldes (Vermählung f. höherer Klassen) und berechnet
 dies für verschiedenen Teilzustandssysteme

R. Sans Zur Vektormech. d. Euro-quantenmechanik. Berthel. 37 (1913) p. 569. Sitz. Ak. 1910, 1912-1913
 [1911, 1910-1914]

Wein'sches inneres Feld kommt etwa 10^4 mal früher heraus als nach Andeja mit Lorentz's Theorie d. Differentialen; Verf. nehmen statt dessen ein Feld von konst. Höhe, welches beliebig beliebig haben kann (?)

(W.E. Williams U. d. Auspr. einer Regel in einer viskosen Flüssigkeit *Phil.* 4, 29, 526, 1915

Optik 39, 930, 1915

von Stokes über Regime bis zu fast Endviskosität

Photographie d. Strömlinien, u. Theorie Drehung der Symmetrie bei festen Endauflagen

(infolge quadratischer Glieder) stimmen übereinst.

D. Hildebrandt Viskosität & Leitfähigkeit für Tinkturen (Drehung etc.) *Optik* 39, 291, 1915

Chem. Rev. 47, 3239, 1914

R. Zsigmondy U. Koagulation *Chem. Rev.* 41, 11, 1917

Reinheit & ungel. ger. u.

R. Sans & P. Harte D. Theorie d. Eury'schen Koagulationen in geraden Körpern

ZS f. Math. & Phys. 61, 12, 1912 *Optik* 37, 1913

Änderung d. Regenerierung eines Systems von von Verteilungen abhängen

Kompositionen ergibt Hysterese u. jüngste Theorie.

P. Cebere - E. Nohel D. Regenerierung unter Solen u. d. Teil d. Regeneration

Arch. d. Science 35, 425-457, 1913 *Optik* 37, 1460, 1912

mittl. der dauernde Veränderung (Stoffe der Körper) bei Pascal-Gesetzen (Nohel) nicht
unveränderlich! nicht der Teil

[ist das nicht Konstante in der ?]

nimmt Veränderung d. chem. Koagulationen an

P. Weiss U. d. kin. Teil d. Parameyen d. Koagulation *CR.* 156, 1674-1676, 1913

D. Regenerationstheorie d. Teil u. d. Hyp. d. unv. Elektro *CR.* 156, 1836-1837, 1913

Optik 37, 1460-1463, 1913.

R. Sans Ann. 49, 149, 1916, *Verh. D. Phys. S.* 16, 789, 964, 1914

ZS f. Math. 197 (1910), 118 (1911)

Rosenberg K.

Erfahrung Versuche mit unvollständigen

Gesamtheiten *ZS f. Math.* 29, 181, 1916

Optik 40, 533, 1916

145

S.W. Young & L.W. Pangree D. Einfluss v. Zeit auf d. elekt. Ladung suspendierter Teilchen

J. phys. Chem. 17, 657-674, 1913. Einfluss auf Wanderungsgeschw. von As_2S_3 , $Fe(OH)_3$

Nartin, Horn, Chlorsilber, Oxydation

Wiederhol. w. nicht infolge Koagulation sondern primäre Ladungsänderung durch Oxydation.

H. Nottmann D. Bedeutung d. Lichtes für d. Stabilität kolloid. Lösungen 20, p. 46. 90, 603, 1915

Beitrag. 40, 571, 1916.

γ - Str. Koagulation 19, 6500 v. 1918 p. 2. Also nicht erklärbar durch

elektr. Elektrolyse und osm. Schwindung! Schwindung d. Absorptionseigenschaften im Bereich

R.W. Wood & M. Kinnear Zerstörung v. reflekt. Reflex $\lambda = 761$ nm abh. v. λ des Lichtes 32, 325, 1908

Beitrag. 40, 567, 1916

Resonanzstich der Hg. d. Dampfes (nach 2536 nm)

stets unpolarisiert (im Gegensatz zu J. oder Na. d. Dampf)

$\lambda < 2536$ nm und stärker reflektiert als $\lambda > 2536$

bei 100° ($\lambda = 0.3$ mm) $I = I_0$

bei 150° $I = \frac{1}{2} I_0$

bei 200° ($\lambda = 1.8$ mm) $I = \frac{1}{4} I_0$

bei 250° ($\lambda = 7.6$ mm) $I = \frac{1}{16} I_0$

reflekt. Refl. beginnt bei $\lambda = 100$ nm

2536 nm Licht hat 0.03 AE Absorbtion

Literatur zu Lorentzblat 42 P (Natanson):

H. Lorentz: Le théorème ... p 101-108 (1892)

Ensay. math. V 14, p 211-224 (1904)

Théorie of Electrons p. 127-139, 103-106 (1909)

Larmor: Phil Trans 1907 p 206-299 (236-240) 1897

T. H. Staveland: Pr RS 77, 170, 1906; 80, 28, 1907; 84, 492, 1911.

Gaus & Hoppel Ann. 29, 277-300 (283), 1909.

Natanson Oull. Cran 1910, p. 268

Shokan Th. d. Physik II (1914) p 248-249

S. H. Lewis Phil Mag. 24, 268-293 (1912)

R. Gaus Statist. Th. d. Phys. - Paris & Naturgemäßes Ann. 49, 149, 1916

Kreis bezieht sich nur darauf, ob falls Elektronen herum gehen (6 el. Entität) dass beidem (!)
Einen davon dass es stat. Mechanik auf der Kord. anwendbar, während in Wirklichkeit nur auf
die statist. Koordinaten anwendbar sind, nicht auf die 20. auf Drehung um geometrische Figuren
eines Rotations, in welchem Zeit keine sticht keine Energie aus.

Derzeitige Negation mit Figuren aus dem Paragnetismus (nicht immer vorhanden
Dynamismus). Unter Umst. kann imple. Abh. von Temp. & Feld ein Übergang von ~~der~~

Para = Dynamismus (= Naturgemäßes)

Lorentz U. Wandell u. d. 8. Jg. 47, 463, 1915

R. Gaus U. Paragnetismus Ann. 50, 163, 1916

— D. Lorentz u. d. Stat. & d. Phys. in der Abh. von d. Temperatur Ann. 48, 514, 1915

F. H. H. H. A. eine modifizierte Form d. Hypothese d. mol. Unverz. u. d. Äquivalenz S. 116
 d. chem. Energie. Ann 58, 4337,

— Aus d. d. Curie - Langmuir'schen Negativbeziehung für die mol. Wylage 47, 1, 1915

| Lambert D. | p 1210 | Dilute kond (Densität) | D = D ₀ - α(x-2) + β(x-2) ² |
|---|--------------------------|--|---|
| | | <small>z. B. in 36, 305, 1901.</small> | |
| SO ₂ | α = 6.19.10 ⁵ | β = 1.86.10 ³ | $\frac{D}{x-2}$ |
| Äthylalkohol | 8.75 | 2.06 | 10-150 |
| NH ₃ | 5.45 | 2.59 | 10-110 |
| C ₂ H ₆ | 2.1 | 0.8 | 100-140 |
| CH ₃ OH | 4.65 | 3.5 | 90-150 |
| C ₂ H ₅ OH | 5.48 | 4.78 | 110-150 |
| (C ₂ H ₅) ₂ O | 4.46 | 1.27 | 10-150 |
| (C ₂ H ₅) ₂ O | 2.14 | 0.70 | 70-150 |
| C ₆ H ₆ | 1.1 | | 110-140 |

S. auch Eversheim Ann 8, 539, 1902
 13, 492, 1904

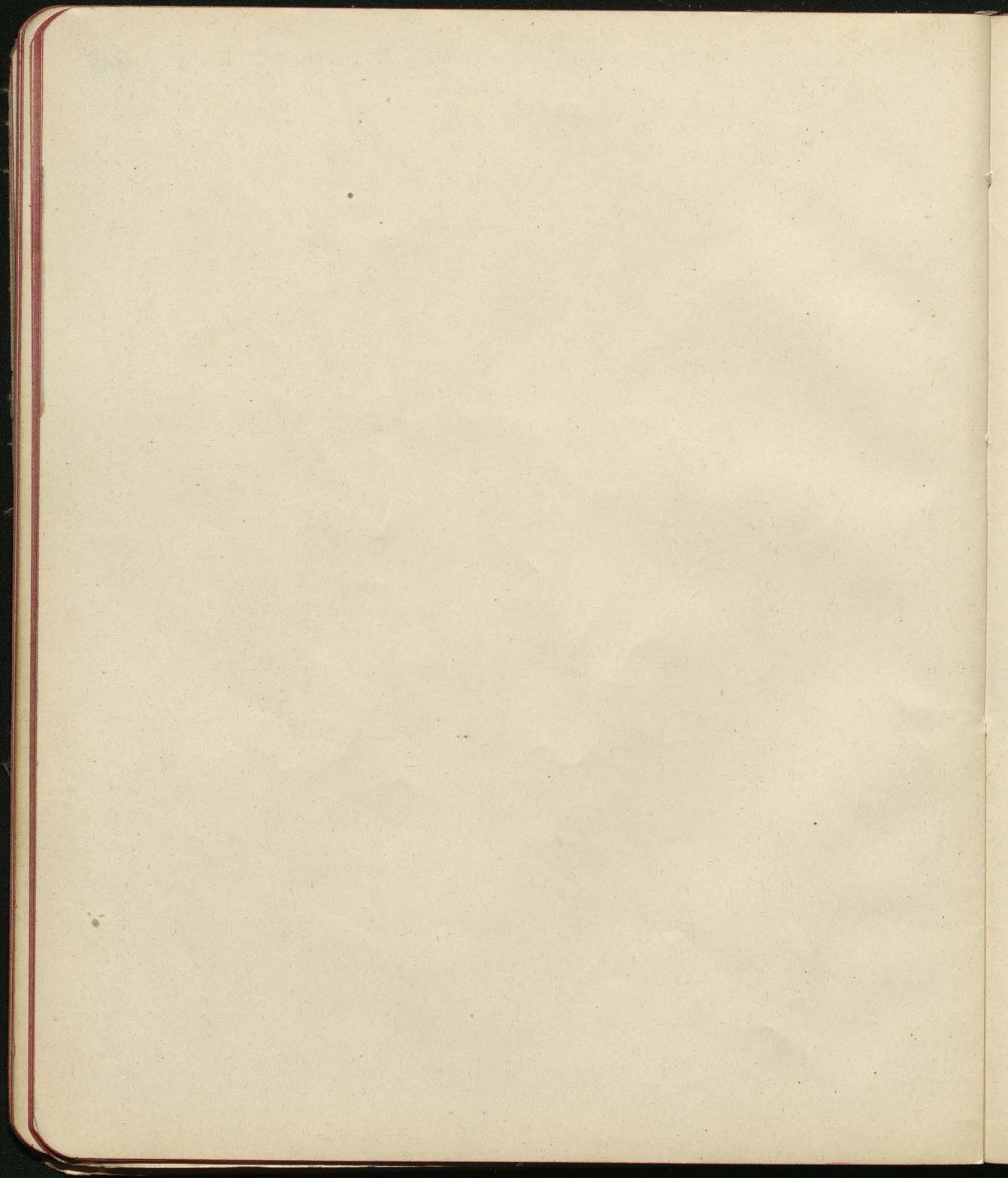
Schaefer & Schmidt J. pr. Chem 13, 669, 1909; 16, 253, 1912.

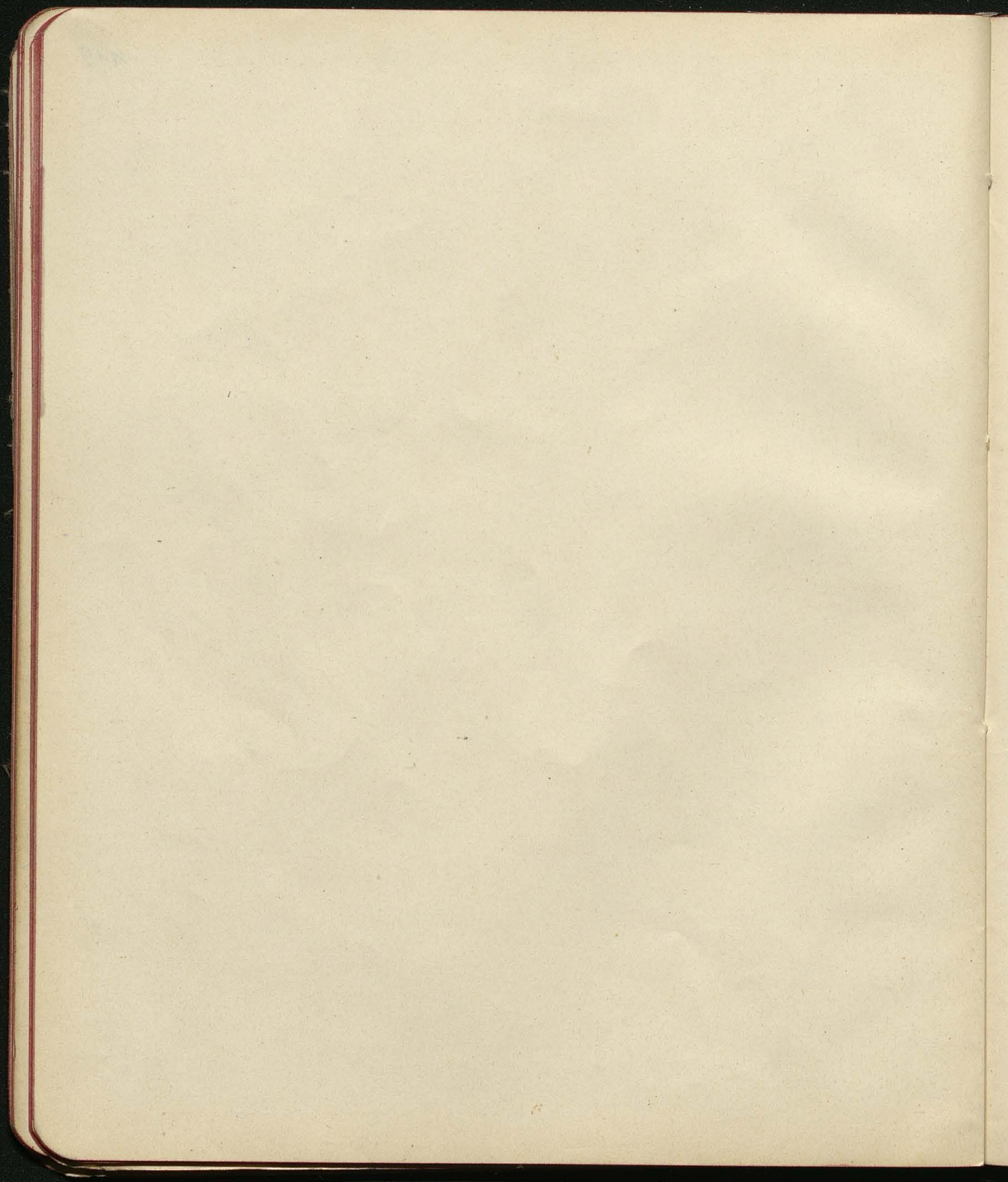
Burgers J.M. d. adiab. Invarianten bedingt period. Systeme Ann. 52, 195 1917

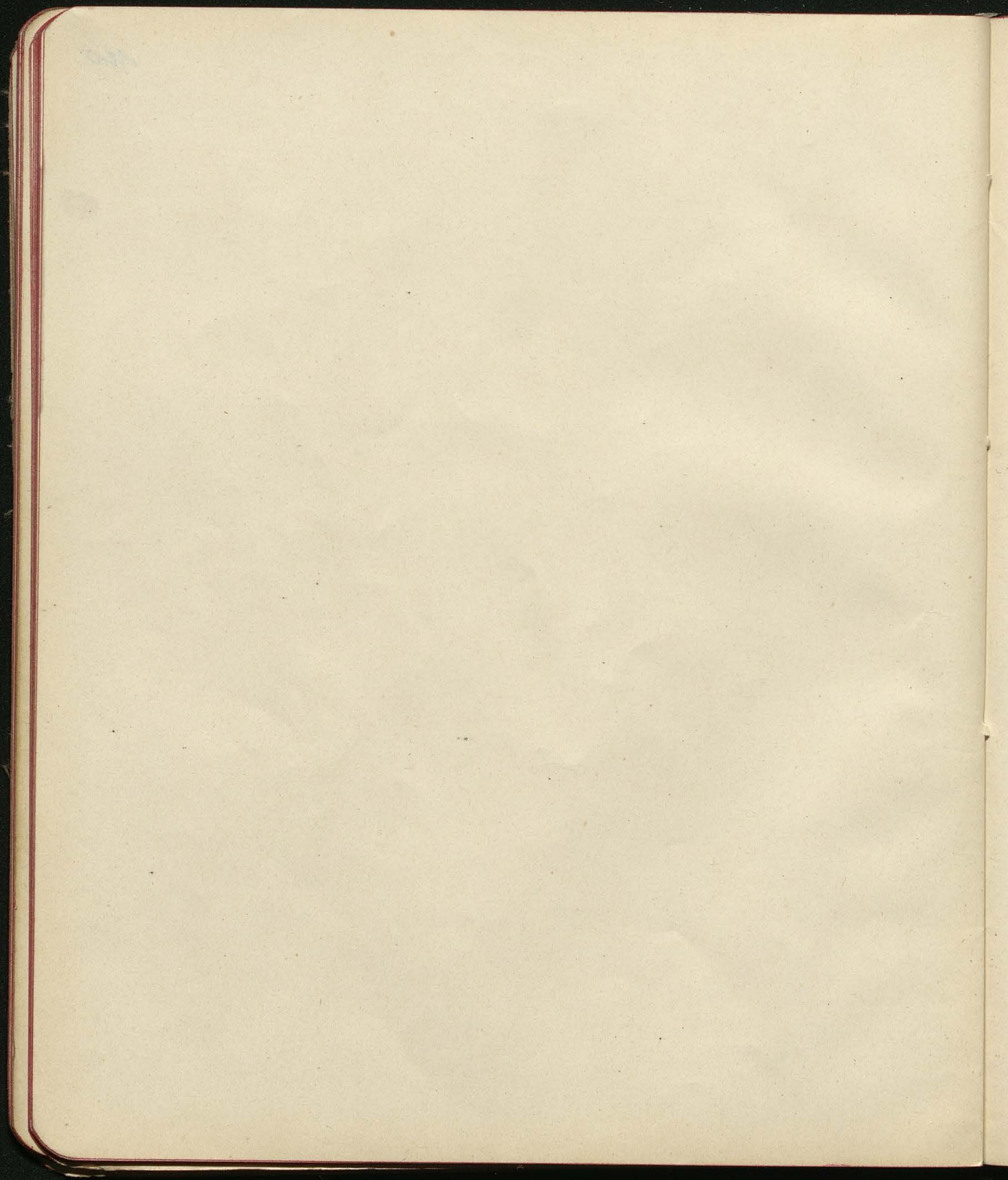
Maniert dass unter 6. 4. 4. : bedingt periodische Systeme durch die Existenz
adiabatischer Invariant $51/2^{\circ}$

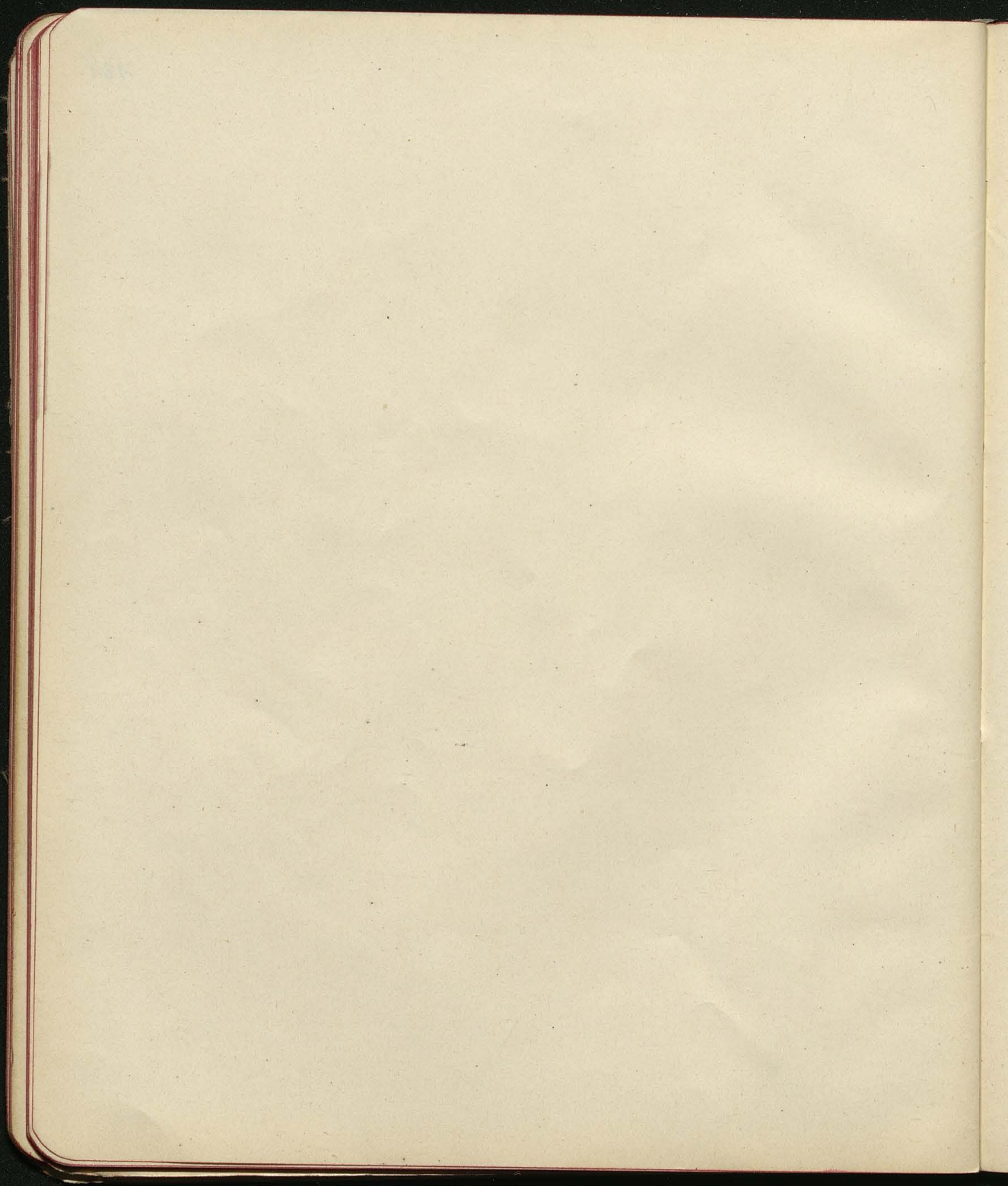
Page 2 The 2nd of March 1884

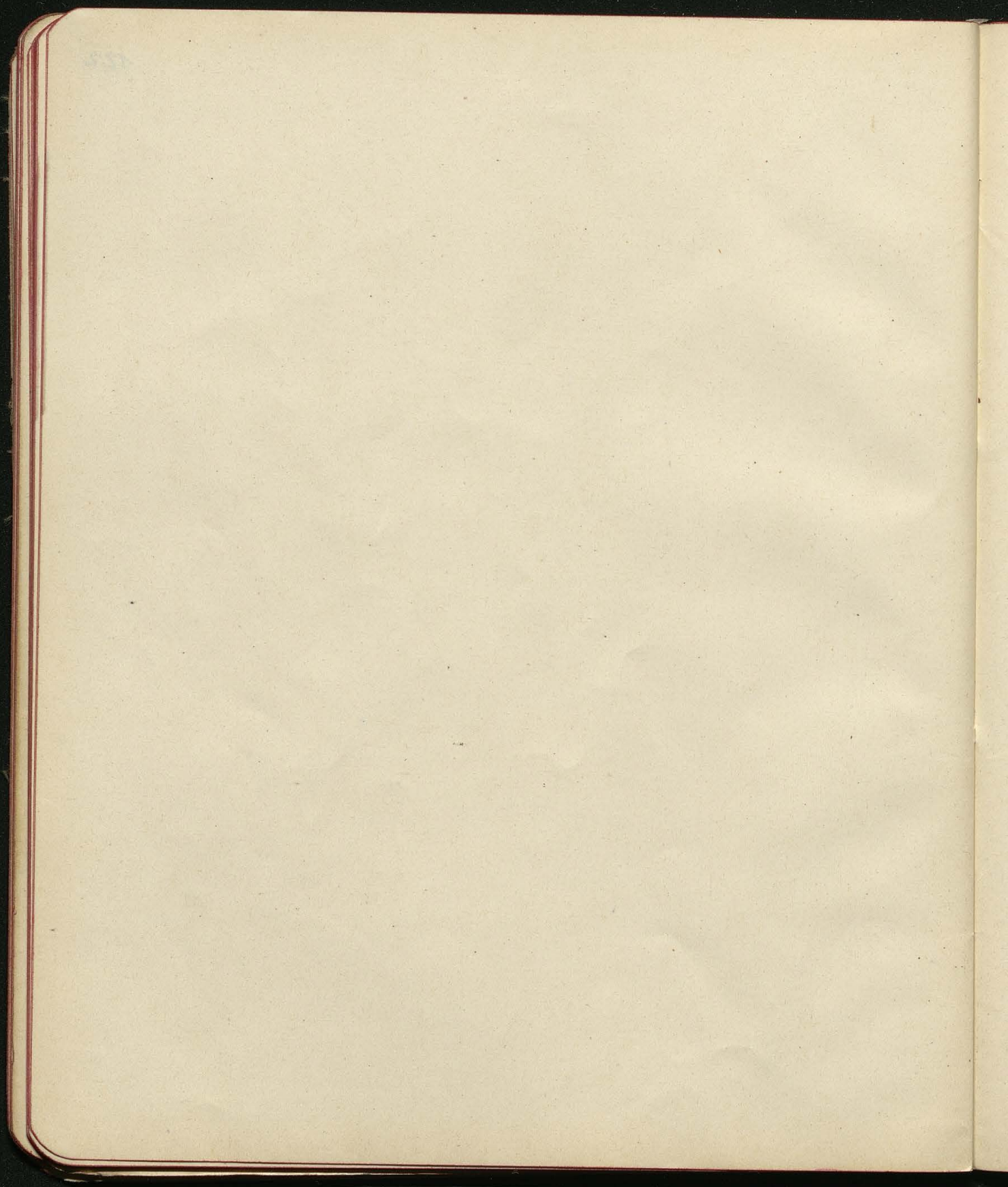
Just as I was about to go to bed I received a letter from Mr. J. H. Smith dated the 1st of March 1884.

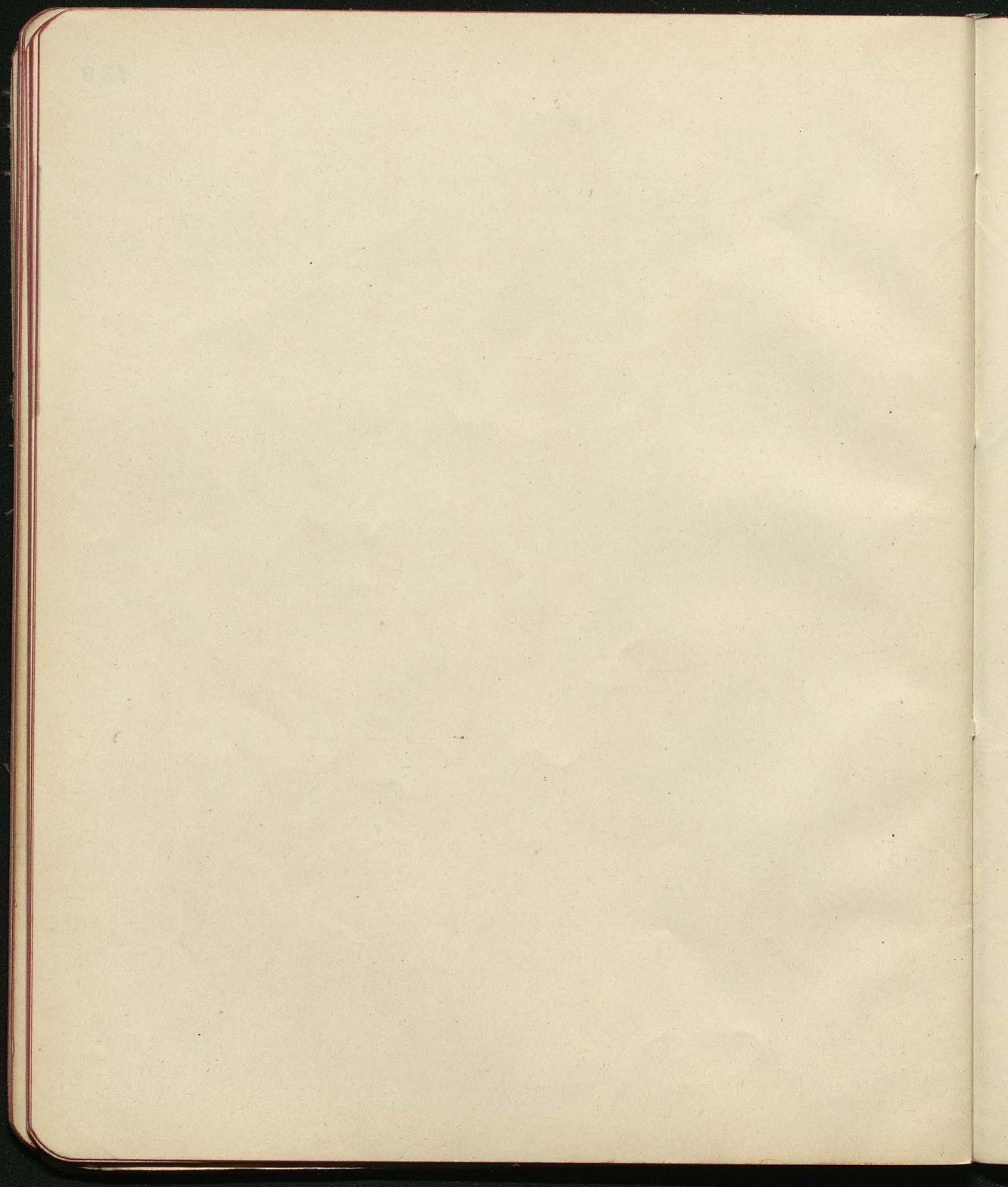


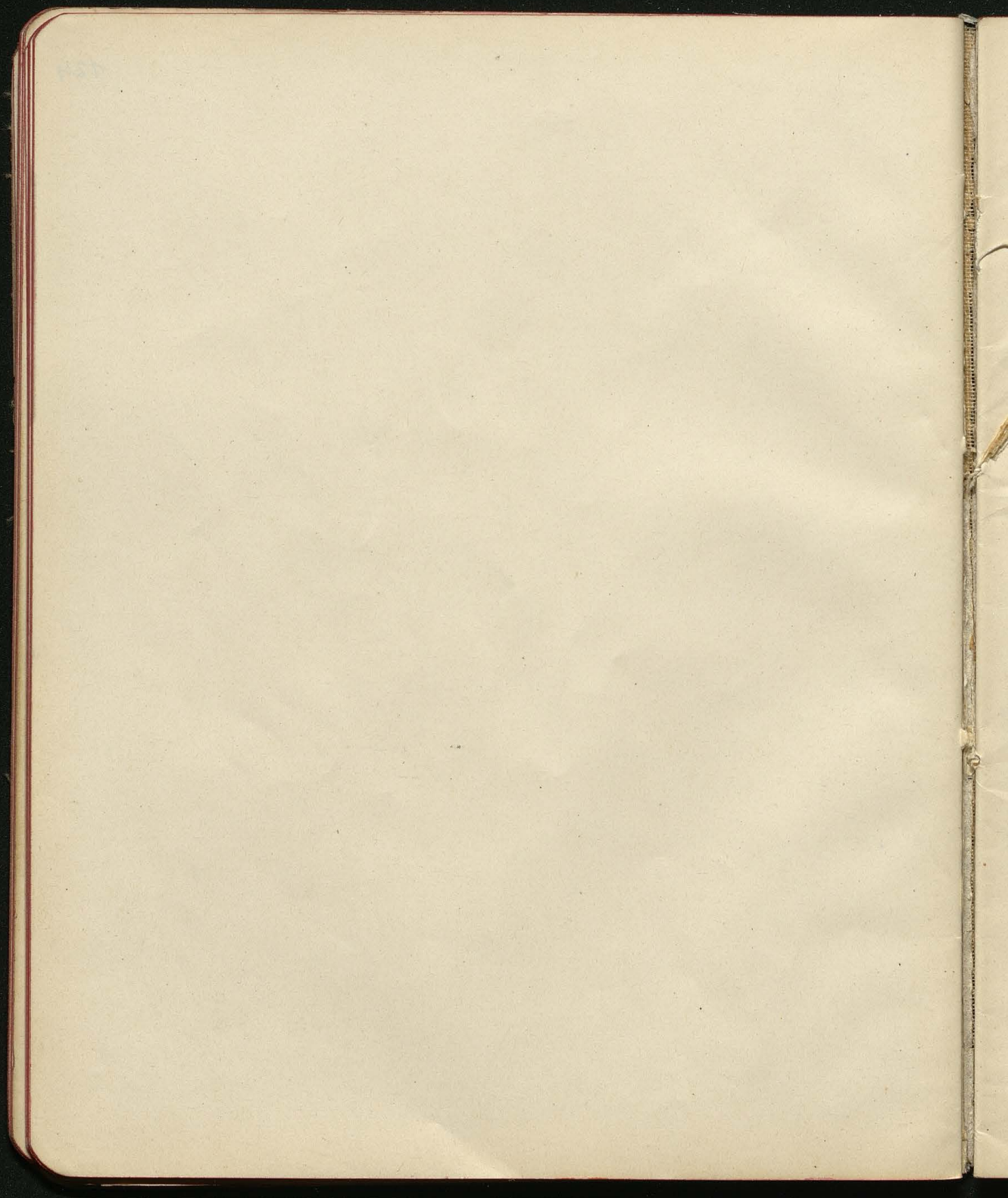


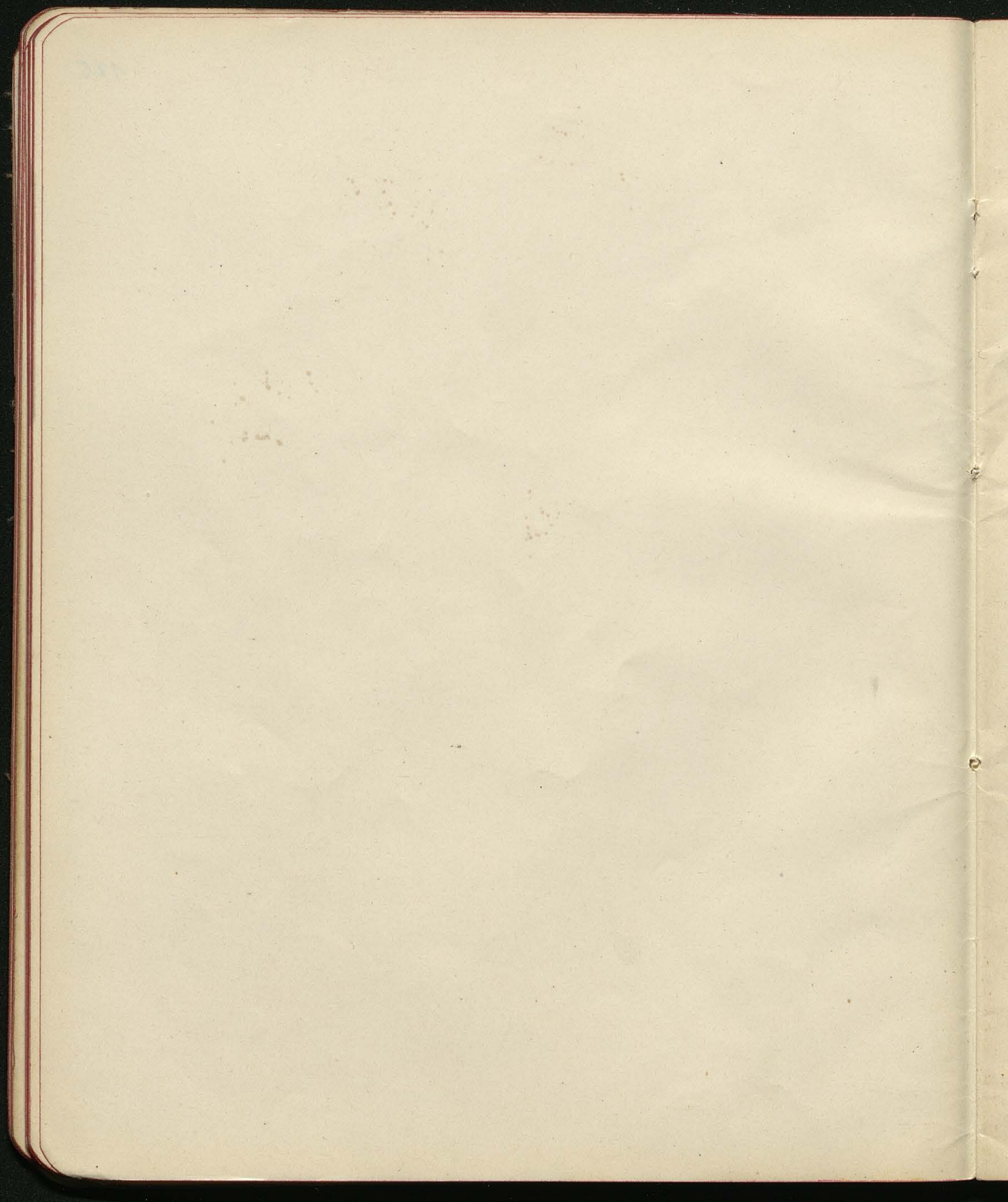


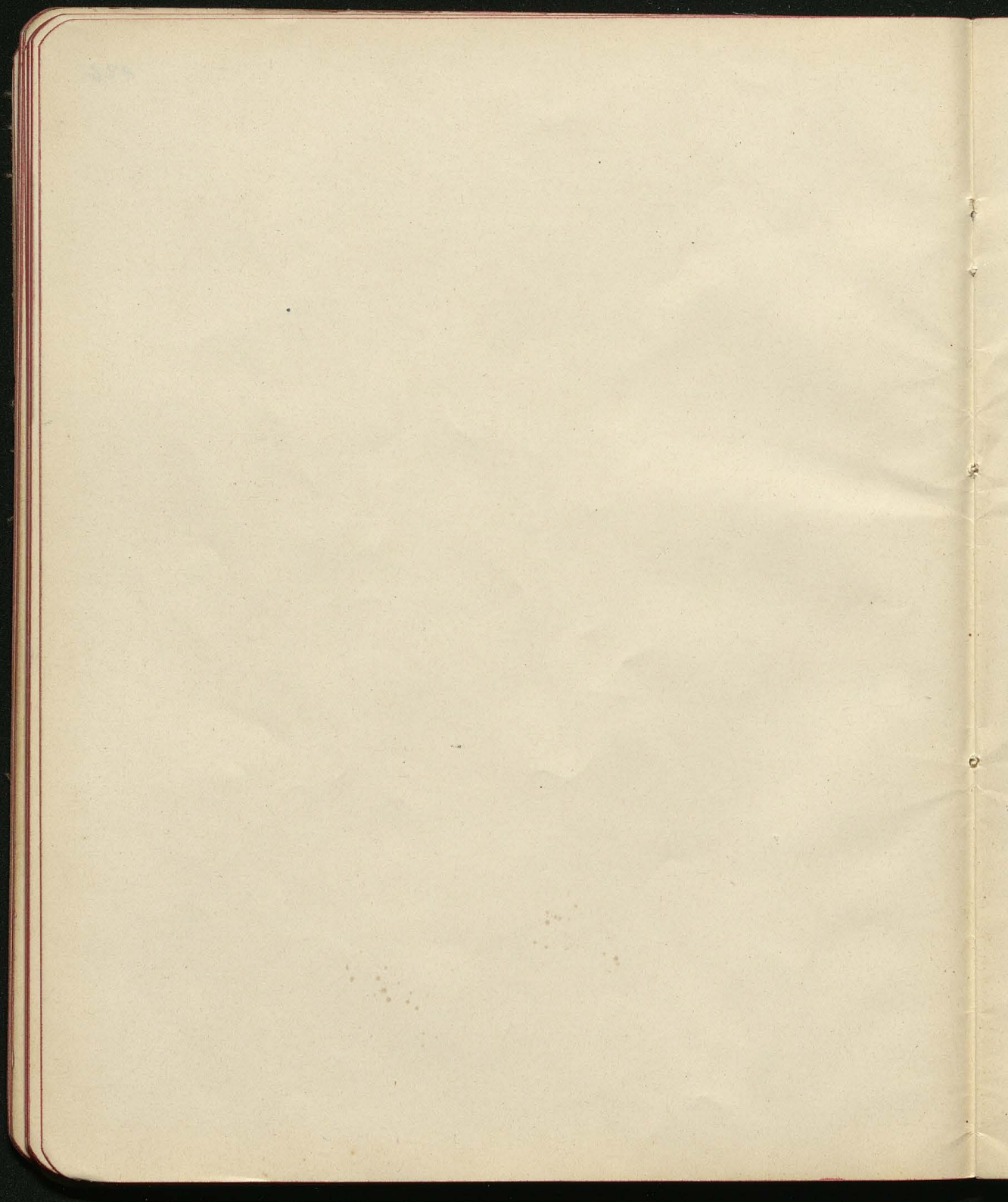


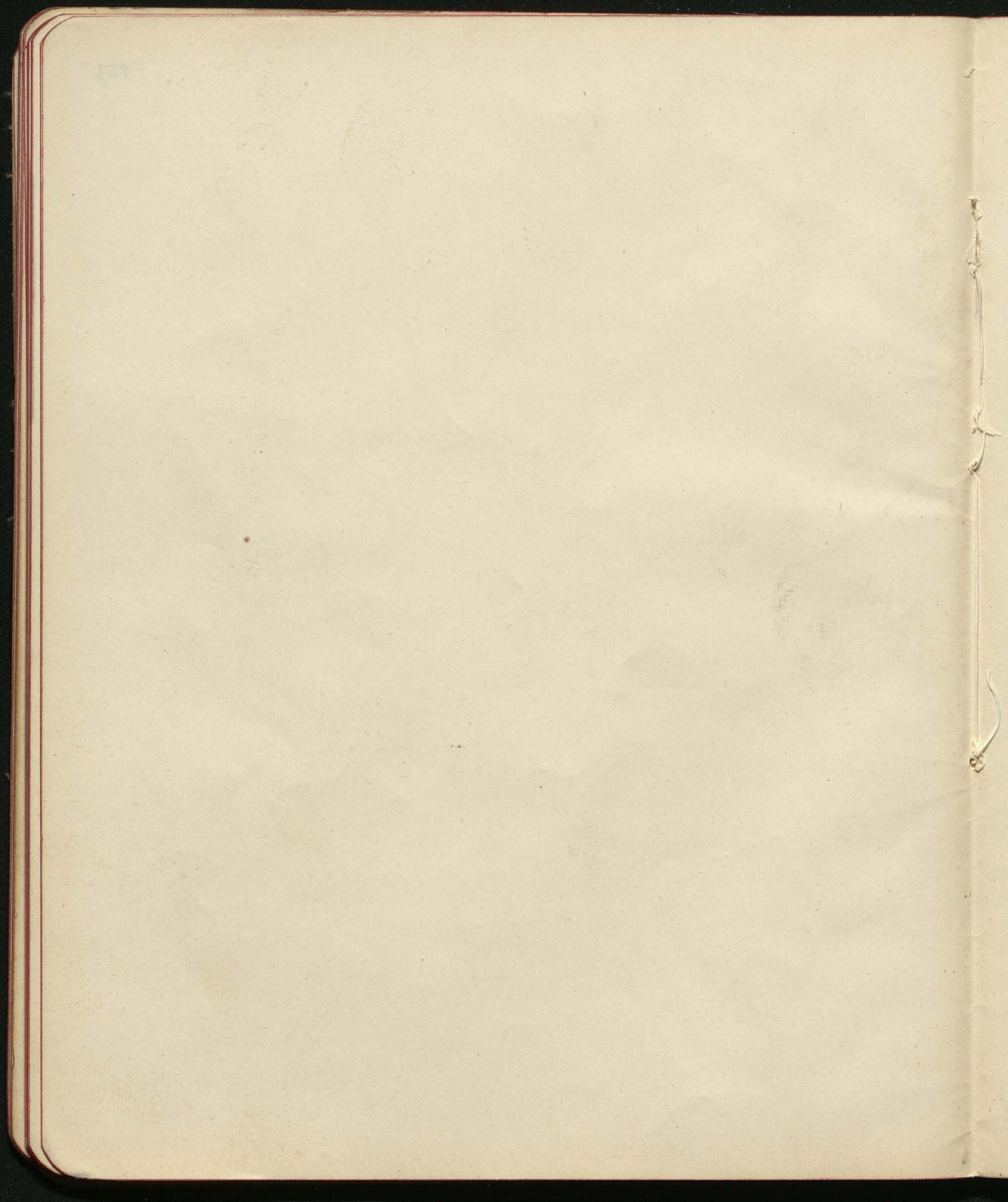












Let $x = \frac{a}{b}$ then $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{a}{b}$ and $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{a}{b}$

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R. S. 1000 b d Form astronomischer, 1912, 1911, 1912

Rechnung: 2. 1. 1912 in 7. 1. 1912 und 1. 1. 1912

(1911, 1912, 1913)

Rechnung
1912, 1913, 1914

$$E_3 = \frac{1 + \frac{m^2 - 1}{4n}}{E_{30}}$$

$$E_2 = \frac{E_{10}}{E_{20}}$$

$$E_1 = \frac{E_{10}}{E_{10}}$$

$$P = 4n \cdot \frac{1 - e^2}{1 + e^2} \left(\frac{2}{1 + e^2} - 1 \right) \quad e = \frac{A}{\sqrt{A^2 + Q^2}} \quad P' = 2n - \frac{Q}{P}$$

$$= \frac{4n}{e^2} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - e^2} \right) \text{ oder } m \cdot e$$

Rechnung: 1. 1. 1912 in 7. 1. 1912 und 1. 1. 1912

1. The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the car was the cold. It was a sharp contrast to the warm blanket I had been sitting under.

2. The second thing I noticed was the silence. It was a heavy, oppressive silence that seemed to press down on me.

3. The third thing I noticed was the smell. It was a mix of old wood, dust, and something I couldn't quite identify.

4. The fourth thing I noticed was the light. It was a dim, yellowish light that came from a single lamp in the corner.

5. The fifth thing I noticed was the sound. It was a low, steady hum that seemed to come from the walls themselves.

6. The sixth thing I noticed was the texture. It was a rough, uneven texture that seemed to be made of many different materials.

7. The seventh thing I noticed was the color. It was a dull, greyish color that seemed to be the only color in the room.

8. The eighth thing I noticed was the shape. It was a rectangular shape that seemed to be the only shape in the room.

9. The ninth thing I noticed was the size. It was a small, cramped space that seemed to be the only size in the room.

10. The tenth thing I noticed was the time. It was a dark, rainy night that seemed to be the only time in the room.

11. The eleventh thing I noticed was the place. It was a remote, isolated place that seemed to be the only place in the room.

12. The twelfth thing I noticed was the people. It was a group of people that seemed to be the only people in the room.

13. The thirteenth thing I noticed was the things. It was a collection of things that seemed to be the only things in the room.

14. The fourteenth thing I noticed was the feelings. It was a mix of feelings that seemed to be the only feelings in the room.

15. The fifteenth thing I noticed was the thoughts. It was a series of thoughts that seemed to be the only thoughts in the room.

16. The sixteenth thing I noticed was the actions. It was a set of actions that seemed to be the only actions in the room.

17. The seventeenth thing I noticed was the results. It was a set of results that seemed to be the only results in the room.

18. The eighteenth thing I noticed was the conclusions. It was a set of conclusions that seemed to be the only conclusions in the room.

19. The nineteenth thing I noticed was the decisions. It was a set of decisions that seemed to be the only decisions in the room.

20. The twentieth thing I noticed was the outcomes. It was a set of outcomes that seemed to be the only outcomes in the room.

- [illegible]

$$V = \alpha \lg r + \beta$$

$$V_0 = \alpha \lg R + \beta$$

$$V - V_0 = \alpha \lg \frac{r}{R}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{V - V_0}{\lg \frac{r}{R}}$$

$$\frac{\delta V}{\alpha} = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha}$$

$$\delta n = \frac{V_0 - V_1}{\lg \frac{R}{r}}$$

$$\text{N.p. } r = \frac{1}{100} \text{ mm} = 10^{-3}$$

$$R = 1$$

$$\delta = \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{V_1 - V_0}{10^{-3} \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 4} = 10 (V_1 - V_0) = 300$$

10,000 Volt =

$$10^{-4}$$

$$3 \cdot 10^3$$

$$\delta n^2 = 25.9 \cdot 10^6$$

$$= 20 \text{ atm.}$$

$$\delta n = \frac{2226}{22 \cdot 48 \cdot 10^{-10}} = \frac{26}{2 \cdot 48} = \frac{600 \cdot 10^{10}}{48 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 1.2 \cdot 10^{15}$$

$$1.2 \cdot 10^{17}$$

13 1029 3512
2 f. 2000 4. 1000
65200

Ph. 45 (1887) 1000

2 f. 2000 4. 1000 360
1000

131
2 f. 2000 4. 1000

1000

[12837] 1000

2 f. 2000 4. 1000 (1910)
Nunavut 1000

~~CR 1000 1200~~

~~1000 1215~~

1000 4. 1000 1000 1000

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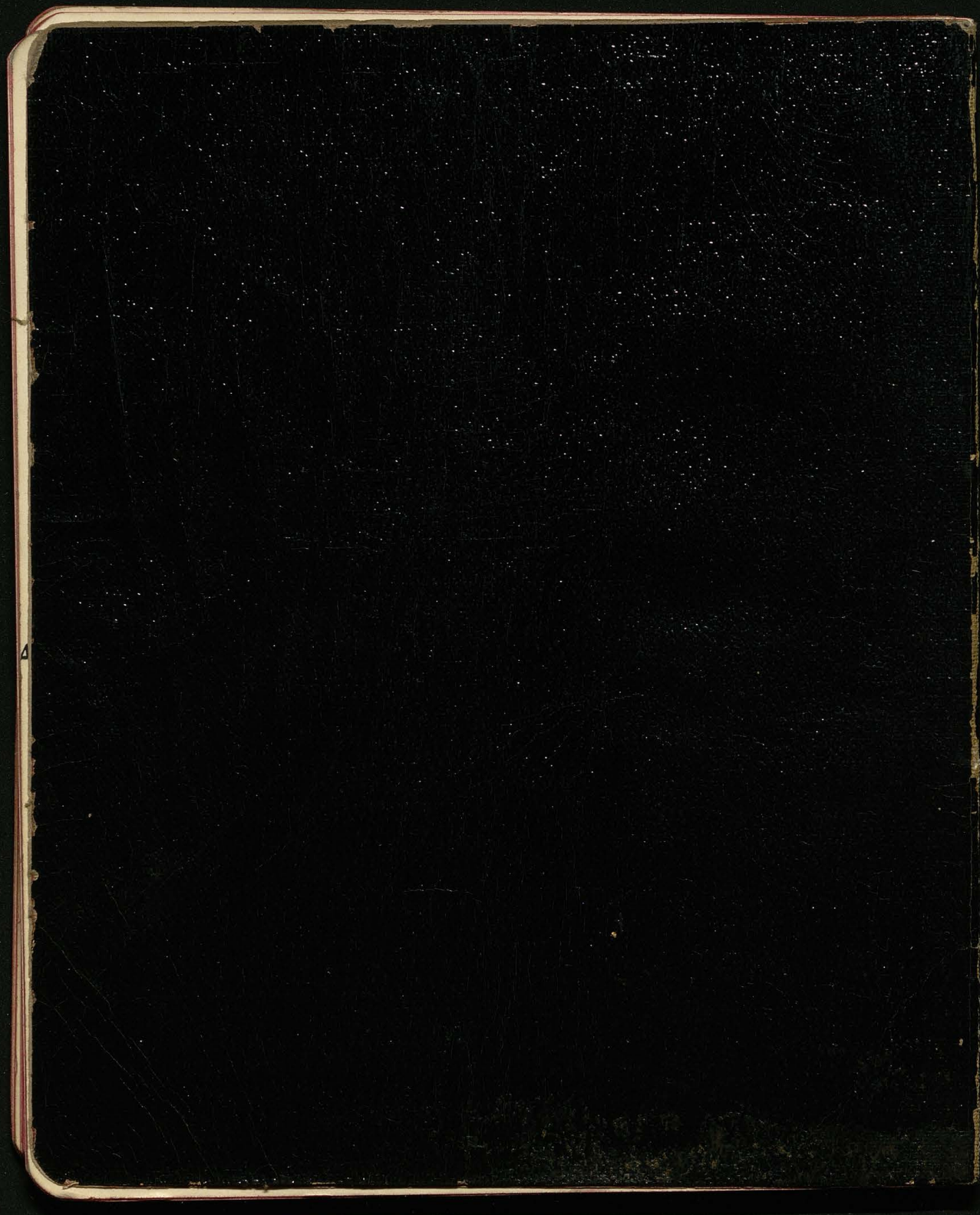
1000 1000 1000 1000

1000

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Am

132



9410

II

Pissin Jour chim phys. 2 p. 601 (1904), 3 p. 50 (1905) CR 139

Darwin H. A. 11 p. 440 (1906), 12 472 (1906)

Bandarim CR 138 p. 898 (1904) 1165 - 1166

Pitts, Linder 71, 568 (1897)

Ascoli CR 137 p. 1253 (1903)

Cotton & Newton CR 138 p. 1504 (1904) J. d. chim. phys. 4, 368 (1906)

Knoblauch Z. Ch. 39 p. 225 (1902)

Friedberg Kell. Z. 1 161 (1906) Freundlich p. 328

Schumann Ph. Z. (1905) 1166 Schumann Ann d. Ph. 18, 13 (1905)

Hardy Z. Ch. 33 p. 385 (1900); [Orla D. d. d. ch. 37 p. 1095 (1905) Z. Elch. 14, 567 (1908)]

Prof. Schumann: Z. f. Elektroch. 9 p. 739 (1903) Bull. Poullet IV 1 p. 619

U. Sierant Sur la loi prépondérante de deux facteurs électrostatiques dans l'expression des relations d'électrolytes. Remarques complémentaires nouvelles CR 153 p. 401-404 (1911)

P. Kamelidze & Elektroskopien J. ~ 8 W. f. 1/2 p. 6 J. r. p. de S. 43 p. 143-147 (1911)

Dorman Z. Elektroch. 17 p. 572 (1911) ? Ph. d. L. ... 5 d. ... 1906 d. ... d'éléments électrolytiques

Anderson & Brown Measurement of current d.p. of Pot. Phys. S. June 6 (1911)

Chem. News 103 p. 311 (1911)

Nature 86 p. 607 (1911)

C. Christiansen Experimentelle Untersuchungen über die Grundlagen der Elektrolyse III

Ber. V. I. Forts. Kap. 1911 p. 209-244

L. Riéty Force électromotrice produite par l'écoulement d'une solution de sel dans un tube capillaire.

A. Regnier L'électrophorèse du noir de fumée J. chim. phys. 9 p. 382-398 1911 CR 152 p. 1370 - 1376 (1911)

Sorger Sur la constitution de la charge élect. à la surface d'un électrolyte Bull. S. F. Ph. 1910 27

A. Bruglin CR 152 p. 696 1911

W. Ostwald p. 113 & Electrolyse v. 2 Ultramarine Z. f. Elektroch. 7 p. 132 1910, Bull. 38 p. 370

Christian Lohm & Ph. IV/1 p 577 El. Ind. ; 105 sup. 2

el. Ind.

(entdeckt durch Reuss (1877) in Neokan. Rhein, d. l. von Zug. d. natural. ö. Rhein

2 p 327 (1879)

bestätigt durch Porret Thomson Journ. 1896 July

Salt Ann 66 p 272 (1870)

A. Dequand Traité de l'Ind. 3 p 102 (1835)

Winkler aufgeführt 816, Winkler, Freund

Van der Veen: Crude Oil, / - Consistency 6 + 10, 100, 1000

1000 lb Crude Oil - 100 lb (1000 lb) 6 + 10, 100, 1000

transportiert werden:

Arch. Néol. 6 p 127 (1901) Arch. Mus. Ind. 8 p 83, 199, 363, 390,
429, (1902) (1903)

Terenhin V. Ann 32, 333 (1887)

9 p 97, 277, 573 (1904/5) 11 p 105 (1918)

Cross

Dequand sup. Thilchen: Reuss, Faraday Exp. Res. Ser. 13. (1839)

Armstrong ^{Winkler} P. Ann. 60 p 354 (1843) Ph. R. 23 p 199 (1843)

Helmholtz, Dorn, Lamb, Lind.

Thiden p 257 El. Ind. sup. d. Crude Oil for sale

Winkler, Töllner Pogg. Ann. 148, p. 640 (1873)

Boys V. Ann 2, 326 (1877) ; 5 p 287 (1878)

Steter " 6 p 553 (1879)

Clark 2 p 335 (1874)

Dorn Pogg. Ann 160, 56 (1878) ; 5 p 29 (1878) ; 9 p 517 (1880) ; 10 p 70 (1880)

Edmund T. Ann. 156 p. 251 (1877); U. Ann 1 p. 184 (1877); 3 p. 489, (1878), 135
8 p. 127 (1879); 9 p. 95 (1880).

Gouré de Villermontel : Journ. phys. 6 p. 59 (1897) ; Écl. él. 8 p. 491 (1856).

Holm Lytle : W. L. 7 p. 351 (1879) ; Sec. 242 1 p. 855

Rechnungs abhaken p 241 p 243

Foreday: ⁺ Fell, Flamm, Elfabau, Eudern, Diefenstall, Flitzglas, Oammwille, Seile,
Holt, Lock, Retalle, Schwoßl⁻

mit $\bar{\text{Ses}}$ \times gewähltes Ses^+

Schrieb anmuthig —

Herschens: *J. rurs ph. ch. S.* 33 p. 1, 40, 77, (1801); 34 p. 1, 15, 25 (1802);
35 p. 470, 482, 573 (1803); 37 p. 29 (1805)

Camann & Ottinger

$$E = \frac{P}{4\pi\epsilon_0 k} \#(\phi_i - \phi_o) \quad \text{potential electric units!}$$

All previous exp. (Born, Land, others etc) consider $\phi_i - \phi_o$ as a constant

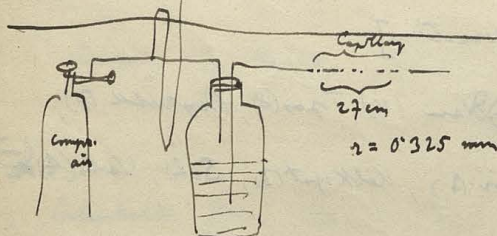
Helmholtz & Born calculated $4D = 5.1$ Volt (which seems a rather large value for the potential between ^{glass} salt and), considering the fact that much smaller potentials, so far as we are aware, always produce development of gases (See table of electrode pot. by Wilson & Ostwald Zph Ch. 26, 92 (1901))
 Ostwald's table zero point Born. 11 p. 137 (1903) although different, is still near enough to Ostwald for the validity of the above consid.)

much smaller values strikingly altering with the contents of the solution have been derived from the electric endosmosis experiments of Wiedemann, Quincke, Freund, so that one point of the theory still unsettled.

A way of access to the pot. diff. glass/solvent : Haber & Klemmmeries Zph Ch. 1909
 glass acts like a hydrogen electrode

$\phi_i - \phi_o$ ought to increase by increase of hydrogen
 decrease " hydrogen

| normal
conc. | $\frac{1}{100} \times$ | $\frac{1}{1000} \times$ |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| $\phi_i = 0.057$
$= 0.812V$ | 10.057
$= 0.58V$ | $8.057 =$
$0.464V$ |



1). disturbance by electrodes
 diff. altg. 2). change with time (Clark, Born)

3). pressure not used up
 kinetic energy

(Ostwald's law not suited for present pressure)
 Temp 21°-32° only 3% diff.
 71.2
 with Helmholtz
 charge unit

preliminary experiment proved approximate constancy of $\frac{E}{P}$ (indep. of length, time)

solutions between $\frac{N}{1500} - \frac{N}{5000}$ used (prepared synthetically) more concentrated gave too small E
 diluted \rightarrow to increase conductivity

definitive experiments with new tube $l = 25.6$ cm
 $r = 0.364$ mm

| HCl | $\frac{N}{5000}$ | $\varphi_1 - \varphi_2$ | $\frac{1}{\alpha}$ | CH ₃ COOH | $\frac{N}{2000}$ | $\varphi_1 - \varphi_2$ |
|-----|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| | | 4.60
4.26 | 0.1383.10 ⁵ | | | 3.95
4.20 |
| | $\frac{N}{5000}$ | 4.71
3.52 | 0.1341 | | | |
| | $\frac{N}{2500}$ | 2.80 | 0.0684 | | | |
| | $\frac{N}{2500}$ | 3.78
3.23 | 0.0652 | | | |
| | $\frac{N}{1250}$ | 4.22 | 0.0314 | | | |

we think we are entitled to lay less stress both on the higher value for the $\frac{N}{1250}$ and on the middle $\frac{N}{2500}$ values

In any case it seems evident that $\varphi_1 - \varphi_2$ for acids < 4.5 Volts

| | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|--------------|--|
| NH ₄ OH | $\frac{N}{5000}$ | 5.45
4.72 | for alkalis
mean (perhaps) 5.5 Volts
value for pure water given by Kohlrausch & Donnan = 5.67 Volts |
| | $\frac{N}{2500}$ | 5.37 | |
| | $\frac{N}{2500}$ | 5.35 | |
| KOH | $\frac{N}{2000}$ | 7.23
6.44 | HCl $\frac{N}{2000}$ 4.73
4.83 |
| | | | |

\therefore value 5 Volt for water seems correct and the acid change is $\frac{-}{+}$ 0.5 Volt

thus sign of change is the expected one but the magnitude is three times larger than theory predicts this unexplained by Helmholtz theory

Kohlrausch Zph. Ch. 39 p. 225 1902, Pure French & Makell
 From Perrin's result it would follow that pure water does not show any pot. diff. against different insulators which is in contrast with our and Donnan's results. Change of sign if alk. is used, is in agreement
 Theory of Perrin's also quite different, it recalls some results obtained by Rutherford with ionized gases passing by metallic tubes and explained by difference of coeff. of diffusion etc. interesting discussion

Katzenberg: Whitney & Blake J. am. ch. Soc. 26 p. 1339, 1358

137

Friedrich p. 340, 338

Lindner & Victor J. Chem Soc. 71, 568 (1897) 67, 148 (1892)

Wied p. 240

(Ducloux J. chim. p. 5, 29 (1897))

Zetterman 2 ph. Ch. 60, 451 (1897) 62, 358 (1898)

Stirling Ann 26, 329 (1898)

Dickson 2 ph. Ch. 60 p. 302 (1897)

J. Sayer Am. ch. Soc.

Witts Am. ch. Soc. 37 1095 (1894)

Souby Nov. Act. R. S. Uppl. 2 p. 153 (1897)

Quaker Boy Am 113 p. 513 (1861)

Wien 87 321 (1852)
99 189 (1856)

591

22 & 20 / 1897
Dennett Am. ch. Soc. 23, 89 1897

Deliberate Acts Aug 11 p 902 - 936

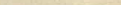
1. 937-956

7903

El. Doppelt. $\frac{1}{2}$ inch & absolute Potential

El. Doppel, die ist s. absolute Potential | *S. El. erzeugung d. 100% p. g. = p.*

II Robert Störme drunk falsche retail pulver, folio, dracht

Rohr 
in welche Lage
keine Untergr. Ströme von 10^{-5} - 10^{-6} cm.

Ag pulber von Brems (frisch und im Autolab, ohne Funktion)

 $f \text{ of } \text{deuterium} = f \text{ of } \text{NO}_3 \rightarrow$

Den 11^{te} 71 O.T. Kalomel

Ag 21 p 23

| | |
|-------|---|
| 0.46 | + |
| 0.40 | + |
| 0.32 | + |
| 0.20 | + |
| 0.18 | + |
| 0.10 | — |
| 0.04 | — |
| 0.00 | — |
| -0.05 | — |
| -0.08 | — |

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Zust. } \angle \text{ KCE} + \text{NH}_3 \text{ f. f. } \angle \text{ Solvations} \\ (\text{NH}_4 \text{ KBr}) \\ \text{KJ} \end{array} \right\}$

24 An. by (Cn?) E. posani

Thou hast said you believe the Th. ~~was~~ unimpaired!

erklärt daher eine Modifikation vor: dass die Phlegmen nicht aufeinander gleich sind

Wright 1.932-933

Writings p. 932-933
 Kuhn on the side of Kuhn and of Long; or Long and of Kuhn, etc.

+ ~~June 18~~ 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 257

$$+ a. \quad \text{L}^{\text{c}} \sim 2 v_c \text{ etc. ; } \text{wenn } \omega^{\text{c}} + \omega^{\text{e}} \text{, } \omega^{\text{w}} \text{ etc.}$$

$\log \epsilon \sim 6^{pc}$ constant, say - 100, so ρ not def.; $\sqrt{\rho} \sim E = R\theta \frac{R}{Z} \approx \dots$

4 es u ~ 1e 2 of disjunct wa; 1e 6 over 2e 10 V, 2e 10 2e 20

Wm. C. Adams & Co. 25th & V Sts.

78 x 12: e l e f f a n t m a t e r i a l w i t h o u t m o b.

4. $\phi \propto \sqrt{20}$. Answer = 2.03, Kation $2/3 \eta^w$. // Also $\Delta \text{H}_{\text{hyd}} = -0.4 \text{ V}$ because of $\theta = 0$
 $= 0.75 \sqrt{12}$ after η_c

$$= 0.75 \sqrt{\mu} \approx \text{average } Q_c$$

Elektronen; 26^4 — — — — — 100 g. 100

$\rho_{\text{cm}} \sim 37 \text{ mm elo}$; ~ 2 $\Delta \chi^2_{\text{dof}}$; 4×10^{-3}

[Kinn. thermo, & Grav. Cr.] [Kinn. Ruby Cr. ~ 2000 Cr.]

Ans. $y'' = 0$; $\text{const} = 0$ ~~is a~~ ~~particular~~ ~~solution~~

45. Cefazolin

AgNO₃ (0.01-n)

$v_f = 813 \text{ } \underline{R_{cm}}$

bes from $n \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \left(\frac{1}{\mu_{\text{reg}}}\right)$

value $\omega_f = 10766 \text{ } \Omega/\text{cm}$ $\omega_a = 200 \text{ } \Omega$

| ℓ | i μ |
|--------|-----------|
| 775 | 7.2-75 |
| 373 | 10.2-103 |
| 17.0 | 168-17.2 |

| l | i |
|------|------|
| 76.5 | 1.2 |
| 373 | 2.0 |
| 17.0 | 29-3 |

2nd yr 50%

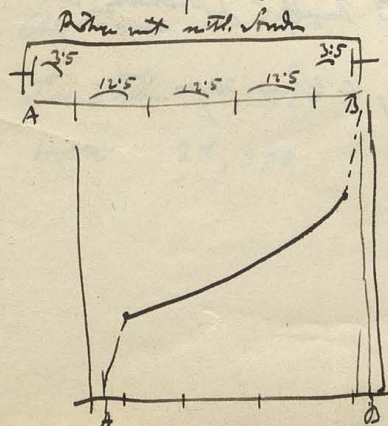
Das Verhältniß $\propto \frac{1}{E^2}$ wird:

$$w_f = 11.74 \text{ } \Omega_{km} (1-n) \quad v_g = 5200 \text{ } \Omega$$

| l | i |
|------|------|
| 77.3 | 35.1 |
| 37.3 | 32.4 |
| 17.0 | 25.8 |

Seals. & 100 & 100 Spade

1-70 cm
sec



Entstehung von: $\sqrt{N} \log N$

Wm. C. T. O. in P.C. 1/21/1901

PCB/yr & det. of the Town Council 1503

vs Town vs

Discussion, Abt. eines besetzten Bruch,
[Strom mit kühler dazwischen strömt, je tiefer lag.]

$$\frac{W}{V_{p+}} = 2247 \cdot 10^3$$

$$\frac{6 \cdot 10^4}{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^6} = \frac{3}{1 \cdot 1} \cdot 10^2$$

$$300 : 1.1 = 273$$

200

$$\begin{array}{r} C_n \\ \int \\ D_n \end{array} \begin{array}{r} 64 \\ 32 \\ 64 \\ \hline 160 \end{array}$$

$$1 \text{ mm} = \frac{100}{1000} = 10\%$$

$$E = \frac{K P \delta}{4 \pi r} \Delta \varphi$$

$$\frac{\mu v}{P} = \frac{E}{6P} = \frac{K \Delta \varphi}{4 \pi r}$$

$$K \Delta \varphi = 4 \pi r \left(\frac{E}{6P} \right) \cdot 9 \cdot 10^{11} \cdot 10^{-6}$$

=

$$\frac{17}{12} \cdot 17$$

$$\frac{17}{119}$$

$$289 : 12 = 24$$

$$\frac{41.17}{12}$$

$$\frac{41}{289} \\ 697.72.58$$

Résumé Forme électrom. prod. par l'écoulement d'une solution de sulfate de cuivre dans un tube capillaire CR 152 p. 1375

Quincke, Helmholtz

Gours de Villenontie J d Ph 6 (1897) p. 59, Schlegel élect 8 (1896) p. 481, 578
opèrent sur des liquides conducteurs (seulement sur des pions - 3 autres n'ont pas obtenu (H₂, solution salines))

des résultats

Tube capillaire de très petit diamètre muni d'un réservoir d'un tube de Caillott
réservoir rempli de sol CuSO₄ et enfermé dans pompe Caillott. Electrode en Cu communique avec l'extérieur. Tube cap. 2 fois recouvert à angle droit, plonge par son extrémité ouverte dans un vase rempli de sol CuSO₄ où se trouve l'électrode en Cu.

Deux bornes réunies à l'électrode capillaire ; pot. à la sortie. > entrée

sol 10g CuSO₄
litre

(composé à l'air d'un potassium)

∴ transport de el. pos. dans le sens du courant

I. $\frac{D = \text{diff. de pot.}}{5 \text{ sec.}}$

| $\frac{v \text{ de p. de pot. (Volt)}}{0.00186}$ | $\frac{v}{P}$ |
|--|---------------|
| 10 | 0.00027 |
| 15 | 37 |
| 25 | 55 |
| 35 | 93 |
| 82.5 | 170 |
| 70 | 186 |
| 85 | 242 |
| 90 | 277 |
| | 298 |

comme dans le cas des liquides peu conducteurs

$\Delta p = 4.24 \times 10^{-4}$
 $= 4.24 \times 0.0001012 \times 10^{-4}$
 $= 4.24 \times 0.001 \times 1.08 = 0.00458$
 $= \frac{0.00458}{20} = 0.000229$

II. $\frac{D \text{ de CuSO}_4 \text{ (exist.)}}{\text{par litre d'eau}}$

| $\frac{v}{P}$ | cond. sp. $\frac{cm}{ohm}$ |
|---------------|----------------------------|
| 20 | 0.00019 |
| 10 | 35 |
| 5 | 60 |
| 2.5 | 79 |
| 2 | 0.0012 |
| 1.25 | 25 |
| 1 | 71 |

$\frac{v}{P} = 0.0118 \times 10^{-4}$
 donc diff. de pot. rapportée à 1 sec.
 limite laque le nombre de pions de CuSO₄ augmente
 ∴ constant pour sol avec conduction

Anglin CR 152 p. 696

Sur l'abaissement des diff. de pot. de contact apparentes entre métaux par suite de l'environnement des surfaces d'humidité adhérentes

~~Lavage~~ et Cuire dans l'huile de vaseline ou décaper avec toile d'émeri et poivre dans enceinte remplie d'air desséché

Diff. de pot. diminuant de 1 Volt à quelques 0.01 V

Ag, Pt, Fe, Cu, Zn, Ni, Pb, Sn, Bi, Al

donc le plus part ^{diff.} de pot. apparent est due à la couche d'humidité.

(CR 150 p. 1145)!

Oncl. Ann. d'Ph. Avril 1910

Lirand CR 153 p. 401 (voir CR 4 juillet 1910)

1911

osmose au moins dans le cas des sol. d'électrolyte est essentiellement électrostatique

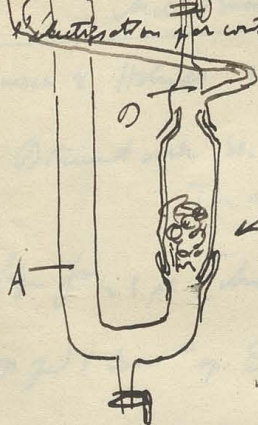
Si deux solutions séparées par tube capillaire la double couche ~~de~~ à la surface du tube et le diff. de potentiel des liquides (^{1. champ} ~~diff.~~) produisent osmose / qui peut masquer complètement l'effet des press. osmotiques

vers le plus

solutions isotoniques 2.5 - 3 at. par cm³

| Liquides isotoniques | Signe de la veine
liquide | Δ de pot. corresp.
au champ ext. | orientation
du champ | sens
de l'osmose | mouvement
osmotique
en dehors |
|--|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. KCl NaCl | | 0 | | | |
| 2. KCl Na ₂ SO ₄ | | 0 | | | |
| 3. MgSO ₄ Saccharose | | 0 | | ↑ | 33 |
| 4. Saccharose Ac. tartarique | — | 0.058 Volt | ↑ | ↓ | 10 |
| 5. " Pb(NO ₃) ₂ | — | 0.040 | ↑ | ↓ | 20 |
| 6. " K ₂ CO ₃ | — | 0.060 | ↑ | ↓ | 20 |
| 7. Ac. tart. Na ₂ SO ₄ | + | 0.060 | ↑ | ↓ | |

Examen des conditions qui déterminent le sign et la grandeur de l'osmose chimique et de l'électro-osmose par contact



Glasvolle Osmose
denn die mit Toner angereicherte Osmose
geschüttelt. Wenn abgesehen, wird Osmose aufgeschüttelt
was hier nicht ein Osmose bildet

was für eine Lösung? nicht fest

- 1) { osmose mit Wasser, al. mit, al. äthyl., al. amyliq., acetone,
grau K { acetate d'äthyl., nitrobenzol

aucune osmose appréciable même pour des champs $\frac{100 \text{ Vm}}{\text{cm}}$ dans le cas de la

benzine, l'acétone, l'éther, l'éther saturé d'eau

∴ l'osmose n'est intense que pour les liquides dissolvants

- 2) possibilité extrême aux moindres traces de certains électrolytes

$$P = E \frac{K}{4\pi} W (\varphi - \varphi_0)$$

$$\frac{2E}{K} (\varphi - \varphi_0) K$$

$$10^1 \frac{1}{(700)^2} = \frac{1}{10^{-12}}$$

...

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Cochran

144

$$\frac{K_x h_x}{K_s h_s} =$$

$$\frac{h_x}{K_x h_s} = \frac{\mu \Delta \rho_x}{\Delta \rho_s} = \alpha \quad ||| \quad K_x = \frac{h_x}{h_s} \frac{K_s}{\alpha}$$

$$K_x = \frac{h_x}{h_s} \cdot \frac{265}{\alpha}$$

$$\frac{210}{60} \cdot \frac{265}{81}$$

$$\frac{83}{71} \cdot \frac{265}{56}$$

$$\frac{85.5}{58} \cdot \frac{265}{37.2}$$

$$\frac{102}{57} \cdot \frac{265}{36.4}$$

$$\frac{81.5}{61.3} \cdot \frac{265}{34}$$

$$\frac{13.2}{21} \cdot \frac{265}{29}$$

$$\Delta \rho = \frac{P}{2EK} (R^n)$$

$$R = 1.18 \cdot 10^{-2}$$

$$E = 880 \text{ T} = \frac{880}{300}$$

$$P = 0.363 \cdot g$$

$$K = 81$$

$$\Delta \rho_{4.0} = \frac{0.363 \cdot 981 \cdot (1.18)^2 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot \pi}{2 \cdot 81 \cdot 81 \cdot 27}$$

$$\frac{2 \cdot 81 \cdot 81 \cdot 27}{17.6}$$

$$5599 - 1 \quad 1.2455$$

$$2.9917 \quad 1.4314$$

$$0.4971 - 4 \quad 2.6769$$

$$0.1438$$

$$0.1925 - 1$$

$$2.6769$$

$$0.5156 - 4$$

$$0.000328 \cdot 310$$

$$= 0.0984 \text{ T} \cdot \text{m}$$

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1222 | 9191 | 9320 | 0086 | 9112 | 1206 | 6902 | 0 |
| 7782 | 8513 | 7634 | 7559 | 7875 | 3222 | 7634 | 0 |
| 5440 | 0678 | 1686 | 2527 | 1237 | 7984 | 9268 | 0 |
| 5147 | 6750 | 8527 | 8621 | 8866 | 9608 | 9918 | 0 |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1010 | 7767 | 6812 | 4698 | 1139 | 5502 | 0969 | 1072 |
| 1222 | 7875 | 7799 | 7799 | 1222 | 7482 | 3329 | 7522 |
| 9788 | 9892 | 9013 | 6899 | 7917 | 8020 | 7645 | 7550 |
| 4150 | 4065 | 3502 | 2730 | 2695 | 2648 | 2480 | 2240 |
| 5638 | 5827 | 5511 | 4169 | 5222 | 5372 | 5165 | 5310 |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 2788 | 6990 | 0414 | 9777 | 9395 | 2553 | 7472 | 9912 |
| 7782 | 3222 | 7559 | 7782 | 8261 | 8129 | 7559 | 8195 |
| 5006 | 3268 | 2855 | 1995 | 1134 | 4424 | 6913 | 7717 |
| 8889 | 9066 | 9547 | 0969 | 1367 | 2857 | 3125 | 6190 |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 4132 | 4132 | 4132 | 4132 | 4132 | 4132 | 4132 | 4132 |
| 9085 | 7482 | 5705 | 5611 | 5366 | 4614 | 4314 | 4232 |
| 5147 | 6750 | 8527 | 8621 | 8866 | 9608 | 9918 | 0 |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 4132 | 4132 | 4132 | 4132 | 4132 | 4132 | 4132 | 4132 |
| 4150 | 4065 | 7502 | 2730 | 2695 | 2648 | 2480 | 2240 |

~~2584~~

| | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1461 | 0934 | 0453 | 9031 | 8633 | 7743 | 6875 | 3802 |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|

$$c_+ c_- = k$$

$$c_- = \frac{k}{c_+}$$

$$c_+ = c_0 + x$$

$$(c_0 + x) c$$

$$\ln \frac{c_+}{c_-} = \ln \left(\frac{c_0 + x}{\frac{k}{c_0 + x}} \right)$$

$$\frac{h_x}{h} = \frac{D_x - D_{y_0}}{D - D_{y_0}}$$

$$\frac{756}{210} = \frac{108}{50} = 0.36$$

$$\frac{20}{21} \cdot \frac{150}{210} + 6.0$$

$$\frac{100}{20} : 49 = 2.04$$

$$\frac{20}{21} \cdot \frac{150}{210}$$

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|------|------|------|-------|-------|------|
| 5440 | 0678 | 1686 | 2527 | | | | |
| 9085 | 7482 | 5705 | 8611 | 1237 | 7984 | 9268 | 0 |
| 6355 | 3196 | 5981 | 6916 | 5366 | 4624 | 4314 | 4232 |
| 4232 | 4232 | 4232 | 4232 | 5871 | 3360 | 4954 | 5768 |
| 0587 | 7428 | 0213 | 1148 | 4232 | 4232 | 4232 | 4232 |
| 9708 | 8892 | | | 0103 | 7592 | 9186 | 8000 |
| 4480 | 40 | | | | | | |
| 5638 | 5827 | 5511 | 4169 | 5222 | 5372 | 5165 | 5310 |
| 4232 | 4232 | 4232 | 4232 | 4232 | 4232 | 4232 | 4232 |
| 9870 | 0059 | 9743 | 8401 | 9454 | 9604 | 9397 | 9542 |
| 3545 | 2834 | 2402 | 2964 | 2501 | 7281 | 0038 | 7915 |
| 4232 | 4232 | 4232 | 4232 | 4232 | 4232 | 4232 | 4232 |
| 7777 | 7066 | 6634 | 7196 | 6713 | 1513 | 4230 | 2147 |
| 144 | 0.553 | 105 | 131 | 103 | 0.575 | 0829 | 1.0 |
| 097 | 1.01 | 0.94 | 0.69 | 0.88 | 0.91 | 0.87 | 0.90 |
| 0.60 | 0.51 | 0.46 | 0.52 | 0.47 | 0.442 | 0.267 | 1.64 |

$$F = \frac{k-1}{k+1} \frac{e^2}{4r^2}$$

| | |
|----|------|
| AC | 27.1 |
| S | 32 |
| O | 16 |

$$\begin{array}{r} 54.2 \\ 32 \overline{) 96} \\ \underline{64} \\ 32 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 54.2 \\ 28.8 \\ \hline 342.2 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{14}{150}$$

$$\frac{2.6 \cdot 7 \cdot 10^{-5}}{150}$$

$$26.0 \cdot \frac{150}{54.2} \cdot \frac{17.2}{54.2} \cdot 10^{-5}$$

$$52.0 \cdot \frac{342}{288} \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ } \mu\text{m } 100\text{m}^3$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 31.5 \\ 12.6 \\ \hline 37.8 \cdot 10^{-7} \\ \hline 16.4 \cdot 10^{-5} \end{array}$$

$$52.63$$

$$\frac{52}{288} \cdot 10^{-5} = 0.180 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ } \mu\text{m } 100\text{m}^3$$

$$\frac{28.76 \cdot 10^4}{70}$$

$$232.29$$

$$= 18 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ } \mu\text{m } 1000\text{m}^3$$

$$630$$

$$770 \cdot 10^{-6}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5340 \\ 9660 \end{array}$$

$$2924$$

$$342$$

$$86$$

$$68$$

$$18$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2.25 \\ 1.10 \\ 0.41 \end{array}$$

$$4.5$$

$$10^{-6}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 690 : 340 = 1.85 \\ 29 \\ 18 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 1.85 \\ 1.10 \\ 0.55 \end{array} \cdot 10^{-6}$$

$$\frac{770}{271} \approx 284$$

$$\frac{140}{271} = 51$$

$$\frac{190}{271} = 67$$

$$1939$$

$$190:271 = 6$$

$$\frac{27 \cdot 2 \cdot 200}{96} =$$

$$\frac{26 \cdot 200}{96}$$

146

$$\frac{26 \cdot 271}{88} = 133$$

$$63:271 = 232$$

$$\frac{10^6 \cdot 10^9}{3 \cdot 10^{20}} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 10^{-5}$$

$$\frac{10^6}{9 \cdot 10^{11}} \cdot \frac{4}{9 \cdot 10^4} \cdot \frac{1}{0.01} = 2^2$$

$$\frac{4}{9 \cdot 9} \cdot 10^7 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10^{-8}$$

$$a = \frac{R \cdot R_0}{4\pi}$$

$$V = K \frac{q_1 - q_2}{4\pi r^2} \cdot 6 \text{ kV} \cdot \frac{1}{2} c \cdot \frac{a \cdot x}{r^3}$$

$$c \left[6\pi \mu a c + \frac{6\pi \epsilon b}{a} \left(\frac{R - r}{r} \right)^2 \right] =$$

$$\left(K \frac{q_1 - q_2}{4\pi} \right)^2 \frac{\epsilon b}{r}$$

$$= 6\pi \mu a c^2 \left[1 + \frac{6}{\mu a c} \left(\frac{R - r}{r} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(1 + \frac{a^3}{2r^3} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \omega \theta + \frac{a \omega \theta}{2r^2} \parallel \frac{\partial}{\partial r} = -$$

$$G = 10^{-6}$$

$$\mu = 10^{-2}$$

$$R = \frac{2}{300 \cdot 4 \cdot \pi} \sqrt{10^{-4}} = \frac{1}{2} 10^{-5}$$

Grand CR 148 & 1027 (1907) from L. Dittler & L. Dittler
2 1/2 g. 100% pure

Notes: 100% pure 2 1/2 g. scale of 100% pure 100%

Polymers in water. 100% pure 2 1/2 g. scale of 100% pure 100%

Reaction with
very pure 100% pure

as 2 1/2 g. 100% pure; 2 1/2 g. 100% pure

↓
100% pure 2 1/2 g. 100% pure 100%

Notes: 100% pure 2 1/2 g. 100% pure 100%

2 1/2 g. 100% pure 100% pure 100%

Notes: 100% pure 2 1/2 g. 100% pure 100%

2 1/2 g. 100% pure 100% pure 100%

Grand CR 148 & 1027 (1907) from L. Dittler & L. Dittler

Notes: 100% pure 2 1/2 g. 100% pure 100%

0.001 m KCl + 0.77 m H₂O

$$\frac{100 - 100}{2} = 0.8$$

Grand CR 148 & 1027 (1907) from L. Dittler & L. Dittler

Notes: 100% pure 2 1/2 g. 100% pure 100%

Wasser & Kl.

CO₂ / 1/2 H₂O = Phen 2.6 km ^H₂ 2.6 km SW L - 1 W¹⁰ 8 m.
 magnet

Gebirge - Pinn. 1819 1.640 P. 8) f. 1.640 - 1.650 f. 1.640

2.6 P. 8) f. 1.640

infolation, H - 1.640 1.650 f. 1.640

Smith S. H. A. 1.640 P. 1.640 1.650 (1.640)

in H. 1.640 f. 1.640

Fremmlitz K. 1.640 f. 1.640 1.650 (1.640)!

Pellet } 1.640 f. 1.640 1.650 (1.640) { 1.640 f. 1.640 1.650

Engel } 1.640 f. 1.640 1.650 (1.640) { 1.640 f. 1.640 1.650

Druck 1.640 f. 1.640

Engel } CR 1.640 1.650 1.660 Druck
Druck } 1.640 1.650 1.660

Curie 1.640 f. 1.640 1.650 1.660

Druck CR 1.640 1.650 f. 1.640 1.650 1.660

Druck 1.640 f. 1.640 1.650 1.660 (1.640)

Taf. 1.640 f. 1.640 1.650 1.660 1.670 1.680 1.690 1.700 1.710 1.720 1.730 1.740 1.750 1.760 1.770 1.780 1.790 1.800 1.810 1.820 1.830 1.840 1.850 1.860 1.870 1.880 1.890 1.900 1.910 1.920 1.930 1.940 1.950 1.960 1.970 1.980 1.990 2.000

$$K = \frac{K_{76} \varphi}{477} =$$

Druck

1.640 f. 1.640 1.650 1.660 1.670 1.680 1.690 1.700 1.710 1.720 1.730 1.740 1.750 1.760 1.770 1.780 1.790 1.800 1.810 1.820 1.830 1.840 1.850 1.860 1.870 1.880 1.890 1.900 1.910 1.920 1.930 1.940 1.950 1.960 1.970 1.980 1.990 2.000

8, 6 transp. Chl. Cr. Sub. A. T. 9 + 97, 217, 1904

U. end of ~ Tongkinder; 1/2 of 1000 of 15 and 20000. Endon.

for 1/2 1/2

yl conc. of K_2CrO_4 K_2CrO_7 $FeSO_4$ $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$ $FeCl_3$:

transp. we as $\frac{CrO}{\text{no. transp. at } 1000}$

VII. $MiSO_4$ (in NB) Mill

21

VIII 11 + 185 (1900) $Sp. 11^{19}$ is 1/2 of 1000 and 1/2 of 1000

Cl. 1/2 / 6 ~ Transp. and 1/2 of 1000. At 1/2 of 1000 and 1/2 of 1000

transp. or 1/2 of 1000. 1/2 of 1000 is 1/2 of 1000

IV 8 + 489 (1900) $PbNO_3$ 1/2 of 1000 21/12

II III 8 + 199, 263 (1900)

$CaSO_4$

$CaNO_3$

1/2 of 1000 and 1/2 of 1000

$= \sim \frac{1}{1000 \text{ Vol. of } 1/2}$

for $CaSO_4$ at 1000 of 1/2 of 1000 and 1/2 of 1000

$2SO_4$ $2(NO_3)$ $2Cl_2$

21 93 (1900) Contin. 1/2 of 1000

transp. $CaSO_4$

! (Chin) 2 1/2 of 1000 9 + 338 (1900)

Sub. N. 6 1/2 of 1000 1901 Ann!

$$T = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$F = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$W = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{T}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Delta V = \frac{F}{2}$$

P of the Mechanism

2/26/78 2 221 (19.11)

Ridgdale Ellis

Cells, reaction of the ph. 4.265 (1900) hole 12.2 pl 2 be 1.50 pl 1900

2.10⁻⁴ cm 110/1000 kgph. in 1000

C. S. R. m. l. e. cell by reaction m. l. e. of 1000 Me. 1.50 (1900)

2.10⁻⁴ cm 110/1000 kgph. in 1000

Whitney's Mechanism m. l. e. 110/1000 kgph. in 1000

From 1900
1900 1900

2.10⁻⁴ cm 110/1000

ca 1.22
10⁴ 110

$\lambda = 18.10^6$ rho

I). Anti-Apparent

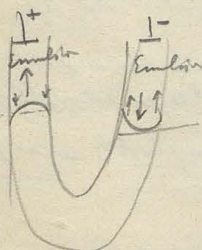
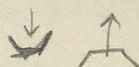
↓ 4.3.10⁻⁴

↑ 2.86.10⁻³

4.3
2.86
7.16
2.58

3.33.10⁻³ read (1900)

1/2 - 1/2 110



Weighted Res

2.5 cm

↓ 5.92

↑ 2.86

1.78

Eng

1.78

5.92

2.86

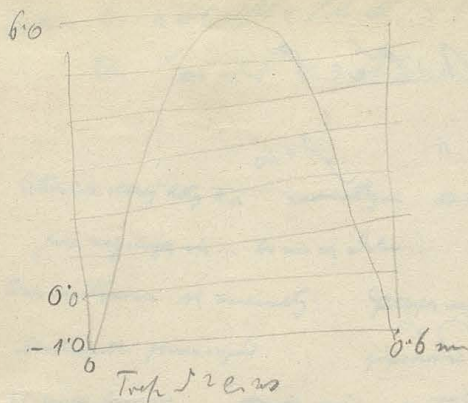
6.42

Lewis 1-8.5 of 0.0 4.3.10⁻³ 2.10⁻⁴ 2.10⁻⁴ (1900)

Whitney's Mechanism 2 pl 1000 1900

1900 1900 1900

2.10⁻⁴ cm
RE 202



| Time (s) | V |
|----------|-------|
| 0.0 | -0.95 |
| 0.013 | -0.66 |
| 27 | 0.00 |
| 40 | +0.35 |
| 53 | +0.72 |
| 62 | +0.39 |
| 133 | +2.00 |
| 173 | +4.00 |
| 213 | +5.00 |
| 267 | +5.40 |
| 333 | +5.50 |

$$a = 17e \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$V' = 17e \text{ m/s}$$

$$V = \text{relat. n. co.}$$

$$V' = V + a$$

$$M = \int V' dx = \frac{\int V' dx}{x} = V \quad \parallel \quad \int a dx = 0$$

$$V' = 17e \text{ m/s}$$

for $\frac{1}{2}at^2 = 0.5 \times 17^2 \times t^2 = 0.5 \times 289 \times t^2 = 144.5 t^2$

$$17e \text{ m/s} \times t = 3.18 + 0.95 = 4.13 \quad \text{if } t = 0.566$$

$$17e \text{ m/s} \times t = 3.18 - 0.95 = 2.23$$

for $\frac{1}{2}at^2 = 0.5 \times 17^2 \times t^2 = 0.5 \times 289 \times t^2 = 144.5 t^2$

| | |
|-------|------|
| 0.0 | 1.60 |
| 0.013 | 1.92 |
| 27 | 2.28 |
| 40 | 2.82 |
| 53 | 3.12 |
| 133 | 5.20 |
| 200 | 6.30 |
| 333 | 7.00 |

$$C = 17e \text{ m/s} \times 0.36 \text{ s} = 5.08$$

$$t = 0.563$$

for $\frac{1}{2}at^2 = 0.5 \times 17^2 \times t^2 = 0.5 \times 289 \times t^2 = 144.5 t^2$

$$17e \text{ m/s} \times t = 0.34 \text{ s} \times 17 \text{ m/s} = 5.78$$

for $\frac{1}{2}at^2 = 0.5 \times 17^2 \times t^2 = 0.5 \times 289 \times t^2 = 144.5 t^2$

$\therefore \text{uncertainty } 0.565 \sim$

$$V = V_{fs} + \frac{V_{fc} - V_{fs}}{1.565}$$

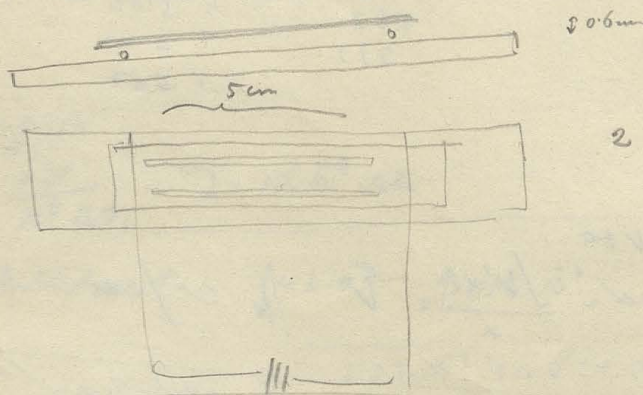
$$= \frac{0.565}{1.565} V_{fs} + \frac{V_{fc}}{1.565}$$

$$V_{fc} = 2.11 \text{ } \mu\text{eV}$$

$$V_{fs} = \text{ " } \mu\text{eV}$$

CS is $\sim 1\% \sim$ similar to / water

and of peps; also not always $\sim 100\%$



2 no 62 μeV

✓ similar to the left 1) ✓ $\sim 1\%$ to 100% etc 100%

2) similar to 100% to 100% etc 100%
 $\sim 100\%$ of $\sim 100\%$

✓ 2) from $\sim 1\%$ to 100% of 100% etc 100%
 $\sim 100\%$ of 100% etc 100% etc 100%

$\sim 100\%$ of 100% etc 100% etc 100% etc 100%

$$\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} = 0.168 \right)$$

Historik staroj doby k... zachovalyjsi tu

"mi razumije si... bo mi je volno"

Deis zapovijesti su imale: petroplemyli

Abraham: pharyngos profesor: mi utopije

W. Bytla Ameryka. Stojim unis, naruzi.

Cambridge 17 kol. Girta, Nurnen

Oryza Nara (Charlotte Lott) Vellusly Coll.

Nie ulaga ratu i drugu utopiju, i kady to pygnat moze i spora ludo ludo
kto je volno... naruzi si i naruzi

Me tvojim i naruzi i naruzi naruzi; 2. razjete ludo:
gnat i naruzi

Epimach, i naruzi naruzi naruzi

Enthame 1794, H. Sidwick 1850-1884, Sygton 1902 F.R.S.

Pockals, Nurnen

Me bytla i naruzi i naruzi naruzi, naruzi naruzi, naruzi naruzi.

Amertank Sudo dte/pa 1300

Naruzi. S. Gurnam jut naruzi i naruzi naruzi naruzi naruzi naruzi
naruzi naruzi naruzi naruzi naruzi naruzi naruzi naruzi naruzi naruzi

Naruzi 1809. Sk. Fr.

1811 bte/pa naruzi, 1815

Naruzi i naruzi; naruzi naruzi naruzi naruzi naruzi naruzi

Naruzi i Naruzi 1809; Naruzi 1850 U. R. te 1909 Naruzi
+ 30 naruzi.

Naruzi naruzi; naruzi naruzi

1770-1831 naruzi naruzi naruzi naruzi naruzi naruzi naruzi naruzi

$$K(\varphi, -\gamma) = V. 423$$

$$\gamma = 0.00896$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.9523 - 3 \\ 0.6021 \\ 0.49715 \\ \hline 0.0515 - 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \hline 0.1110 \end{array}$$

$$1.0865$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.1650 - 3 \\ 0.5855 - 4 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \hline 4.9542 \end{array}$$

$$0.7047 - 2$$

$$0.0507$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.1650 \\ 4.9542 \\ \hline 0.6812 - 4 \\ 0.8004 - 2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x \cdot 9 \\ \hline 49 \cdot 7 + 22 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 243.7 \\ = 347 \\ 7 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 63 \cdot 3 \\ \hline 488 \end{array}$$

$$189 \cdot 8 = 236$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 63 \cdot 9 \\ \hline 49 \cdot 7 + 22 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 129 \\ 2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 650 \\ \hline 42 \cdot 20 \\ 16 \end{array}$$

$$4$$

Article 1). oil pipe 12 d 5/12 1/2 inch

151

2). oil pipe 2 1/2 inch 10 ft 10 ft 10 ft

Article 2). oil pipe 12 d 5/12 1/2 inch

oil pipe 12 d 5/12 1/2 inch

oil pipe 12 d 5/12 1/2 inch $E = \frac{4 \pi \gamma u}{H K}$

oil pipe 12 d 5/12 1/2 inch 10 ft 10 ft 10 ft $e = \frac{6 \pi \gamma u}{H K}$

2!!

| | $V(100)$ | E | $SE/100$ |
|--------------------------|----------|-------|----------|
| D. Amundsen sand pipe 12 | 2.59 | 0.050 | 0.064 |
| sand pipe 12 | 2.85 | 53 | 57 |
| flange pipe (Kell) | 2.23 | 45 | 37 |
| 2.93 | 40 | 34 | |
| 2.93 | 50 | | |
| 2.70 | 66 | 13 | |
| 4.20 | 63 | 40 | |
| 4.20 | | 60 | |
| 3.11 | 14 | | |
| C H U ₂ | 1.00 | 25 | 41 |
| 1.81 | 24 | 35 | |
| 1.77 | | 29 | |

$\theta = 280$

oil pipe 12 d 5/12 1/2 inch $e = 2.05 - 1.18 \cdot 10^{-6}$ electricity
[oil pipe 12 d 5/12 1/2 inch 10 ft 10 ft 10 ft]

Unm...

from 1 to

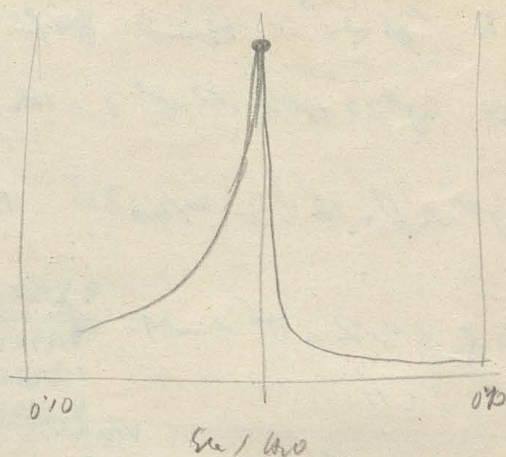
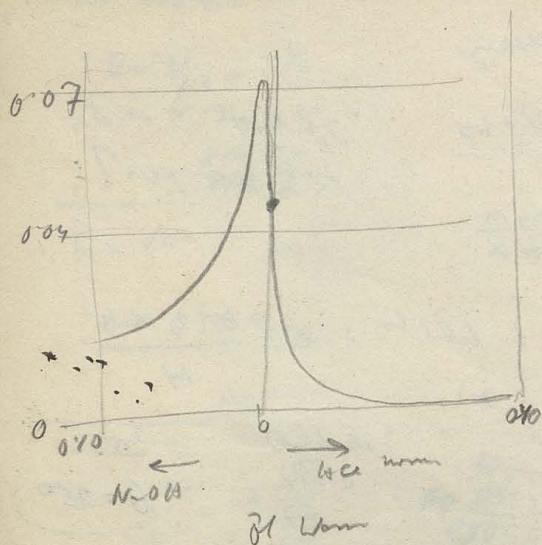
oil pipe 12 d 5/12 1/2 inch

oil pipe 12 d 5/12 1/2 inch

| D. Amundsen sand pipe 12 | $V(100)$ | E | $SE/100$ |
|--------------------------|----------|--------|----------|
| 0.0 | 0 | 0.0022 | 0.0 |
| 1/10 | 0.18 | 0.0022 | 0.0022 |
| 1/40 | 0.77 | 88 | 25 |
| 1/100 | 1.49 | 185 | 725 |
| 1/200 | 2.59 | 50 | 64 |
| 1/400 | 5.78 | 72 | 49 |
| 1/800 | 5.43 | 68 | 49 |
| 1/1600 | 3.42 | 42 | 29 |
| 1/3200 | 1.75 | 22 | 155 |

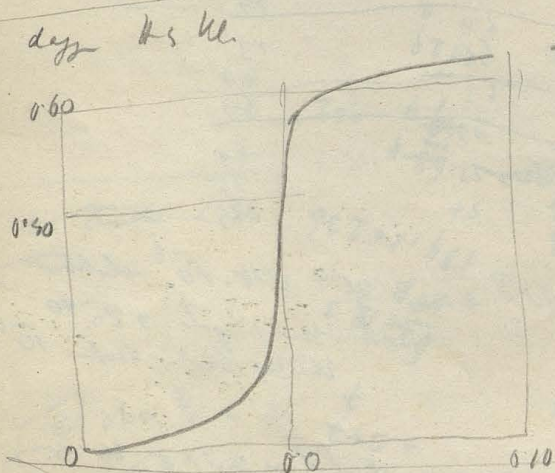
(with Amundsen K=81)

(Jorma)



208 su v elektr. kopl.

AC 1618238


$$\frac{1}{10} \text{ molar} - \frac{1}{10} = 10\% \text{ at } 0.6 \text{ V}$$

✓ 6 ✓ Hunt + Formell, 08 diff

297 reverse United

(Zinc potential & $\sqrt{2} \ln CO = 0.5V$)

1/2 K 72 Long Lee p e Hs old 2m 2x
#120

August 13th - Konstantin Ist / Katalpa
in der Stadt, 1906

^{elastisch}
Vahnenröhre Adaptionen & Erhaltung

Tuscanery

- 1). K. Ost $\text{O}_2/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ $\text{Sb}/\text{K}_2\text{O}$ Maximum v. neutrale v. schwach alkal. H_2O
- 2). Tink $\angle \text{H}_2\text{O}$ v. Sb , v. K_2O ; $\text{Sb}/\text{K}_2\text{O}$
- 3). " v. H_2O ; v. Sb $\frac{1}{1000}$ m. \angle v. Sb v. K_2O v. H_2O
- 4). K. Ost \angle v. Sb 5). v. Sb v. K_2O v. Sb v. K_2O v. H_2O

$$u = \frac{1}{\rho} \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} - \rho \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} \right) + \beta$$

$$\int u dx = 0 \quad \alpha \left[d \frac{d^2}{2} - \frac{d^3}{3} \right] + \beta d = \frac{\alpha d^3}{6} + \beta d = 0$$

$$u = \left[1 - \frac{6}{d^2} (x d - x^2) \right] \beta$$

$$V' = V + u$$

$$V'_{x=0} = V + \beta$$

$$V'_{x=\frac{d}{2}} = V + \beta \left[1 - \frac{3}{2} \right] = V - \frac{\beta}{2}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{12}}{12} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} = \frac{1.732}{6} = 0.2887$$

$$\beta = -\frac{\alpha}{6} d^2 \quad \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{36} = \frac{5}{36} \cdot 6$$

$$6 \left(\frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{36} \right) = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$6 \cdot \frac{2}{36} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$V_K = V + \beta$$

$$V_L = V - \beta$$

$$\frac{3V_K + V_L}{4} = V$$

$$-\frac{1}{6} = -\frac{x}{2} + \left(\frac{x}{2} \right)^2$$

$$\left(x - \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{12}}$$

$$V'_0 = -0.95$$

$$V'_L = 5.50$$

$$3V = V'_0 + 2V'_L$$

$$V = \frac{V'_0 + 2V'_L}{3}$$

$$= 0.333 V'_0 + 0.666 V'_L$$

mitte Rohre:

$$V = 0.361 V'_0 + 0.639 V'_L$$

$$0.565 \quad 1: 1.565$$

$$1.565 = 2: 3.13 = \frac{6.94}{2.18}$$

$$12.2$$

$$2.8$$

$$0.639$$

$$\text{Längs: } V_L = V + \beta$$

$$V_L = V + \beta \left(1 - \frac{1}{6} \right) = V - \frac{\beta}{6}$$

$$4V_L - V_L = 3V$$

$$V_L = 3.33 \cdot \frac{0.54}{3.87}$$

$$\beta = +4.28$$

Zu Fall Kreisförmigen Rohre:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) = 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\Delta p}{\mu} + \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$u = \frac{r^2}{4} \frac{\Delta p}{\mu} + \frac{\alpha}{2} r + \beta$$

$$u = \frac{\Delta p}{4\mu} (a^2 - r^2) + \beta$$

$$\int 2\pi r u dr = \frac{2\pi \Delta p}{4\mu} \left(\frac{a^4}{2} - \frac{a^4}{4} \right) = \frac{\pi \Delta p a^4}{8\mu} + 2\pi a^2 \beta = 0$$

$$u = \beta \left[1 - \frac{2}{a^2} (a^2 - r^2) \right]$$

$$= \beta \left[\frac{2r^2}{a^2} - 1 \right]$$

das im Strömungszustand ist $u_0 = \beta$
 $u_a = +\beta$ } unabhängig von Rohrwerte

aber es wird immer länger brauchen je weiter Rohre ist bei ein vollen wasser

$$\rho \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = \mu \frac{\partial v}{\partial x^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = \left(\frac{\mu}{\rho} \right) \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2}$$

$$v = \frac{2v_0}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^x \frac{e^{-\frac{x^2}{4\mu t}}}{\sqrt{t}} dx$$

minimale räumliche Ausdehnung

$$\sqrt{t} = \frac{x}{2\sigma}$$

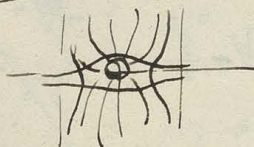
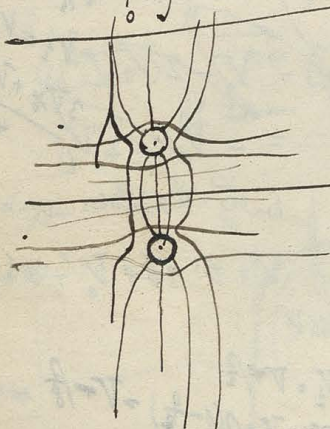
$$t = \frac{x^2 \rho}{4\mu}$$

$$\mu = 0.01$$

$$t = 1 - 2 \text{ min}$$

$$\eta = \int_0^t v dt$$

$$= t v - \int_0^t t \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} dt$$



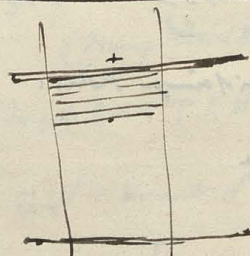
Beinflussung der Kathoden. 10% 10-6 sec

$$\sum \frac{\cos p}{n^2}$$



$$\int \frac{x}{x^2} dx$$

$$= \sum \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) dx$$



$$\int \cos p \cdot n^2 dy dx dz$$

3

$$\frac{K_{ep} \cdot r_0}{\gamma} \frac{\rho}{\gamma} R^3$$

$$T = K \left(\frac{q_1 - q_2}{4\pi} \right) \mu$$

$$\frac{E}{6\pi \mu a}$$

$$\frac{K_{ep}}{6\pi \mu}$$

Letzte

? Kunde Arch. f. Propriet. 1873 6-11 3, 3

? 5000 Sept. 5, 455 (1880)

S. ? ~~Versteigerung~~ 327 377

~~Klausur~~ 2. 1. 78

unverändert, toll, hat, von der 10. 1. 78

Guinche Kumpston Hotwint. 18. 1. 78

Charakter ?

Klausur 2. 1. 78

Klausur 2. 1. 78

Klausur 2. 1. 78

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Dom Wartenberg

in fab

7.32

9.5.13, 10.48

We Lwowie, dnia 18. marca 1912

Zaproszenie

na posiedzenie Gromady nauczycielskiego Wydziału filozoficznego, które się
odbędzie we środę, dnia 20. marca 1912 o g. 3³/₄ po pldn, w Auli.

Porządek dzienny :

Sprawa frekwencyi za zimowe półrocze 1911/12.

Dziekan Wydziału filozoficznego

Wartenberg m.p.

Gromada
writu zitiu
p. 45

Wartenberg

Wartenberg

Wartenberg

Coch. Zp. Elch. 15 p 652 (1909)

Coch. s. Euler Zed. 1854

154

s. optere / s. el. of 1.6. 1854

d. 1854 s. Euler. Elch. 15 p 652 (1909) s. Euler 1854

p. 310 1854 s. Euler

Liberty de Prange R. 1854. Elch. 15 p 652 (1909) R. 1854

s. 1854. s. Euler. 1854. Elch. 15 p 652 (1909) s. Euler 1854

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Washburn Tombylation

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1854. s. Euler. 1854. Elch. 15 p 652 (1909) s. Euler 1854

Background on Tiff 1/10

Cutter's Notes CR 138 1884-1886

of 18th C. in the middle of 7/1

By 20th (1884) 1884-1886 1/2 of 18th C. in the middle of 7/1

from 1884

1/2 of 18th C. in the middle of 7/1

CR 254/1 ; 3/5 C. in the middle of 7/1

CR 254/1 ; 3/5 C. in the middle of 7/1

CR 254/1 ; 3/5 C. in the middle of 7/1

History of the 1884-1886

1/2 of 18th C. in the middle of 7/1

1/2 of 18th C. in the middle of 7/1

→ 18th C. in the middle of 7/1

1/2 of 18th C. in the middle of 7/1

1/2 of 18th C. in the middle of 7/1

CR 254/1 ; 3/5 C. in the middle of 7/1

CR 254/1 ; 3/5 C. in the middle of 7/1

CR 254/1 ; 3/5 C. in the middle of 7/1

CR 254/1 ; 3/5 C. in the middle of 7/1

CR 254/1 ; 3/5 C. in the middle of 7/1

CR 254/1 ; 3/5 C. in the middle of 7/1

CR 254/1 ; 3/5 C. in the middle of 7/1

CR 254/1 ; 3/5 C. in the middle of 7/1

CR 254/1 ; 3/5 C. in the middle of 7/1

CR 254/1 ; 3/5 C. in the middle of 7/1

$$\varepsilon \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} = \mu \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = X K \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial y^2}$$

$$\mu u = X K (V - V_0)$$



Tunche 333 Abt. Lys. oppend mit 4 mm Fluchtgeschw. 0.738 m dlt

Punktdiff. Lys. (alt) v. 1913

$$b = \frac{1.9}{300} \frac{v_{\text{comp}}}{P}$$

| h ₂₀ | $\varphi = 2^{\circ}52'$ | Länge a = 289 mm | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| P | v | J. 10 ⁸ km | b |
| 17.06 | 19 | 163 | 0.04 480 |
| 24.07 | 21 | 212 | 535 |
| 25.54 | 28 | 259 | 585 |
| 34.12 | 43 | 333 | 543 |
| 38.15 | 58 | 348 | 543 |
| | | | <hr/> 500.535 |

alt. gl. alt b = 0.04 244

alt. gl. alt 0.04 165

sm. Lys. 1/2 Lys.

| $\frac{1}{2}$ Lys | | |
|-------------------|----|-----------|
| 17.06 | 21 | 0.04 530 |
| 24.07 | 31 | 535 |
| 25.54 | 36 | 525 |
| 34.12 | 42 | 540 |
| | | <hr/> 577 |

alt. gl. alt Lys h₂₀ 0.04 55-67

alt. gl. alt 34

E₀ sp. H₂ = 1

h₂₀ 4722.10⁶
 alt. gl. alt 6365.10⁶
 A 23350.10⁶

1/2 Lys. 1/2 Lys.

John

Pickup Spay 5/20 ~ 5/25/25 222

D. Thompson

Phuon-holly, Fe yan, Pt Lhean

Sp. 2 Säure

Deposited the Quaker

113

Landwehr lag Witten

 $\theta = 16.8^\circ$

$u = \frac{p}{2} \log \frac{1}{2}$ dist con

with 2 or 3 different eggs

2219 Subt = 1700

| Sp. mit Gabe. Clem. | | Technische Prob. Sub. | | b = $\frac{1}{20g} \frac{h^2}{n} Sh$ 24 |
|---------------------|-------|-----------------------|------|---|
| L | 24 | 8 | 0 | |
| 1. 96 | 0.376 | 90.6.5 | 17.9 | 81 |
| 2. | | 80.52.8 | 16.3 | 78 |
| 3. | | 80.49.7 | 15 | 78 |
| 4. 100 | 0.897 | 60.26.5 | 15.8 | 78 |
| 5. | | 50.14 | 16.5 | 78 |
| 6. | | 50.26.5 | 15.1 | 80 |
| 7. 205 | 1.775 | 80.49.7 | 15 | 78 |
| 8. 230 | 1.888 | 20.38.5 | 16 | 78 |
| 9. | 1.890 | 20.38.5 | 16 | 78 |

258.2 383.5 412.0 425.1 395 255.6 -784.3

~~1405~~ ~~491~~ ~~476~~ ~~498~~ ~~488~~ ~~363~~ ~~286~~

$\frac{1}{0.046. \cancel{900}}$

6028
9542
 1.6170
 0.3830-2
 = 0.02915

| | | | | | | |
|----------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|-------------|
| 222 | | | | | | |
| 5164 | 767 | 824 | 8502 | 790 | 5112 | 3686 |
| 1032 | 1534 | 1648 | 17004 | 158 | 10225 | 7372 |
| 26 | 38 | 41 | 425 | 6 | 255 | 184 |
| 13 | 20 | 20 | 21 | | 128 | 92 |
| <u>624</u> | <u>926</u> | <u>995</u> | <u>10274</u> | <u>954</u> | <u>61713</u> | <u>5451</u> |

$\begin{array}{r} 383 \\ \hline 0748 \end{array} \Bigg| 4$
 $\frac{5832}{1703}$
 $\frac{14129}{56516} \cdot 4$

448.00

$\frac{346}{148}$ $\frac{5391}{1703}$ $\frac{226}{112}$
 $\frac{0.3688}{14752}$
 2987
 $\frac{302.2}{60.4}$

F Cunningham ORS, 83, 2357 (1910)

$$E^P \cdot k = 6\pi\eta Rv \left(1 + \frac{1.62 \lambda}{2-f) R}\right)^{-1} \quad // 0 < f < 1$$

Mc Keehan Phy Rev. 32, 236 (1911) with table 7.

36 (1911)
Kundin & Weber p 981

Empirical Ausdruck $k = 6\pi\eta Rv \left[1 + 0.68 \frac{\lambda}{R} + 0.35 \frac{1}{R} e^{-1.85 \frac{R}{\lambda}} \right]^{-1}$

$$\lambda = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{R}{\delta}}}{0.30967} \frac{\eta}{\sqrt{\rho_1}}$$

~~Eq. 1~~ $\frac{d\eta}{d\eta}$ $\frac{d\eta}{d\eta}$ $\frac{d\eta}{d\eta}$

$$\left(\frac{d\eta}{d\eta}\right)_{\eta=0} = 0.0479 \cdot 10^3$$

data are not at all the same as the data of Cunningham

$$\left(\frac{d\eta}{d\eta}\right)_0 = \frac{52-42}{27} \sqrt{\frac{R}{\rho_1}} \sqrt{\frac{283}{\theta}} \quad \text{3.1} \quad [a=0.68]$$

0.5 p² of N and a b p² of A

Monthly:

Mc Keehan Ph. Z. 12, 207 (1911) $k = 6\pi\eta Rv \left(1 + A \frac{1}{R}\right)^{-1}$

$f^P \frac{R}{\lambda}$ of v of k of η

$A=100$

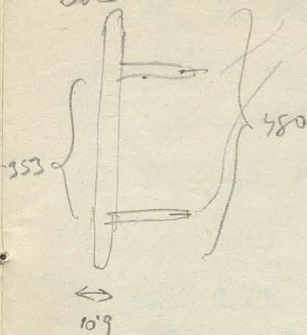
| $\frac{R}{\lambda}$ | η of k of η | \bar{A} of η | \bar{A} | \bar{A} |
|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|
| 0.0 - 0.151 | 150 | 0.96 | 0.98 | 0.98 |
| 0.151 - 0.362 | 89 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 |
| 0.362 - 0.711 | 44 | 0.86 | 0.86 | 0.86 |
| 0.711 - 2.000 | 46 | 0.78 | 0.78 | 0.78 |
| 2.000 - ∞ | | | 68 | 68 |

$$Aa = \frac{9}{2} \frac{1}{9.69} \frac{v}{R} - R$$

Don Fallstein

Gelände. Stein unter der 100 m Höhe

40° 1' 30"



Weistunde 10° 1' 30" 2 ungenau. Sessant

41 2/3 100 80

780

1/2 2 100 100 100 100

1/2 1/2

1/2 1/2 100

66° 10' 10" 100 100 100

Erdbeben 10.8.2113 1888 6.10.100 100

Druckpfeile in der Abbiegung 1. 357 2. 11 v. u. 6. 1555 1. 17435

1). oben in Tabelle 1. 358 1. 100 100 100 100 100 100 100

2). 1. 353 2. 2 v. u.

354 2. 2 v. u. 211

100 100 100 100 100 100 100

100 100 100 100 100 100 100

3). 1066 2. 173 v. u. 100 100 100 100 100 100 100

1/2 100 (130) 100 100 100 100 100 100

1. 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100

100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100

| 1 | E | E ₁₀₀₀ |
|-------|-------|-------------------|
| 106.4 | 0.831 | 2.688 |
| 953.5 | 2.423 | 2.541 |
| 304.1 | 0.788 | 2.590 |

100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100

| 100 | 100 | 100 |
|-----|-------|-------|
| 322 | 1002 | 3.113 |
| 956 | 2876 | 3.008 |
| 315 | 0.958 | 3.041 |

$\Delta \text{ c. } \Delta \text{ Reten m. m. } \Delta \text{ c. } \Delta \text{ Reten m. m. } ; \text{ E. } \Delta \text{ Reten m. m. } \Delta \text{ c. } \Delta \text{ Reten m. m. }$

Am. m. m. ;

| gum. y. 100 | f | E | E ₁₀₀₀ |
|-------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 40 0.5413 | 2.17 | | |
| 41 0.4588 | 2.11 | 2.17 2.692 | 2.320 |
| 42 0.2617 | 2.08 | 2.887 | 2.526 |
| | 2.08 | 2.725 | 2.372 |

| 41 | f | E ₁₀₀₀ | 6.108 | 4.92 | |
|----|------|-------------------|-------|-------|----------|
| 42 | 887 | 2.113 | 4.653 | 2.926 | |
| 42 | 849 | 2.094 | | 2.858 | |
| 41 | 885 | 2.240 | 4.685 | 4.105 | |
| 41 | 890 | 2.235 | | 4.086 | |
| 41 | 898 | 2.210 | 4.791 | 3.995 | |
| 41 | 1010 | 2.695 | 8.123 | 3.915 | |
| 43 | 1004 | 2.607 | | 3.822 | |
| | | | | | 4.002 D. |
| | | | | | 3.936 |

| | | |
|------|--------|--------|
| (40) | 499.7 | 0.5413 |
| (41) | 500.6 | 0.4588 |
| (42) | 700.2 | 0.2617 |
| (43) | 108.15 | 0.2061 |

| gum. (21) | f | E ₁₀₀₀ | 6 | |
|------------|--------|-------------------|-------|-------|
| 1007 | | 1.301 | 4.834 | 2.379 |
| 1000 | | 1.426 | 4.801 | 2.553 |
| 1009.7 | | 1.253 | " | 2.244 |
| 100.9386 m | (5 m.) | | | |

| | | | | | |
|-------|----|-----|-------|---|-------|
| 150.9 | 22 | 996 | 1.112 | " | 1.991 |
| 22380 | | | | | |

$\Delta \text{ c. } \Delta \text{ Reten m. m. } \Delta \text{ c. } \Delta \text{ Reten m. m. } ; \text{ E. } \Delta \text{ Reten m. m. } \Delta \text{ c. } \Delta \text{ Reten m. m. }$

$\Delta \text{ c. } \Delta \text{ Reten m. m. } \Delta \text{ c. } \Delta \text{ Reten m. m. } ; \text{ E. } \Delta \text{ Reten m. m. } \Delta \text{ c. } \Delta \text{ Reten m. m. }$

for water R. J. 100

Y. 100. E. 100

improvement

P₁₀₀ = 257

Page

$$r = 0.348 \text{ mm}$$

$$L = 502$$

$$P_{100} = 257 \quad 245 \quad 243$$

$$r = 39.3 \quad 19.6 \quad 280$$

$$L = 252$$

$$r = 19.0 \quad 29.0$$

$$P_{100} = 250 \quad 254$$

$r = 53.4$ Normal Densit -

237
245
243
250
254
237

24.78

7686
2314

the 534
53
587

0.017

$$r = 0.324$$

$$L = 593$$

$$r = 113.4 \quad 73.6 \quad 54.8 \quad 75.3$$

$$46.1 \quad 45.0 \quad 44.5 \quad 45.5$$

$$11 \quad (45.3)$$

$$r = 0.335$$

$$L = 439$$

$$r = 89.3 \quad 40.8 \quad 71.0 \quad 42.0$$

$$46.0 \quad 42.3 \quad 44.3 \quad 43.5$$

$$300$$

$$44.6 \quad 50.4$$

$$44.8 \quad 44.9 \quad 228.6$$

$$(43.8)$$

$$221$$

$$39.7$$

$$40.0$$

$$(39.4)$$

$$r = 52.9$$

Sonne C.R. 89 1 200 348 1879



Below Hollow of

Trumpet 1000 as 1000 1000 1000

18.0. 1000 1000 1000

recovery

Rothwell d. 1214 10/7 1879 B

Sonne ORS 31. 253. 180 22. 1000 1000

1000 1000 1000 1000 1000

$$\begin{array}{r}
 12.93 \quad 2300. \\
 53.32 \quad 460 \\
 \hline
 294 \\
 2157. \quad 230 \\
 \hline
 324 \\
 \hline
 6693.4
 \end{array}
 = 767$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 T_n \\
 L \\
 \hline
 53.32 \cdot \frac{16}{460} \\
 \hline
 230
 \end{array}
 \quad
 16:230 = 0.06952$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 4704 \cdot 0.0952 \\
 27808 \\
 4866 \\
 \hline
 28 \\
 \hline
 3270
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2051.77 \\
 \hline
 460
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{r}
 2051:46 = 4454 \\
 -211 \quad 29178 \\
 25 \quad 2918 \\
 \hline
 32096
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 821.77 \\
 137.23 \\
 \hline
 160
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{r}
 357. \\
 2499 \\
 \hline
 250 \\
 \hline
 2749
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 22.99 \cdot T_n \\
 \hline
 1.9
 \end{array}$$

$$0.0437$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1.9.7 \\
 \hline
 7.9
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{r}
 0.0437 \cdot 7 \\
 \hline
 23.5 \quad 1.9
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 0.0437 \\
 \hline
 1.9.32
 \end{array}
 \quad
 -2\%$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 32.19 \\
 \hline
 46
 \end{array}
 = \frac{60}{46} \text{ Vol}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 0.00437 \\
 \hline
 53.3
 \end{array}
 = 0.00008$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 77.1.9 \\
 \hline
 23
 \end{array}
 = 6.4 \frac{1611}{L_n}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 0.00437 \\
 \hline
 8.2
 \end{array}
 = 0.0005$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 5332 \\
 2596 \\
 \hline
 31992 \\
 4799 \\
 267 \\
 11 \\
 \hline
 37069
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 371 \\
 327 \\
 321 \\
 275 \\
 \hline
 1294:4 = 323.5
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 19.0.0437 \\
 \hline
 19.3235
 \end{array}
 = 19.0.0437$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 19.432. \\
 \hline
 648
 \end{array}$$

$$= 38:3 = 1.27$$

$$1.25 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mm}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 432 \\
 648.19 \\
 \hline
 10.2
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 0.666 : 19 = 0.3505 \\
 96 \\
 10 \quad 0.345 \cdot 10^{-3}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 23 \\
 82.77 \\
 \hline
 23 \\
 \hline
 640 \\
 \hline
 32.35
 \end{array}
 = \frac{1}{32.35}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 0.0437 \\
 \hline
 19.3235
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2788 \\
 8109 \\
 8897 \\
 \hline
 5508
 \end{array}$$

$$356$$

$$646 \quad \eta_0^e = 179000 \cdot 646$$

$$\eta_0 = 1$$

$$= 179.0646$$

$$\frac{1}{179.6460} = 5.8102$$

$$\frac{2.1529}{6.0631} = 0.355$$

$$0.355 \cdot 10^{-3} = 3.55 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 32 \\ 64 \\ 98 \\ 49 \end{array}$$

$$49 \frac{m}{e} = \text{nom.}$$

$$5\% = 0.05 : 0.049 = 1.02$$

$$\frac{200.005}{1000} = 0.2$$

$$10^{-4}$$

$$0.00865 : 0.2085 = x : 5$$

$$x = \frac{0.04325}{0.2085} = 0.21\%$$

$$1000g \quad 2g \text{ H}_2\text{SO}_4$$

$$1876 \quad R_0 = 10^3$$

$$AgNO_3$$

$$k = \frac{1}{1876 \cdot 0.646} = \frac{2.2432}{0.8102 \cdot 3.0839}$$

$$0.9166 - 4$$

$$k = 0.825 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$\frac{1}{k}$$

$$k = \eta \cdot 1158 = m \cdot 0.1158$$

$$\begin{array}{r} AgNO_3 \\ 108 \\ 14 \\ 48 \\ 170 \end{array}$$

$$m = \frac{k}{0.1158} = \frac{8.25 \cdot 10^{-6}}{1.16} \cdot 10^3 \text{ g} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$$

$$\frac{8.25 \cdot 10^3}{1.16} = 76 \cdot 10^{-3} = 76 \text{ mg}$$

CaSO₄ 2%

$$k = -4$$

$$\underline{87 \cdot 10^{-4}}$$

$$\frac{11}{80}$$

161

$$\begin{array}{r} 64 \\ 32 \\ \hline 64 \\ 160 \\ \hline 80 \end{array}$$

↓

$$= \frac{1}{4} n = 0.25 n$$

$$\Lambda = 42.3$$

$$k = 42.3 \cdot 0.125 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$35 \cdot 0.25 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$8$$

CaSO₄ 1%

k =

$$42.3 \cdot 0.125 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$= 52.9 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

$$P - P_0 = \frac{E}{P} \frac{k}{\gamma}$$

87.2355

529.385

50.

| | | | | | |
|--------|---------|--------|--------|-----|------|
| 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 |
| 1'0509 | 1'10619 | 1'1675 | 1'2323 | | |
| 51 | 107 | 168 | 232 | 305 | 379 |
| 49 | 7) | (55 | (38 | (13 | (67) |
| 100 | 162 | 206 | 278 | 318 | |
| 9% | 15% | 18% | | 26% | |

Wieder 99 p. 100 - 205

$$n = n_0 e^{-\frac{1}{k} m g h (1 - \frac{1}{p})}$$

$$H = \frac{k}{m g (1 - \frac{1}{p})} = 43 \cdot 10^{15}$$

Dr. H. N. S. ... R. B. ... Trans. Am. ... 1905-2

von Oden

2. u. 11. 78 682, 1911

und 5. 2. u. 11. 78 682, 1911

Wundt

61, 619 (1908)

Regulation Korn / 1. u. 11. 78 682, 1911

von Kugel 2. u. 11. 78 682, 1911

1. u. 11. 78 682, 1911

Regulation Korn / 1. u. 11. 78 682, 1911

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Regulation Korn / 1. u. 11. 78 682, 1911

CO₂ OH

CH₃O 2. u. 11. 78 682, 1911

CH₃O 2. u. 11. 78 682, 1911

CH₃O 2. u. 11. 78 682, 1911

CH₃O 2. u. 11. 78 682, 1911

CH₃O 2. u. 11. 78 682, 1911

partly polyhedral in 2015 of the depth 6 + 77 2 Mch.

162

enjo

(und 2m)

Re. Ascher NB 3 of my. of of time

no. No. of 2500

A Smith has + on 1875, 291, 505,

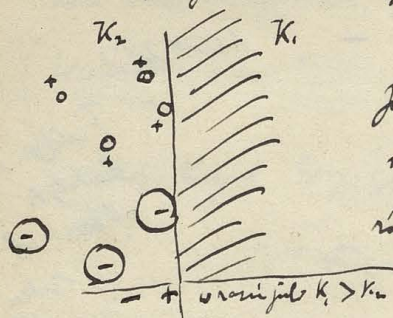
Pullman
Lathrop
Mason
ruler
John

27 1898

W. Dine: 2pc 28 419 1898 46, 52 (1898)

Number 10: all 12 pc. 1898 1898 1898 1898

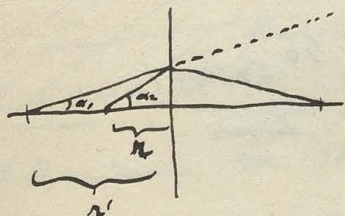
Wn-drogy rajni wzumony wstrowe :



jeśli lin wzrostu $\rightarrow \infty$

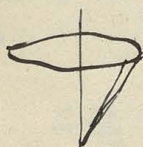
nie dostaje na siebie wzajemnie, tylko każdy wódy stan równowagi jest oddziaływaniem wzajemnym i przyciąg. działają.

$K_{\text{opp}} H = 55 \quad 0_{100} = 78$
 $\alpha = 22.8$
 $\alpha = 27.8$
 $\beta = 37.5$
 $H0 = 13.3$
 (Euler Otto (1998))
 13 152-564



$$\frac{t_{a1}}{t_{a2}} = \frac{K_1}{K_2} = \left(\frac{r_1}{r_2}\right)$$

$$S_1 = S_2$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_{r=a}^{\frac{r}{2}} \frac{E^2}{8\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2r}{r^2} \sin \varphi \, d\varphi \, d\phi \, r \\
 & = -\frac{K_1}{4} \left(\frac{\cos \varphi}{\sin \varphi} - \frac{1}{a} \right) 2\pi \, d\varphi \\
 & = -\frac{K_1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{\sin \varphi} - \frac{1}{a} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{4\pi r^2 dr}{8\pi r^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= -\frac{K_1 E^2}{4} \left(\frac{1}{2x} - \frac{1}{a} \right)$$

$$W = \frac{E^2}{4} \left[\left(\frac{2}{a} - \frac{1}{2x} \right) K_1 + \frac{K_1 K_2}{(K_1) 2x} \right] = \frac{E^2}{4} \left[\frac{2}{a} - \frac{1}{2x} + \frac{K_2}{K_1} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{x'} = \frac{1}{x} \frac{K_1}{K_2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_x = -\frac{\partial W}{\partial x} &= \frac{E^2}{8} \left[\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^2} \right] \\
 &= \frac{E^2}{8x^2} \left[\frac{1}{K_1} - \frac{1}{K_2} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{\partial W}{\partial x} = \frac{E^2}{8} \left[\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^2} \right] \\
 & \frac{\partial W}{\partial x} = \frac{E^2}{8} \left[\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^2} \right] = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$W = \frac{E^2}{2} \left[K_2 \left(\frac{2}{\alpha} - \frac{1}{2\alpha} \right) + \frac{1}{2\alpha} \frac{K_1}{K_2} \right]$$

$$U_1 = \alpha \frac{E}{2} + \frac{e'}{2'} \quad \parallel \quad U_2 = \frac{E}{2} + \frac{e''}{2''} \quad \parallel \quad K_2 \left\{ \frac{\alpha E \cos \alpha_2}{2^2} + \frac{e' \cos \alpha_1}{2'^2} \right\} = K_1 \left\{ \frac{E \cos \alpha_2}{2^2} + \frac{e'' \cos \alpha_1}{2''^2} \right\}$$

$$\alpha \frac{E}{2^3} + \frac{e'}{2'^3} = \frac{E}{2^3} + \frac{e''}{2''^3}$$

$$\frac{E(\alpha-1)}{2^3} = \frac{e''-e'}{2'^3}$$

$$\frac{\alpha E K_1}{2^3} + \frac{e' K_1}{2'^3} = \frac{K_1}{K_2} \left\{ \frac{E K_2}{2^3} - \frac{e'' K_2}{2''^3} \right\}$$

$$\frac{\alpha E}{2^3} \frac{K_1}{K_2} + \frac{e'}{2'^3} = \frac{K_1}{K_2} \left\{ \frac{E}{2^3} \frac{K_1}{K_2} - \frac{e''}{2''^3} \right\}$$

$$\frac{E}{2^3} \frac{K_1}{K_2} \left(\alpha - \frac{K_1}{K_2} \right) = \frac{\frac{K_1}{K_2} e'' + e'}{2'^3}$$

Dla każdego ładunku można pisać analogicznie

$$K_2 = K_{2a} e$$

$$\Phi_a = \varepsilon r_a U + \Phi_{sa}$$

$$K = \frac{4\pi}{\alpha}$$

v = wartościowności i znaki ładunku

Φ_s = Potencjał zmienny przy dalekości r od ładunku do samej ścianki

$$\rho = \varepsilon \sum_{\alpha} n_{\alpha} v_{\alpha} / x = -\frac{\pi}{4\pi} \frac{\delta U}{\delta x}$$

$$U = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \rho(x) dx \left(\sqrt{a^2 + x^2} - x \right) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \rho(\xi) d\xi \left[\sqrt{a^2 + (x-\xi)^2} - (x-\xi) \right]$$

$$\left[a + \frac{(x-\xi)^2}{2a} - (x-\xi) \right]$$

składowe jędrze $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \rho(\xi) d\xi = 0$

zatem $\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=0} = 0$

wg. $\frac{\partial U}{\partial \xi} \Big|_{\xi=0} = 0$

$$U = -\frac{\pi}{2} \int \frac{\partial U}{\partial \xi} (x-\xi) d\xi$$

$$= -\frac{\pi}{2} x \frac{\partial U}{\partial \xi} \Big|_{\xi=0} + \frac{\pi}{2} \left(\xi \frac{\partial U}{\partial \xi} - U \right) \Big|_{\xi=0}$$

$$\rho = \sum_x \sum_{\alpha} \frac{1}{2} n_{\alpha} \left[= -\frac{\kappa}{4\pi\epsilon} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{\Phi_1 - \Phi_2}{2\epsilon_1} \right] = -\frac{\kappa}{4\pi\epsilon} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{\Phi_1 - \Phi_2}{\epsilon_2} \right] = \dots \right]$$

$$\Phi_{\alpha} = \frac{1}{k} \log \left(\frac{n_{\alpha}}{n_0} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \Phi_{\alpha}}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{k} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{1}{n_1} \frac{\partial n_{\alpha}}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$k \frac{4\pi\epsilon^2}{K} \sum_{\alpha} \frac{1}{2} n_{\alpha} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_1} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{1}{n_1} \frac{\partial n_1}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{1}{\epsilon_2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{1}{n_2} \frac{\partial n_2}{\partial x} \right) = \dots$$

Nejmenší jednotka

$$n_1 = +1$$

$$K_1 = K_2$$

$$n_2 = -1$$



$$n_1 = n_{10} e^{-k \Phi_1} \quad x > 0$$

$$n_2 = n_{20} e^{-k \Phi_2} \quad x > a$$

$$\| n_2 = 0 \| 0 < x < a$$

$$\Phi_1 = \epsilon U$$

$$\Phi_2 = -\epsilon U$$

$$\rho = \epsilon (n_1 - n_2) \quad x > a$$

$$\epsilon (n_1 - n_2) \cdot 4\pi = -\kappa \frac{\partial U}{\partial x}$$

$$\rho = \epsilon n_1 \quad a > x > 0$$

$$2n_1 \cdot 4\pi = -\kappa \frac{\partial U}{\partial x}$$

$$U_{x>a} = \frac{1}{2k} \log \frac{n_{10}}{n_1} = -\frac{1}{2k} \log \frac{n_{20}}{n_2}$$

$$U_{0<x<a} = \frac{1}{2k} \log \frac{n_{10}}{n_1}$$

$$\frac{4\pi\epsilon}{K} (n_1 - n_2) = + \frac{1}{\epsilon K} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} (\log n_1) = - \frac{1}{\epsilon K} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \log(n_2) \quad // \quad a > a$$

$$\frac{4\pi\epsilon}{K} n_1 = \frac{1}{\epsilon K} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} (\log n_1) \quad a > 0$$

~~$$\log n_1 = -\log n_2 + \alpha x + \beta$$~~

$$\frac{4\pi\epsilon^2 K}{K} n_1 = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\log n_1) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{1}{n_1} \frac{\partial n_1}{\partial x} \right) = - \frac{1}{n_1} \left(\frac{\partial n_1}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{n_1} \frac{\partial^2 n_1}{\partial x^2}$$

$$\log n_1 = y$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} = \left(\frac{4\pi\epsilon^2 K}{K} \right) e^y$$

$$e^y = n_1$$

~~$$dx$$~~

$$e^y dy = dn_1$$

~~$$\frac{dy}{dx} \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \alpha e^y dy$$~~

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 = \alpha e^y + \beta$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{\sqrt{\beta + \alpha e^y}} = \int dx \sqrt{2} = x \sqrt{2} = \int \frac{dn_1}{n_1 \sqrt{\beta + \alpha n_1}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta}} \log \left(\frac{\sqrt{\beta + \alpha e^y} - \sqrt{\beta}}{\sqrt{\beta + \alpha e^y} + \sqrt{\beta}} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta}} \log \left(\frac{\sqrt{\beta + \alpha n_1} - \sqrt{\beta}}{\sqrt{\beta + \alpha n_1} + \sqrt{\beta}} \right) = x \sqrt{2} + \text{const}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{\beta}} \log \left[\frac{\sqrt{\beta + \alpha n_1} - \sqrt{\beta}}{\alpha n_1} \right]$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{\beta + \alpha n_1} - \sqrt{\beta}}{\sqrt{\beta + \alpha n_1} + \sqrt{\beta}} = e^{x\sqrt{2}\beta + \text{const}} = e^y$$

~~$$\sqrt{\beta + \alpha n_1} = \sqrt{\beta} + \sqrt{\alpha n_1}$$

$$\beta + \alpha n_1 = \beta^2 + 2\beta\sqrt{\alpha n_1} + \alpha n_1$$

$$[2\beta\sqrt{\alpha n_1}] = [2\beta\sqrt{\alpha n_1}]$$~~

$$e^y = \frac{\sqrt{1 + \frac{\alpha n_1}{\beta}} - 1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{\alpha n_1}{\beta}} + 1} = \frac{[\sqrt{1 + \frac{\alpha n_1}{\beta}} - 1]^2}{\frac{\alpha n_1}{\beta}}$$

$$-\frac{\alpha n_1}{\beta} = 2 + \frac{\alpha n_1}{\beta} - 2\sqrt{1 + \frac{\alpha n_1}{\beta}}$$

$$1 + \frac{\alpha_n}{2\beta} (1+y) = \sqrt{1 + \frac{\alpha_n}{\beta}}$$

$$\frac{\alpha_n}{\beta} (1+y) + \frac{\alpha_n^2}{4\beta^2} (1+y)^2 = \frac{\alpha_n}{\beta}$$

$$\frac{\alpha_n}{\beta} = -\frac{4y}{(1+y)^2}$$

$$\sqrt{1 - \frac{4y}{(1+y)^2}} - 1 = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \frac{4y}{(1+y)^2}} - 1}{1 + \frac{1+y}{2}} = \frac{1 - \frac{1+y}{2}}{1 + \frac{1+y}{2}} = \frac{-y}{2 + 1 + y} = -\frac{y}{3+y}$$

$$\frac{\alpha_n}{\beta} = -\frac{4ce^{x\sqrt{2\beta}}}{[1 + 4ce^{x\sqrt{2\beta}}]^2} = \frac{n}{\beta} \frac{4ns^k}{K}$$

$a > x > 0$: *(Simmie mit positivem)*

$$\lg n_1 = -\lg n_2 = \lg x + \beta$$

$$n_2 = \frac{1}{n_1} e^{\beta + \gamma x}$$

$\gamma \rightarrow 0$ so dass $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} n_1 n_2 = \text{const} = b^2$

$$\alpha \left[n_1 - \frac{1}{n_1} e^{\beta + \gamma x} \right] = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\lg n_1)$$

$$\alpha \left(n_1 - \frac{1}{n_1} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\lg n_1)$$

$$\alpha [e^y - e^{-y + \beta + \gamma x}] = \frac{dy}{dx} = e^y - e^{-y}$$

$$= \alpha [e^y - b e^{-y}]$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 = \alpha [e^y + b^2 e^{-y}] + m\alpha$$

$$\frac{dy}{\sqrt{b^2 e^y + b^2 e^{-y}}} = dx \sqrt{2\alpha}$$

starke $\sqrt{2\beta} = b$

$$\frac{n \cdot 8n^2 k}{b^2} = -\frac{4ce^{bx}}{[1 + 4ce^{bx}]^2}$$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$
 $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$

$n_1 + \frac{c^2}{n_1} = n_1 + n_2 = m$
 $= -2c$

$$e^y = z$$

$$y = 2y_2$$

$$dy = \frac{dz}{z}$$

$$\sqrt{z} = t = \sqrt{e^y} = \sqrt{u_1}$$

$$b = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} (u_1, u_2)$$

$$\int \frac{dz}{z \sqrt{m+2+\frac{b}{z}}} = \int \frac{\frac{dz}{\sqrt{z}}}{\sqrt{mz+2z+b}} = 2 \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{mt^2+t^4+b}}$$

$$= 2 \operatorname{Eg} [m+2t+2\sqrt{b+mt+t^2}] = x\sqrt{2a} + \ln t$$

$$m+2t+2\sqrt{b+mt+t^2} = c e^{x\sqrt{\frac{a}{2}}}$$

$$4(b+mt+t^2) = c^2 e^{x\sqrt{2a}} - 2ce^{x\sqrt{\frac{a}{2}}} (m+2t) + m^2 + 4mt + 4t^2$$

$$\frac{c^2 e^{x\sqrt{2a}} - 4b + m^2 - 2cm e^{x\sqrt{\frac{a}{2}}}}{4ce^{x\sqrt{\frac{a}{2}}}} = t = \sqrt{u_1}$$

or when $b=0$

$$\left[\frac{c^2}{4} e^{x\sqrt{\frac{a}{2}}} - \frac{m^2}{4} + \frac{m^2}{4} e^{x\sqrt{\frac{a}{2}}} \right]^2 = \uparrow$$

$$= \int \frac{dz}{\sqrt{z} \sqrt{b^2+mz+2z}} = \int \frac{dz}{\sqrt{z}} \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{b^2+mz+2z}}{\sqrt{z}} - \frac{\sqrt{2}(m+2)}{\sqrt{b^2+mz+2z}} \right\}$$

$$= 2 \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{b^2+mt^2+t^4}} = f(t) = f(\sqrt{u_1}) = x\sqrt{2a} + \ln t$$

$$= \int \frac{dn_1}{\sqrt{c^2 n_1 + m n_1^2 + n_1^3}}$$

$$= 2 \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{c^2 + 2ct^2 + t^4}} = 2 \int \frac{dt}{c+t^2} = \frac{2}{c} \arctan \frac{t}{\sqrt{c}}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial x} = -\frac{4\pi s}{K} (n_1 - n_2) \quad \Big| \quad a > x > 0$$

$$= -\frac{4\pi s}{K} n_1$$

$$\Delta \varphi = \int_0^\xi \int_0^\xi n_1 dx - \int_a^\infty \int_a^\xi n_2 dx$$

$$\int_0^\infty dx = 0 \text{ jini}$$

ni ni unyit...

$$\int_0^\xi n_1 dx = n_1 \xi - \int_0^\xi x \frac{\partial n_1}{\partial x} dx$$

$$n_2 = \frac{k^2}{n_1}$$

$$x\sqrt{2\alpha} + \text{const} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}} \operatorname{tg} \left(\frac{\sqrt{c} + t}{\sqrt{c} - t} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}} \operatorname{tg} \frac{\sqrt{c} + \sqrt{n_1}}{\sqrt{c} - \sqrt{n_1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}} \operatorname{tg} \frac{1 + \sqrt{\frac{n_1}{c}}}{1 - \sqrt{\frac{n_1}{c}}}$$

$$g^2 e^{x\sqrt{2\alpha}c} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{\frac{n_1}{c}}}{1 - \sqrt{\frac{n_1}{c}}}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{n_1}{c}} = \frac{e^{x\sqrt{2\alpha}c} - 1}{e^{x\sqrt{2\alpha}c} + 1}$$

$$n_1 = c \left[\frac{e^{x\sqrt{2\alpha}c} - 1}{e^{x\sqrt{2\alpha}c} + 1} \right]^2$$

$$\text{dla } x \rightarrow \infty \quad n_1 = c$$

perioda minimum $n_1 = 0$ dla $y = 0$
 i $y = \text{max}$ musi być większy dla większych x i stał się większy

zatem dla: $x < a$:

$$n_1 = \frac{4y^2 e^{x\sqrt{2\alpha}\beta}}{[-y^2 e^{x\sqrt{2\alpha}\beta} + 1]^2}$$

$$\int_0^a n_1 dx = \frac{4}{[1 - y^2 e^{x\sqrt{2\alpha}\beta}]^2} \Big|_0^a \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\beta}{2\alpha}}$$

zauważ
 do reszty
 stoją
 $y^2 \beta y$

$$\text{dla } x = a \quad n_1 = n_1$$

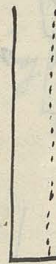
$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=0} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=a} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=a}$$

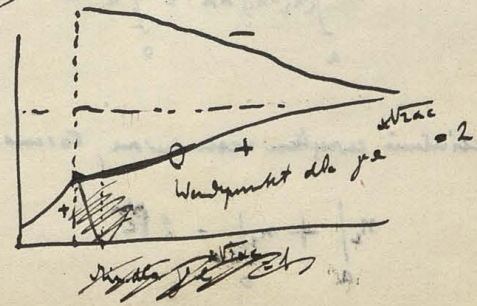
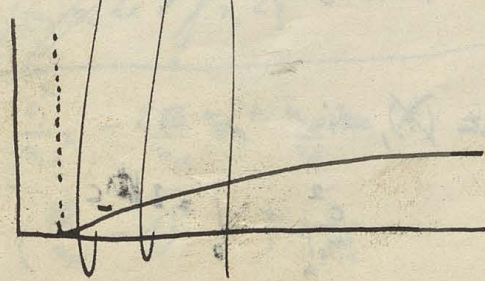
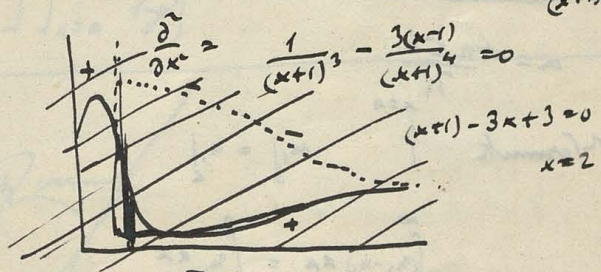
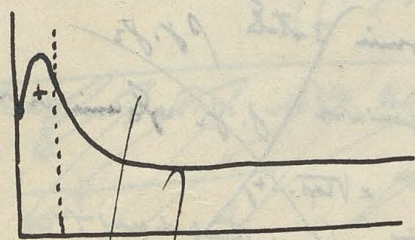
$$\int_a^\infty n_2 dx = \int_a^\infty n_1 dx + \int_0^a n_1 dx$$

$$\int_a^\infty (n_2 - n_1) dx = \int_0^a n_1 dx = c \int_0^a \left\{ \frac{y e^{\frac{x\sqrt{2ac}}{y^2} + 1}}{y e^{\frac{x\sqrt{2ac}}{y^2} - 1}} - \frac{y e^{\frac{x\sqrt{2ac}}{y^2} - 1}}{y e^{\frac{x\sqrt{2ac}}{y^2} + 1}} \right\} dx$$

$$= 2c \int_a^\infty \frac{4y^3 e^{\frac{3x\sqrt{2ac}}{y^2} + 4y e^{\frac{x\sqrt{2ac}}{y^2}}}}{[y^2 e^{\frac{2x\sqrt{2ac}}{y^2} - 1}]^2} = 8yc \int_a^\infty \frac{y^2 e^{\frac{2x\sqrt{2ac}}{y^2} + 1} e^{\frac{x\sqrt{2ac}}{y^2}}}{[y^2 e^{\frac{2x\sqrt{2ac}}{y^2} - 1}]^2} dx$$



$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{x-1}{x+1} \right)^2 &= \frac{2(x-1)}{(x+1)^2} - \frac{2(x-1)^2}{(x+1)^3} \\ &= \frac{2(x^2-1) - 2(x-1)^2}{(x+1)^3} \\ &= 2 \frac{2x-2}{(x+1)^3} \\ &= 4 \frac{x-1}{(x+1)^3} \end{aligned}$$



$$\left. \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \right|_x = \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \right)_0 + \int_0^x \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} dx$$

$$= \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \right)_0 + \frac{4n\varepsilon}{K} \int_a^x (u_2 - u_1) dx = \frac{4n\varepsilon}{K} \int_0^a u_1 dx$$

Wg warunków $\left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \right)_{+a} = \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \right)_{-a}$ mamy w tym miejscu

gdzie $\left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \right)_{\infty} = 0$ jeżeli $\int_0^a u_1 dx = 0$ i $\left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \right)_0 = 0$

| | |
|---|---|
| $0 > x > a$
$u_1 = \frac{4\beta e^{x\sqrt{2\alpha\beta}} + \gamma_1}{[1 - e^{x\sqrt{2\alpha\beta}\gamma_1}]^2} = \frac{4\beta\gamma_1 e^{x\sqrt{2\alpha\beta}}}{[1 - \gamma_1 e^{x\sqrt{2\alpha\beta}}]^2}$
$u_2 = 0$ | $a > x$
$u_1 = C \left[\frac{e^{\frac{x\sqrt{2\alpha\beta}\gamma_2}{e^{\frac{x\sqrt{2\alpha\beta}\gamma_2}} + 1}} - 1}{e^{\frac{x\sqrt{2\alpha\beta}\gamma_2}{e^{\frac{x\sqrt{2\alpha\beta}\gamma_2}} + 1}} + 1} \right]^2 = C \left[\frac{\gamma_2 e^{\frac{x\sqrt{2\alpha\beta}}{e^{\frac{x\sqrt{2\alpha\beta}\gamma_2}} + 1}} - 1}{\gamma_2 e^{\frac{x\sqrt{2\alpha\beta}}{e^{\frac{x\sqrt{2\alpha\beta}\gamma_2}} + 1}} + 1} \right]^2$
$u_2 = \frac{C^2}{u_1}$ |
|---|---|

$$\alpha = \frac{4n\varepsilon k}{K} \quad x=a$$

Warunek

$$u_1|_a = u_2|_a$$

I

$$\int_a^\infty (u_2 - u_1) dx = \int_0^a u_1 dx$$

III Ciężko rozwiązać równanie, to samo co powyżej (X), więc

$$u_2|_a + u_1|_0 = 2\sqrt{C}$$

$$\frac{C^2}{u_1|_a} + u_1|_0 = 2\sqrt{C}$$

~~porównanie z tabelą β, γ_2
 dla porównania β, γ_2 ułożenie w/w
 $x\sqrt{2\alpha\beta} + \gamma_1$
 i tak samo dla u w warunkach granicznych~~

$$\int_a^\infty (n_2 - n_1) dx = 8\mu c \int_a^\infty \frac{y^2 e^{2x\sqrt{2ac}} + 1}{[y^2 e^{2x\sqrt{2ac}} - 1]^2} e^{x\sqrt{2ac}} dx$$

$$ye^{x\sqrt{2ac}} = y$$

$$ye^{2x\sqrt{2ac}} e^{x\sqrt{2ac}} = dy$$

$$= 8\mu c \int_a^\infty \frac{y^2 + 1}{[y^2 - 1]^2} dy = 8\mu c \int_a^\infty \frac{y^2 + 1}{[y^2 - 1]^2} dy$$

$$\int \frac{y^2 + 1}{(y^2 - 1)^2} dy = \int \frac{1}{y^2 - 1} dy + \frac{2}{(y^2 - 1)^2} dy$$

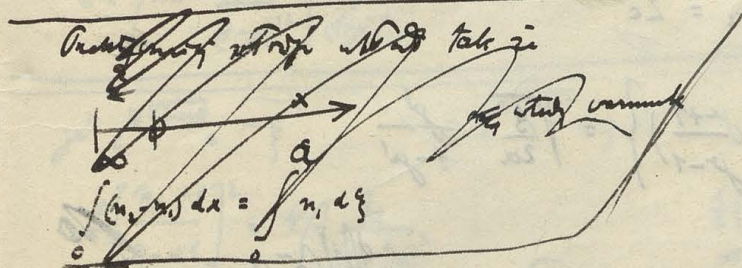
$$\int \frac{dy}{(y^2 - 1)^2} = \frac{-y}{2(y^2 - 1)} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dy}{y^2 - 1}$$

$$= \frac{-y}{2(y^2 - 1)} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left(\frac{y+1}{y-1} \right)$$

$$\frac{-1}{2(y^2 - 1)} + \frac{y}{(y^2 - 1)^2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{y^2 - 1}$$

$$\int_a^\infty (n_2 - n_1) dx = 8\mu c \left\{ \frac{-ye^{x\sqrt{2ac}}}{2(y^2 e^{2x\sqrt{2ac}} - 1)} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left[\frac{ye^{x\sqrt{2ac}} + 1}{ye^{x\sqrt{2ac}} - 1} \right] \right\} \Big|_{x=a}^\infty$$

$$= 4\sqrt{\frac{\beta}{2a}} \left\{ \frac{1}{[1 - ye^{x\sqrt{2ac}}]} \Big|_{x=a} - \frac{1}{1 - ye^i} \right\}$$



$$\frac{c_1}{n_1 a} - \frac{2K}{n_1 a} n_a + \frac{n_{10}}{n_1 a} n_a = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{K}{n_{10}} - 1 \right)^2 = 1 - \frac{n_{10}}{n_{1a}}$$

$$\frac{c^2}{n_{1a}} + n_{10} = 2c \quad \mu = a$$

$$\frac{c^2}{4\beta} \frac{[1 - \mu' e^{a\sqrt{2}\alpha\beta}]^2}{\mu' e^{a\sqrt{2}\alpha\beta}} + 4\beta \frac{\mu}{(1-\mu)^2} = 2c$$

$$|| n_{2a} + n_{10} = 2c$$

$$c \left[\frac{\mu' e^{a\sqrt{2}\alpha\beta} - 1}{\mu' e^{a\sqrt{2}\alpha\beta} + 1} \right]^2$$

$$= 4\beta \mu' \frac{e^{a\sqrt{2}\alpha\beta}}{[1 - \mu' e^{a\sqrt{2}\alpha\beta}]^2} \quad || n_{2a} = n_{10}$$

$$c \left\{ + \frac{\mu' e^{a\sqrt{2}\alpha\beta}}{\mu' e^{a\sqrt{2}\alpha\beta} - 1} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left[\frac{\mu' e^{a\sqrt{2}\alpha\beta} + 1}{\mu' e^{a\sqrt{2}\alpha\beta} - 1} \right] \right\} = \sqrt{\frac{\beta}{2\alpha}} \frac{\mu' e^{a\sqrt{2}\alpha\beta}}{1 - \mu' e^{a\sqrt{2}\alpha\beta}} \quad || \mu = \mu'$$

Da nicht c ist $e^{a\sqrt{2}\alpha\beta} = 1 + a\sqrt{2}\alpha\beta$

II). ~~c~~ ~~c~~ ~~c~~ $c \left[\frac{\mu' (1 + a\sqrt{2}\alpha\beta) - 1}{\mu' (1 + a\sqrt{2}\alpha\beta) + 1} \right]^2 \neq c \left(\frac{\mu' - 1}{\mu' + 1} \right)^2 = \frac{4\beta \mu'}{(1 - \mu')^2}$

I). $c \left(\frac{\mu' + 1}{\mu' - 1} \right)^2 + \frac{4\beta \mu'}{(1 - \mu')^2} = 2c$

III). $c \left\{ + \frac{\mu'}{\mu' - 1} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{\mu' + 1}{\mu' - 1} \right) \right\} = \sqrt{\frac{\beta}{2\alpha}} \frac{\mu'}{1 - \mu'}$

III) 7.14b

$$\frac{4\beta \mu'}{(1 - \mu')^2} \neq c$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{\beta}{2\alpha}} \frac{\mu'}{1 - \mu'} = c$$

$$\mu' = 0$$

III

$$\frac{\sqrt{\beta}}{1 - \mu'} \neq \sqrt{\frac{\beta}{2\alpha}} \quad \mu' = c$$

$$-U = \int \frac{1}{2} \frac{dx}{a\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \frac{4\pi\epsilon_0}{K} \int_0^x \frac{dx}{a\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \int_0^x \frac{dx}{a\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \int_x^\infty \frac{dx}{a\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$II. c \left(\frac{y-1}{y+1} \right)^2 = \frac{4\beta y' e}{[1-y'e^{a\sqrt{1-x^2}}]^2}$$

$$n_{1a} = n_{1a}$$

$$I+II) \quad 4\beta \left\{ \frac{y'}{(1-y')^2} + \frac{y'e^{a\sqrt{1-x^2}}}{(1-y'e^{a\sqrt{1-x^2}})^2} \right\} = 2c$$

$$n_{10} + n_{2a} = 2c$$

$$\left(\frac{y-1}{y+1} \right)^2 = \frac{2 y' e^{a\sqrt{1-x^2}}}{[1-y'e^{a\sqrt{1-x^2}}]^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\left(\frac{y'}{(1-y')^2} + \frac{y'e^{a\sqrt{1-x^2}}}{(1-y'e^{a\sqrt{1-x^2}})^2} \right)^2}$$

$$\frac{n_{2a}}{c} = \frac{2 n_{1a}}{n_{10} + n_{1a}}$$

$$\left(\frac{y-1}{y+1} \right)^2 = \frac{2}{\left(\frac{y'}{(1-y')^2} + \frac{y'e^{a\sqrt{1-x^2}}}{(1-y'e^{a\sqrt{1-x^2}})^2} \right)^2} + 1$$

$$1 = \frac{2}{1 + \frac{n_{10}}{n_{1a}}}$$

$$\frac{n_{10}}{n_{1a}} = 1$$

$$e^{a\sqrt{1-x^2}} < 1 \quad \text{is it true?}$$

$$c \left[2c - \frac{4\beta y'}{(1-y')^2} \right] \frac{4\beta y'}{(1-y')^2}$$

$$\frac{n_{2a}}{c} = \frac{2}{1 + \frac{n_{10}}{n_{1a}}}$$

$$y' e^{x\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \xi \quad y' e^{x\sqrt{2\alpha}x} = \eta$$

$$c \left[\frac{\eta_a - 1}{\eta_a + 1} \right]^2 = 4\beta \frac{\xi_a}{(1-\xi_a)^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (\sqrt{c n_{2a}} - \sqrt{c n_{1a}}) - \frac{c}{2} \ln \left(\frac{n_{2a}}{n_{1a}} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{n_{1a} \cdot \xi_a}{2\alpha}}$$

$$c \left[\frac{\eta_a + 1}{\eta_a - 1} \right]^2 + 4\beta \frac{\xi_0}{(1-\xi_0)^2} = 2c$$

$$c \left\{ \frac{\eta_a}{\eta_a^2 - 1} - \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{\eta_a + 1}{\eta_a - 1} \right) \right\} = \sqrt{\frac{\beta}{2\alpha}} \frac{\xi_a}{1-\xi_a}$$

$$n_{1a} = \frac{c}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{c}{2} n_{10} + \frac{c^2}{2}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{c}} = \left[2c - \frac{4\beta_1 c'}{(1-\gamma_0)^2} \right] \frac{4\beta_1 \gamma_0^2 e^{a\sqrt{2\alpha\beta_1 c}}}{[1-\gamma_0^2 e^{a\sqrt{2\alpha\beta_1 c}}]^2}$$

$$c - n_1 a = \frac{\sqrt{n_1 a} \cdot c \gamma_0 (\frac{n_1 a}{c})}{2\sqrt{2}} = n_1 a \sqrt{\frac{\gamma_0}{2\alpha}} = \sqrt{\frac{\beta}{2\alpha}} \frac{c'}{1-\gamma_0}$$

$$\underline{\underline{c}} = \frac{c - \frac{4\beta_1 \gamma_0^2 e^{a\sqrt{2\alpha\beta_1 c}}}{[1-\gamma_0^2 e^{a\sqrt{2\alpha\beta_1 c}}]^2}}{[1-\gamma_0^2 e^{a\sqrt{2\alpha\beta_1 c}}]^2} = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{4\beta_1 \gamma_0^2 e^{a\sqrt{2\alpha\beta_1 c}} \cdot c}{[1-\gamma_0^2 e^{a\sqrt{2\alpha\beta_1 c}}]^2} - \frac{2\gamma_0 c - 2\beta_1 \gamma_0^2 e^{a\sqrt{2\alpha\beta_1 c}}}{[1-\gamma_0^2 e^{a\sqrt{2\alpha\beta_1 c}}]^2} \right\} = \sqrt{\frac{\beta}{2\alpha}} \frac{c'}{1-\gamma_0}$$

$$\beta = \cancel{\beta_0} + \beta_1 c + \beta_2 c^2$$

$$\gamma_0' = \cancel{\gamma_0} + \gamma_1 c + \gamma_2 c^2$$

$$n_1 a = \frac{4\beta_1 [1 + a\sqrt{2\alpha\beta_1 c}] [\gamma_0 + \gamma_1 c] \beta_1 c}{[1 + (\gamma_0 + \gamma_1 c) a(1 + a\sqrt{2\alpha\beta_1 c})]^2}$$

$$= c \left\{ \frac{4\beta_1 [\gamma_0 + a\gamma_0 \sqrt{2\alpha\beta_1 c} + \gamma_1 c] a}{[1 - \gamma_0 (1 + \frac{\gamma_1}{\gamma_0} c) (1 + a\sqrt{2\alpha\beta_1 c})]^2} \right\}$$

$$1 + a\sqrt{2\alpha\beta_1 c} + \frac{\gamma_1}{\gamma_0} c$$

$$[1 - \gamma_0 - a\gamma_0 \sqrt{2\alpha\beta_1 c} - \frac{\gamma_1}{\gamma_0} c]^2$$

$$= c \left\{ \frac{4\beta_1 \gamma_0}{(1-\gamma_0)^2} \left\{ 1 + a\sqrt{2\alpha\beta_1 c} + \frac{\gamma_1}{\gamma_0} c \right\} \left\{ 1 - a\frac{\gamma_0}{1-\gamma_0} \sqrt{2\alpha\beta_1 c} - \frac{\gamma_1}{1-\gamma_0} c \right\}^2 \right\}$$

$$= c \cdot \frac{4\beta_0}{(1-\beta_0)^2} \left[1 + a\sqrt{2\alpha\beta_0} \frac{1+\beta_0}{1-\beta_0} + \frac{\beta_1}{\beta_0} c + \frac{2a^2\beta_0}{1-\beta_0} 2\alpha\beta_1 c + \frac{2\beta_1}{1-\beta_0} c + 3\frac{a^2\beta_0}{(1-\beta_0)^2} \cdot 2\alpha\beta_1 c \right]$$

$$n_{1a} = \frac{4(\beta_0 + \beta_1 c) \beta_1 c \left[1 + a\sqrt{2\alpha(\beta_0 + \beta_1 c)} + \dots \right]}{\left[1 - \beta_1 c \left[1 + \dots \right] \right]^2}$$

$$\sqrt{2\alpha(\beta_0 + \beta_1 c)} = \sqrt{2\alpha\beta_0} \left(1 + \frac{\beta_1 c}{\beta_0} \right)^{1/2} = \sqrt{2\alpha\beta_0} \left(1 + \frac{\beta_1 c}{2\beta_0} \right)$$

$$e^{a\sqrt{2\alpha\beta}} = e^{a\sqrt{2\alpha\beta_0} \left(1 + \frac{\beta_1 c}{2\beta_0} \right)} = e^{a\sqrt{2\alpha\beta_0}} \left(1 + \frac{\beta_1 c}{2\beta_0} \right)$$

$$n_{1a} = \frac{4(\beta_0 + \beta_1 c) \beta_1 c e^{a\sqrt{2\alpha\beta_0}} \left(1 + \frac{\beta_1 c}{2\beta_0} \right) \left[1 + 2\beta_1 c e^{a\sqrt{2\alpha\beta_0}} + \dots \right]}{1}$$

$$= c \cdot 4\beta_0 \beta_1 e^{a\sqrt{2\alpha\beta_0}} \left\{ 1 + \frac{3\beta_1}{2\beta_0} c + 2\beta_1 e^{a\sqrt{2\alpha\beta_0}} c \right\}$$

$$n_{10} = 4(\beta_0 + \beta_1 c) \beta_1 c (1 + 2\beta_1 c) = 4\beta_0 \beta_1 c \left\{ 1 + \frac{\beta_1}{\beta_0} c + 2\beta_1 c \right\}$$

$$1 = \left[2 - 4\beta_0 \beta_1 \left\{ 1 + \left(\frac{\beta_1}{\beta_0} + 2\beta_1 \right) c \right\} \right] 4\beta_0 \beta_1 e^{a\sqrt{2\alpha\beta_0}} \left[1 + \frac{3\beta_1}{2\beta_0} c + 2\beta_1 e^{a\sqrt{2\alpha\beta_0}} c \right]$$

$$1 = 8\beta_0 \beta_1 e^{a\sqrt{2\alpha\beta_0}} \left[1 - 2\beta_0 \beta_1 \right]$$

$$c - n_{1a} - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{c \cdot n_{1a} \cdot \ln\left(\frac{c}{n_{1a}}\right)} = \sqrt{\frac{\beta_1}{2\alpha}} \frac{\beta_1'}{\beta_1}$$

$$1 - 4\rho_0 y_1 e^{a\sqrt{2\alpha}\rho_0} \left[1 + \frac{3\rho_1}{4\rho_0} c + 2y_1 e^{a\sqrt{2\alpha}\rho_0} c \right] -$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\rho_0} y_1 e^{\frac{1}{2} a\sqrt{2\alpha}\rho_0} \left[1 + \frac{3\rho_1}{4\rho_0} c + y_1 c e^{a\sqrt{2\alpha}\rho_0} \right] \left\{ \cancel{1} - a\sqrt{2\alpha}\rho_0 - 2y_1 \frac{4}{\rho_0 y_1} - \right. \\ \left. - \frac{3\rho_1}{4\rho_0} c - 2y_1 c e^{a\sqrt{2\alpha}\rho_0} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{\rho_0 + \rho_1 c}}{2\alpha} \frac{y_1}{1 - y_1 c}$$

$$= y_1 \sqrt{\frac{\rho_0}{2\alpha}} \left[1 + \frac{\rho_1 c}{4\rho_0} + y_1 c \right]$$

$$\left\{ 1 - 4\rho_0 y_1 e^{a\sqrt{2\alpha}\rho_0} - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\rho_0} y_1 e^{\frac{1}{2} a\sqrt{2\alpha}\rho_0} \left[2y_1 \frac{4}{\rho_0 y_1} - a\sqrt{2\alpha}\rho_0 \right] \right\} = y_1 \sqrt{\frac{\rho_0}{2\alpha}}$$

$$1 = 8\rho_0 y_1 e^{a\sqrt{2\alpha}\rho_0} [1 - 4y_1]$$

$$\rho_0 y_1 e^{a\sqrt{2\alpha}\rho_0} = \frac{1}{8(1 - 4\rho_0 y_1)}$$

$$1 - \frac{2}{2(1 - 4\rho_0 y_1)} - \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - 2\rho_0 y_1}} \left[2y_1 \frac{4}{\rho_0 y_1} - a\sqrt{2\alpha}\rho_0 \right] = \frac{y_1 \rho_0}{2\alpha \sqrt{\rho_0}}$$

$$a\sqrt{2\alpha}\rho_0 + 2y_1 \rho_0 y_1 = -2y_1 [8(1 - 4\rho_0 y_1)]$$

$$2y_1 a - 2y_1 - \cancel{2y_1 \rho_0 y_1} + 2y_1 8 + 2y_1 (1 - 4\rho_0 y_1)$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{2(1-2\rho_0\rho_1)} - \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}\sqrt{1-2\rho_0\rho_1}} \left[2y_2 + 2y(1-2\rho_0\rho_1) \right] = \frac{\rho_0\rho_1}{2\alpha\sqrt{\rho_0}}$$

170

$$\alpha\sqrt{2\alpha\rho_0} = -2y[\rho_0\rho_1(1-2\rho_0\rho_1)]$$

$$\rho_0\rho_1(1-2\rho_0\rho_1) < 1$$

$$\Delta U = q_1 \cdot q_2 = \int_0^a \frac{\rho_0\rho_1}{2\alpha\sqrt{\rho_0}} dx$$

$$\frac{1}{1+x} = 1 - x + x^2 - x^3 + \dots$$

$$= 4\sqrt{\frac{\beta}{2\alpha}} \int_0^a \left[\frac{1}{1 - \rho_1 e^{x\sqrt{2\alpha\rho_0}}} - \frac{1}{1 - \rho_1} \right] dx +$$

$$+ \int_0^a \rho_0 \left\{ \frac{-\rho_1 e^{x\sqrt{2\alpha\rho_0}}}{2(\rho_1 e^{x\sqrt{2\alpha\rho_0}} - 1)} + \frac{1}{4} \log \left[\frac{\rho_1 e^{x\sqrt{2\alpha\rho_0}} + 1}{\rho_1 e^{x\sqrt{2\alpha\rho_0}} - 1} \right] - \dots \right\} dx$$

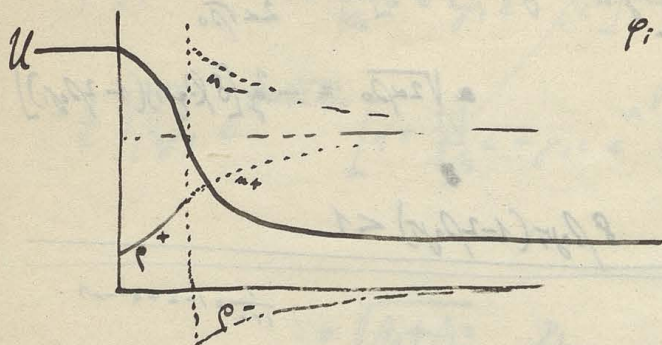
$$= \int_0^a 2c \left\{ \frac{-1}{\rho_1 e^{x\sqrt{2\alpha\rho_0}} + 1} + \frac{-1}{\rho_1 e^{x\sqrt{2\alpha\rho_0}} - 1} + \log [\rho_1 e^{x\sqrt{2\alpha\rho_0}} + 1] - \log [\rho_1 e^{x\sqrt{2\alpha\rho_0}} - 1] \right\} dx$$

$$2c \left\{ \frac{-1}{\rho_1} e^{-x\sqrt{2\alpha\rho_0}} \left[1 - \frac{1}{\rho_1} e^{-x\sqrt{2\alpha\rho_0}} + \frac{1}{\rho_1^2} e^{-2x\sqrt{2\alpha\rho_0}} - \dots \right] + 2 \left[\frac{1}{\rho_1} e^{-x\sqrt{2\alpha\rho_0}} + \frac{1}{3} e^{-3x\sqrt{2\alpha\rho_0}} + \dots \right] \right\}$$

$$= 4c \left\{ -\frac{2}{3\rho_1^3} e^{-3x\sqrt{2\alpha\rho_0}} - \frac{4}{5\rho_1^5} e^{-5x\sqrt{2\alpha\rho_0}} - \dots \right\} dx$$

$$= \frac{4c}{\sqrt{2\alpha\rho_0}} \left[\frac{2}{3\rho_1^3} e^{-3x\sqrt{2\alpha\rho_0}} + \frac{4}{5\rho_1^5} e^{-5x\sqrt{2\alpha\rho_0}} + \dots \right]$$

W każdym razie pierwszy potęgowa taki:

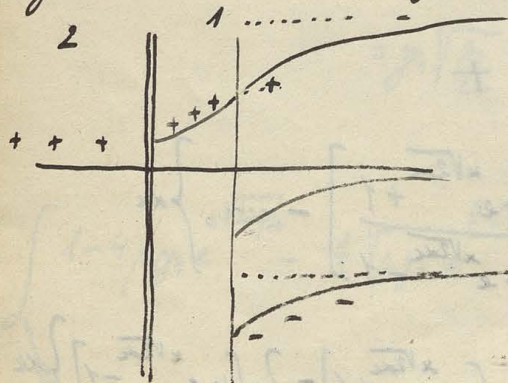


$$p_i - p_0 < 0$$

czyś obrotów jak przy rotacji - ułoko

[ale nie upatrujmy po prostu w wartości a
stąd do istoty problemu]

Jedni stółch dalsze, słany imo



$$\text{czyli } \frac{\partial U}{\partial x_0} \geq 0 \quad ?$$

$$K_2 \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x^2} = 0$$

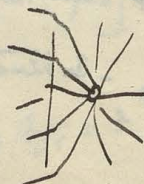
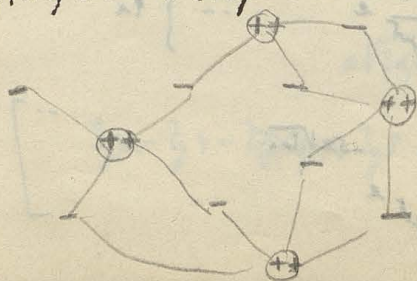
$$K_1 \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x^2} = -4\pi \varepsilon (u_i - u_0)$$

$$\text{czyś. Tożsamość musi być } \frac{\partial U}{\partial x_0} = 0$$

czyś. w odniesieniu do wartości \pm i innych

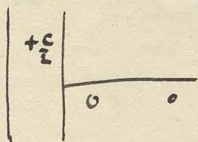
ale wzmianka III dalszym ?

Są to jednostajne ramienia serie, tak że U tytułu p. 2.5 to dalsze, nie może być inaczej.
Odpowiedź! Także przy i innych w takich odległościach od siebie



Obraz w lustrze tleni dwie części między 10 cm i 20 cm

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złoty obrys $0 \leftrightarrow a$ przetrzyń stół

$n_1 = \text{const}$

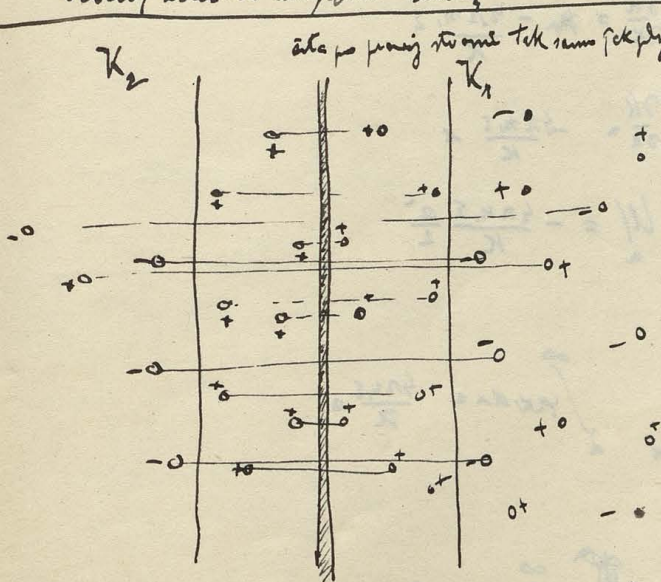
Natomiast przy zmianie położenia, wtedy $n_1 = n_{10} \pm \frac{-k\Phi}{\dots}$ $\parallel n_2 = n_{10} \pm \frac{-k\Phi}{\dots}$

$\Phi =$ energia wzdłuż promienia światła granicy

wzdłuż osi i dłużej, z promieniem światła i jego intensywności

$$\Phi = \frac{K_1 - K_2}{K_1 + K_2} \frac{(r \cdot e)^2}{x}$$

Wzrosty i spadki energii: $\Phi + U$



złoty po prawej stronie tak samo jak przybył po lewej stronie symetrycznie. Wzrosty energii są symetryczne $\frac{K_2 - K_1}{K_1 + K_2}$ i spadki

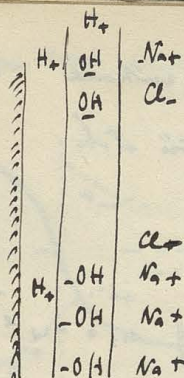
złoty po prawej stronie

$$\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x}\right)_0 = 0 \quad \text{złoty} \quad \Sigma n_1 = \Sigma n_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Stwierdź} \quad \frac{e^2}{K_2} &= 5 \cdot 10^{-14} \\ n &= \frac{e^2 \cdot 10^{14}}{5 \cdot K} = \frac{10^{-6}}{20} \\ &= \frac{10^{-6}}{20} = 5 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

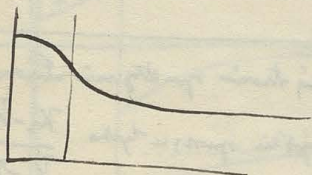
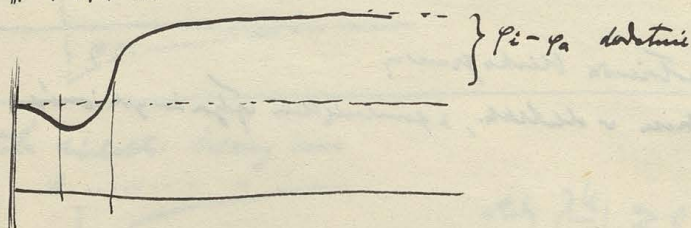
$$\frac{K - K_2}{K_1 + K_2} \frac{e e'}{n} \parallel e = 4.6 \cdot 10^{-10} \quad n = 4 \cdot 10^{-8}$$

$$W = 5 \cdot 10^{-14} \quad \text{po prawej stronie energii i intensywności} = 5 \cdot 10^{-14}$$



↳ verbleibende Ionenkonz. H_2O
 macht $\frac{1}{2}$ des H_2O & OH^- aus

hier $NaOH$



$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} = -\frac{4\pi n_1 \epsilon}{\kappa}$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} = -\frac{4\pi n_1 \epsilon}{\kappa} x$$

$$\psi = -\frac{4\pi n_1 \epsilon}{\kappa} \frac{a^2}{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} = -\frac{4\pi n_1 \epsilon}{\kappa} a$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} = -\frac{4\pi n_1 \epsilon}{\kappa} a + \int_a^x \rho(x) dx = -\frac{4\pi n_1 \epsilon}{\kappa} a + \int_a^x \rho(x) dx$$

$$\psi = \int_a^x \int_a^x \rho(x) dx = -\frac{4\pi n_1 \epsilon}{\kappa} a x + \frac{4\pi n_1 \epsilon}{\kappa} \frac{x^2}{2}$$

$$= -\int_a^x \int_x^\infty \rho(x) dx = \left\{ \int_a^\infty \int_x^\infty \rho(x) dx - \int_a^\infty \int_a^\infty \rho(x) dx \right\}$$

in 1000 mm. long

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$$\frac{4\pi n_1 e^2}{K} = \frac{4\pi}{80} \cdot 4 \cdot 10^{-26} \cdot 48 \cdot 10^{-10} \cdot \frac{1}{1000} \cdot \frac{1}{100} \cdot 7 \cdot 10^{23} \cdot 300$$

$$= 7 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

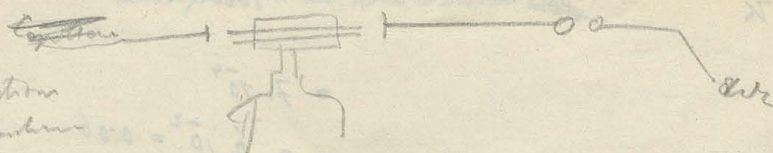
$$K \cdot - = 6 \cdot 10^2 = 0.06$$

8 Ljos, 1 El. und 1 El. Lgt

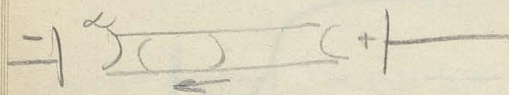
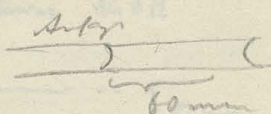
5. El. Stoff Zahl 792.85 1912

~~Prüfung~~

Starkstrom
Zufuhr machen



CO 08/9 + 2-Oh



20 sek

203. Vergleich mit Zerphep (Kohlbanj) $\kappa = 2 \cdot 10^{-6}$

| | $\sqrt{16} \text{ cm} + \text{mm}$ |
|---|---|
| Lfr | 52
52
50
52
56
50
} 52 |
| $\text{Ce(NO}_3)_3 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$
$22 \cdot 10^6 \text{ ml}$ | 20
15
16
15
} 17 |
| $110 \cdot 10^6$
ml | 5
8
54
} 6 |
| $220 \cdot 10^6$
ml | 1
2
} 3 |

Lfr 40

also 1.7 0.000 002 ml
 $= 10 \text{ mg } \frac{\text{Ce(NO}_3)_3 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}}{2 \text{ cm}}$
 $21814 \text{ mg } \frac{1}{3}$
 1 mm

203. 10-20%

$$v = \frac{g \varepsilon h \delta}{3}$$

$$= \frac{g \varepsilon h \delta}{4 \pi \eta}$$

$$H = 0.1 \text{ cm}$$

$$c = 9 \text{ g/l}$$

$$\delta = 0.1 \text{ cm}$$

$$A = \frac{i \pi r^2}{l}$$

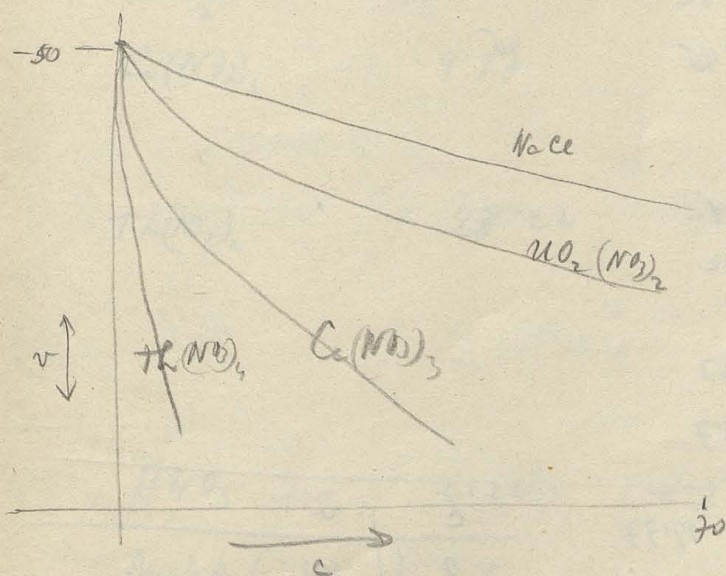
v is constant

$$\frac{\eta}{D} \left\{ \text{const} \right. \quad \delta$$

$$\Delta v = \frac{i \pi r^2}{l} \frac{\eta}{D}$$

$$\Delta v = k \eta c + \mu$$

$$c \propto k \eta \quad k \text{ is const.}$$



$$c = \frac{\text{sol.}}{\text{L. sol.}} = \frac{1 \text{ g.} \cdot 10^{-6}}{\text{L. sol.}}$$

$$v = \frac{1}{5} \text{ cm/min}$$

$$\Delta v < 10\% \text{ (in } 10^5)$$

Jason Hor ~~11~~ 59th

$$2a = 0.05 \text{ cm}$$

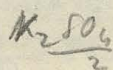
$$2b = 0.01 \text{ cm}$$

16 8 w 18 20 p - 0.1 x 1

| NaCl | | | |
|------|----|------------------|----------------------|
| c | v | Δv (hrs) | $\frac{\Delta v}{v}$ |
| 0 | 50 | | |
| 75 | 51 | | |
| 225 | 43 | 7 | 8 |
| 680 | 27 | 15 | 16 |
| 736 | 31 | 19 | 21 |
| 225 | 26 | 24 | 24 |
| 2240 | 8 | 42 | 40 |
| 4500 | 5 | 45 | 45 |
| 9000 | 2 | | |

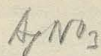
$$k = 6677$$

$$\gamma = -10.7$$



$$k = 521$$

$$\gamma = -42$$



$$k = 553$$

$$\gamma = +3.7$$

Kristallwuchs

$$k = 19.97$$

$$\gamma = -38.2$$

| c | v |
|-----|-----------|
| 0 | 50 |
| 5 | 50 |
| 10 | 42 |
| 20 | 29 |
| 34 | 16 |
| 80 | 2mm + 0.1 |
| 150 | |
| 220 | |
| | |

in Kontrolle f. d. 1.8.2006 v. 8.00 Uhr Komme

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v. 7.00 bis 12.00 Uhr 12.10

$r = -139$
 $k = 44.29$
 Mafurthosen / Ruyhischlorid $\lambda = -19.2$

BaCl_2 $k = 148$
 $\lambda = -15.5$

$\text{UO}_2 (\text{NO}_3)_2$ $k = 8.6$ $\lambda = -5.5$

HgCl_2 14.5 $+11.95$

$\text{As}_2\text{S}(\text{O}_2)_3$ 26.57 -15.1

$\text{C}_2(\text{NO}_3)_3$ 9.97 0.7

$\text{TL}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ 28.22 -2.9

HNO_3 9.22 -8.7

| NaOH | c | v |
|---------------|-----|----|
| | 0 | 50 |
| | 20 | 45 |
| | 60 | 53 |
| | 100 | 46 |
| | 200 | 31 |

| c | v |
|------|-----------|
| 0 | 50 |
| 3 | 39 |
| 6 | 14 |
| 9 | 6 |
| 12 | 3 |
| 18 | 3 |
| 40 | 1 |
| 100 | 0 |
| c | v |
| 0 | 50 |
| 0.66 | 46 |
| 1.3 | 44 |
| 2.6 | 29 |
| 5 | 16 |
| 5.3 | 4 |
| 6.6 | 3 |
| 10 | 2mm + Pol |

!!

Cont PB & Ann : 1) Yes & here up in sllyt 175
2) very p. of sllyt in sllyt
in far or

3. P. 180 bij 2 v. Woutpolder Ketsman
Wout J. P. Bang
Wout Kets

2 1/6 5 1000 L. Am C^N 5 p 500 Families yr.

Schmelzmetall Kation & organ. Anion m oder n ist ∞ oder $1/2$
 δ^n ist H Ion

J. B. & Son (Incorporated)
Lancaster

✓ 1-3 ✓ Peter

Don Gratiot Jr

4/2 Fennel 9/48

Thom Bone

Out Let of Stage 6ⁿ Arroyo
L. K. L.

2. Lyte V^o ardschilken Ketten ^{ben}
 Säure, Salze, J^u s^o y Ben
 zelle - + J^u s^o y Ben

Dr. 26th Oct. Ann: Scholm, 80y. 61

Sta 5 8000 61 11P

- 38

~~we c neg. list~~

son f 573 s Ee s e Admpton e selt off 5 2 10: 12: 14: 16: 18: 20: 22: 24: 26: 28: 30: 32: 34: 36: 38: 40: 42: 44: 46: 48: 50: 52: 54: 56: 58: 60: 62: 64: 66: 68: 70: 72: 74: 76: 78: 80: 82: 84: 86: 88: 90: 92: 94: 96: 98: 100: 102: 104: 106: 108: 110: 112: 114: 116: 118: 120: 122: 124: 126: 128: 130: 132: 134: 136: 138: 140: 142: 144: 146: 148: 150: 152: 154: 156: 158: 160: 162: 164: 166: 168: 170: 172: 174: 176: 178: 180: 182: 184: 186: 188: 190: 192: 194: 196: 198: 200: 202: 204: 206: 208: 210: 212: 214: 216: 218: 220: 222: 224: 226: 228: 230: 232: 234: 236: 238: 240: 242: 244: 246: 248: 250: 252: 254: 256: 258: 260: 262: 264: 266: 268: 270: 272: 274: 276: 278: 280: 282: 284: 286: 288: 290: 292: 294: 296: 298: 300: 302: 304: 306: 308: 310: 312: 314: 316: 318: 320: 322: 324: 326: 328: 330: 332: 334: 336: 338: 340: 342: 344: 346: 348: 350: 352: 354: 356: 358: 360: 362: 364: 366: 368: 370: 372: 374: 376: 378: 380: 382: 384: 386: 388: 390: 392: 394: 396: 398: 400: 402: 404: 406: 408: 410: 412: 414: 416: 418: 420: 422: 424: 426: 428: 430: 432: 434: 436: 438: 440: 442: 444: 446: 448: 450: 452: 454: 456: 458: 460: 462: 464: 466: 468: 470: 472: 474: 476: 478: 480: 482: 484: 486: 488: 490: 492: 494: 496: 498: 500: 502: 504: 506: 508: 510: 512: 514: 516: 518: 520: 522: 524: 526: 528: 530: 532: 534: 536: 538: 540: 542: 544: 546: 548: 550: 552: 554: 556: 558: 560: 562: 564: 566: 568: 570: 572: 574: 576: 578: 580: 582: 584: 586: 588: 590: 592: 594: 596: 598: 600: 602: 604: 606: 608: 610: 612: 614: 616: 618: 620: 622: 624: 626: 628: 630: 632: 634: 636: 638: 640: 642: 644: 646: 648: 650: 652: 654: 656: 658: 660: 662: 664: 666: 668: 670: 672: 674: 676: 678: 680: 682: 684: 686: 688: 690: 692: 694: 696: 698: 700: 702: 704: 706: 708: 710: 712: 714: 716: 718: 720: 722: 724: 726: 728: 730: 732: 734: 736: 738: 740: 742: 744: 746: 748: 750: 752: 754: 756: 758: 760: 762: 764: 766: 768: 770: 772: 774: 776: 778: 780: 782: 784: 786: 788: 790: 792: 794: 796: 798: 800: 802: 804: 806: 808: 810: 812: 814: 816: 818: 820: 822: 824: 826: 828: 830: 832: 834: 836: 838: 840: 842: 844: 846: 848: 850: 852: 854: 856: 858: 860: 862: 864: 866: 868: 870: 872: 874: 876: 878: 880: 882: 884: 886: 888: 890: 892: 894: 896: 898: 900: 902: 904: 906: 908: 910: 912: 914: 916: 918: 920: 922: 924: 926: 928: 930: 932: 934: 936: 938: 940: 942: 944: 946: 948: 950: 952: 954: 956: 958: 960: 962: 964: 966: 968: 970: 972: 974: 976: 978: 980: 982: 984: 986: 988: 990: 992: 994: 996: 998: 1000: 1002: 1004: 1006: 1008: 1010: 1012: 1014: 1016: 1018: 1020: 1022: 1024: 1026: 1028: 1030: 1032: 1034: 1036: 1038: 1040: 1042: 1044: 1046: 1048: 1050: 1052: 1054: 1056: 1058: 1060: 1062: 1064: 1066: 1068: 1070: 1072: 1074: 1076: 1078: 1080: 1082: 1084: 1086: 1088: 1090: 1092: 1094: 1096: 1098: 1100: 1102: 1104: 1106: 1108: 1110: 1112: 1114: 1116: 1118: 1120: 1122: 1124: 1126: 1128: 1130: 1132: 1134: 1136: 1138: 1140: 1142: 1144: 1146: 1148: 1150: 1152: 1154: 1156: 1158: 1160: 1162: 1164: 1166: 1168: 1170: 1172: 1174: 1176: 1178: 1180: 1182: 1184: 1186: 1188: 1190: 1192: 1194: 1196: 1198: 1200: 1202: 1204: 1206: 1208: 1210: 1212: 1214: 1216: 1218: 1220: 1222: 1224: 1226: 1228: 1230: 1232: 1234: 1236: 1238: 1240: 1242: 1244: 1246: 1248: 1250: 1252: 1254: 1256: 1258: 1260: 1262: 1264: 1266: 1268: 1270: 1272: 1274: 1276: 1278: 1280: 1282: 1284: 1286: 1288: 1290: 1292: 1294: 1296: 1298: 1300: 1302: 1304: 1306: 1308: 1310: 1312: 1314: 1316: 1318: 1320: 1322: 1324: 1326: 1328: 1330: 1332: 1334: 1336: 1338: 1340: 1342: 1344: 1346: 1348: 1350: 1352: 1354: 1356: 1358: 1360: 1362: 1364: 1366: 1368: 1370: 1372: 1374: 1376: 1378: 1380: 1382: 1384: 1386: 1388: 1390: 1392: 1394: 1396: 1398: 1400: 1402: 1404: 1406: 1408: 1410: 1412: 1414: 1416: 1418: 1420: 1422: 1424: 1426: 1428: 1430: 1432: 1434: 1436: 1438: 1440: 1442: 1444: 1446: 1448: 1450: 1452: 1454: 1456: 1458: 1460: 1462: 1464: 1466: 1468: 1470: 1472: 1474: 1476: 1478: 1480: 1482: 1484: 1486: 1488: 1490: 1492: 1494: 1496: 1498: 1500: 1502: 1504: 1506: 1508: 1510: 1512: 1514: 1516: 1518: 1520: 1522: 1524: 1526: 1528: 1530: 1532: 1534: 1536: 1538: 1540: 1542: 1544: 154

✓ George Adynton

4 p. 100
 4 p. 100

Also there is nothing in the water

and it is not possible to get a clear view of the water

It is not possible to get a clear view of the water

Long time

There is a lot of water in the water

| c & d = 500 g | | Fallingsworth | Millard | fine | DTM (1000 g) |
|---|-----|---------------|---------|------|--------------|
| KCl | 250 | 400 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| KNO ₃ | 270 | 140 | 51 | 50 | 60 |
| HNO ₃ | 39 | 46 | | | |
| AgNO ₃ | 47 | | | | |
| Sulphuric acid | 51 | | | | |
| Hydrochloric acid | 41 | | | | |
| K ₂ Cr ₂ O ₇ | 29 | 26 | 0.65 | | |
| CaCl ₂ | 37 | | | | |
| UO ₂ (NO ₃) ₂ | 35 | | | | |
| H ₂ Cl ₂ | 3.8 | | | | |
| Al ₂ (SO ₄) ₃ | 4.5 | 0.29 | 0.096 | | |
| C ₂ (NO ₃) ₂ | 8.6 | | 0.080 | | |
| H ₂ (NO ₃) ₂ | 2.7 | 0.43 | 0.090 | | |

Larguier de Danals CR 148, 316

20 Années de Testes d'âge

Alte l'âge de Danals Testes

Alte 5 8 12 15 18 21 24 27 30 33 36 39 42 45 48 51 54 57 60 63 66 69 72 75 78 81 84 87 90 93 96 99 102 105 108 111 114 117 120 123 126 129 132 135 138 141 144 147 150 153 156 159 162 165 168 171 174 177 180 183 186 189 192 195 198 201 204 207 210 213 216 219 222 225 228 231 234 237 240 243 246 249 252 255 258 261 264 267 270 273 276 279 282 285 288 291 294 297 300 303 306 309 312 315 318 321 324 327 330 333 336 339 342 345 348 351 354 357 360 363 366 369 372 375 378 381 384 387 390 393 396 399 402 405 408 411 414 417 420 423 426 429 432 435 438 441 444 447 450 453 456 459 462 465 468 471 474 477 480 483 486 489 492 495 498 501 504 507 510 513 516 519 522 525 528 531 534 537 540 543 546 549 552 555 558 561 564 567 570 573 576 579 582 585 588 591 594 597 600 603 606 609 612 615 618 621 624 627 630 633 636 639 642 645 648 651 654 657 660 663 666 669 672 675 678 681 684 687 690 693 696 699 702 705 708 711 714 717 720 723 726 729 732 735 738 741 744 747 750 753 756 759 762 765 768 771 774 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$$W(v, dv) = b e^{-\frac{v}{R\theta_0} \int_{v_0}^v (v - v_0) dv} dv = b e^{-\frac{N}{H\theta} \frac{v^2}{2} \int_{v_0}^v \dots}$$

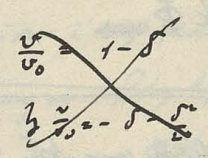
$$r = \frac{R\theta}{v} \quad \int_{v_0}^v \dots = R\theta \ln \frac{v}{v_0} - \frac{R\theta}{v_0} (v - v_0)$$

$$W(v, dv) = b e^{-\frac{v}{R\theta} \left[\ln \frac{v}{v_0} + 1 - \frac{v}{v_0} \right]} dv$$

$$= b e^{-\frac{N}{H\theta} \cdot \frac{v}{N} \left[\frac{v}{v_0} - 1 - \ln \frac{v}{v_0} \right]}$$

P_2

$$-\frac{N}{H\theta} \Phi_{\alpha}$$



$$n_{\alpha} = n_{\alpha 0} e$$

$$\Phi_{\alpha} = \varepsilon \mathcal{U} + P_2$$

$$\rho = \varepsilon \sum n_{\alpha} w_{\alpha} = -\frac{K}{4n} \frac{\delta \mathcal{U}}{\delta x^2}$$

$$n_{\alpha} = n_{\alpha 0} e^{-\frac{v \delta^2}{2}} e^{-\frac{N}{H\theta} \varepsilon w_{\alpha} \mathcal{U}}$$

Nur die jehovatischen Ania
den vaterlichen Kothin
 $w_1 = -1$
 $w_2 = +2$

$$v_1 = 2v_2 = v$$

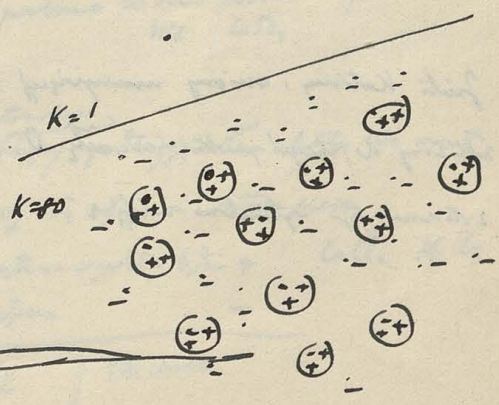
$$-\left[\frac{v \delta^2}{2} + \frac{N}{H\theta} \varepsilon \mathcal{U} \right] = \ln \frac{1}{1 + \delta_1}$$

$$-\left[\frac{v \delta^2}{2} + \frac{2N}{H\theta} \varepsilon \mathcal{U} \right] = \ln \frac{1}{1 + \delta_2}$$

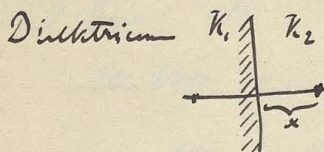
$$\varepsilon [-n_1 + 2n_2] = -\frac{K}{4n} \frac{\delta \mathcal{U}}{\delta x^2}$$

$$-v(1 + \delta_1) + v(1 + \delta_2)$$

$v(\delta_2 - \delta_1)$



Pomijając zupełnie pracę omówienia:



$$\Phi = \frac{\kappa_1 - \kappa_2}{\kappa_1 + \kappa_2} \frac{(V_E)^2}{2x} + \frac{1}{\rho} \int \rho d\xi (\sqrt{\kappa_1 \kappa_2} - x)$$

$$n_1 = n_{10} e^{-k\Phi}$$

Szybko należy chętnie być włączonym w spór, który mi byłoby iadym punktem do porównania i wzięcia pod uwagę na poziomie.

Właściwość koncentracji w jonach.

Ten podlega niemu tożsamość (przekształceniu) jak podlega i ta postać, byle ogólniejsza, w której widać, że tylko brakowało tylko stałej w równaniu, jak podlega, w tym miejscu.

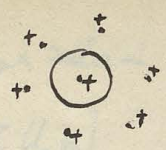


$$\rho = \varepsilon \left[N_c u_c v_c + \dots - N_a u_a v_a \dots \right]$$

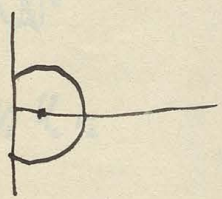
$$\int_0^{\infty} \rho dx = \frac{2n}{\kappa} \left[\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^{-1/\kappa}}{\kappa} - \int_{x+\frac{1}{\kappa}}^{\infty} \rho dx \right]$$

Jedni katodowy i anodowy umieszczają równolegle wzdłużnie, to nowy rodzaj ~~stosunku~~ stosunku do punktu punktu domniemy 0. Natomiast sam katod domniemy tegoż, w którym z tegoż jest ogólniejsza, w której z

we wyobraźmy sobie :



przyświanie natężenia



więc przy powierzchni (czyli na odległości 0 tej samej stęży elektrycznej) partycję nity na kationy

i aniony tej substancji

(tem wykresem sum wykresem konwencji)

z drugiej strony od siebie osłabiamy ich wzajemne przyciąganie

o każdym razie wartość potencjału u wewnątrz i na zewnątrz

a to ten różnicę między swobodnymi jonami a jonami związanymi

O ile jednak dla jonów anionowych nie porównano to dla kationów HCl $CaSO_4$

wartości potencjału

zatem $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{kationy} \\ \text{aniony} \end{array} \right\}$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{dane} \\ \text{1} \end{array} \right\}$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{wartości} \\ \text{1} \end{array} \right\}$

to kationy stwierdzone podlegają silniejszemu oddziaływaniu niż aniony, a zatem ich wartości potencjału są większe niż wartości potencjału anionów

natężenie jonów silnie zależy od rodzaju substancji

niezależnie od rodzaju

to samo

Tak samo i inne argumenty 179

Kationy nie oddziałują na siebie silnie jak aniony

parady : 1) wzrost przewodności

2) elektryczność

anionów względem kationów może być efektywniejsza

ponieważ jest ~~to~~ przewodność pierwotna nie drugarna

(inaczej nie byłoby dysocjacji)

ale zawsze w bliskim sąsiedztwie

~~stwierdzone~~ przewaga jest przyczyną gęstości anionów



Każdy kation ma więcej anionów niż kationów

anionów niż kationów

Każdy anion ma więcej kationów niż anionów

anionów niż kationów

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{un-} & & \text{nkto} \\ K_1 & \text{---} & K_2 \end{array}$$

Callr

 H_2SO_4

A hand-drawn diagram of a coordinate system. A vertical line and a horizontal line intersect at the origin. The vertical line has several points marked with circles containing '+' or '-' signs. The horizontal line has several points marked with circles containing '+' or '-' signs.

später da $K_1 = K_2$

mit $K_1 > K_2$

bo isty intencijom razli to je da puzi okrug vrtite

| | |
|-----|-----|
| -0- | -0- |
| (+) | (-) |
| 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 |

Overlappung des dazwischenliegenden unelastischen Zustands heraus:

180

$$\rho = \varepsilon [N_c U_c v_c - N_a U_a v_a]$$

$$q = \int_0^{\infty} \rho dx$$

$$-F = \frac{2n}{K} \left[\int_x^{\infty} - \int_0^x \rho dx \right]$$

$$0 < x < a$$

$$\rho = \varepsilon N_c U_c v_c$$

$$-F_{\infty} = -\frac{2n}{K} \int_0^{\infty} \rho dx = 0$$

$$F = \frac{4n}{K} \int_0^x \rho dx = -\frac{4n}{K} \int_x^{\infty} \rho dx$$

$$\frac{4n q m}{KRT} = -\frac{1}{U_c v_c} \frac{\partial U_c}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{U_a v_a} \frac{\partial U_a}{\partial x} \quad x > a$$

$$U_c = U_{c0} e^{-\frac{4n m v_c}{KRT} \int q dx}$$

$$\frac{4n q m}{KRT} = -\frac{1}{U_c v_c} \frac{\partial U_c}{\partial x} \quad x < a$$

$$x < a$$

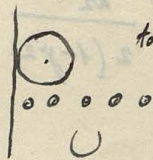
$$\left. \begin{aligned} N_c (U_c - 1) + N_a (U_a - 1) &= \frac{2n}{KRT} q^2 \\ U_c^{\frac{1}{v_c}} &= U_a^{\frac{1}{v_a}} \end{aligned} \right\} x > a$$

$$N_c U_c + N_a U_a = \frac{2n}{KRT} q^2 + \text{const} \quad x < 0$$

$$N_c U_{c0} = \frac{2n}{KRT} q^2 + \text{const}$$

$$N_c (U_c - 1) + N_a (U_a - 1) = \frac{4n}{KRT} q^2$$

ist integrierbar?
 $U_{c0} = U_c / 2$
 totale unelastische Dispersion!



$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = -4\pi\rho$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 4\pi \int_0^x \rho dx$$

$$\Delta p \frac{1}{2} = -4\pi \int_0^\infty dx \int_0^x \rho dx = 4\pi \int_0^\infty \rho x dx + \int_0^\infty \rho x dx$$

$$= 4\pi \left[\int_0^a n_1 x dx + \int_a^\infty (n_1 - n_2) x dx \right]$$

$$= -4\pi \int_0^a dx \int_0^x n_1 dx + \int_a^\infty dx \left[\int_0^a n_1 dx + \int_a^x (n_1 - n_2) dx \right]$$

$$= -4\pi \int_0^\infty dx \int_0^x n_1 dx$$

$$e^{x\sqrt{2ap}} = z$$

$$x\sqrt{2ap} = \ln z$$

$$dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2ap}} \frac{dz}{z}$$

$$4\sqrt{\frac{p}{2a}} \int \frac{dx}{1 - y' e^{x\sqrt{2ap}}}$$

$$= \int \frac{dz}{z(1 - y' z)}$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = -2xy$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = -2xy$$

$$y'' = -2xy \Rightarrow \int y'' dx = \int -2xy dx \Rightarrow y' = -x^2 y + C$$



$$y' = -x^2 y + C$$

$$y' = -x^2 y + C \Rightarrow \int y' dx = \int (-x^2 y + C) dx \Rightarrow y = -\frac{x^3}{3} y + Cx$$

$$y = -\frac{x^3}{3} y + Cx$$

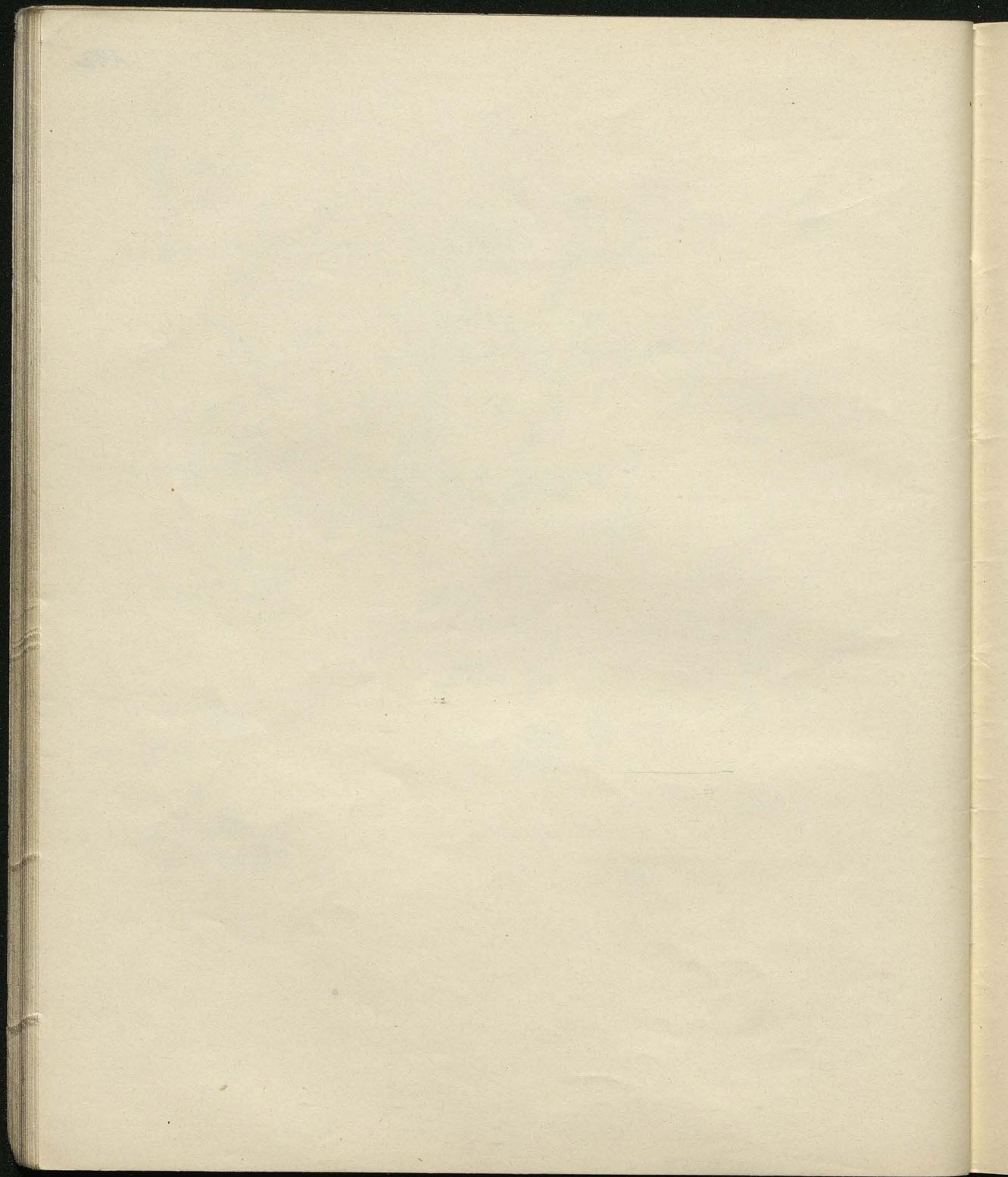
$$y = -\frac{x^3}{3} y + Cx$$

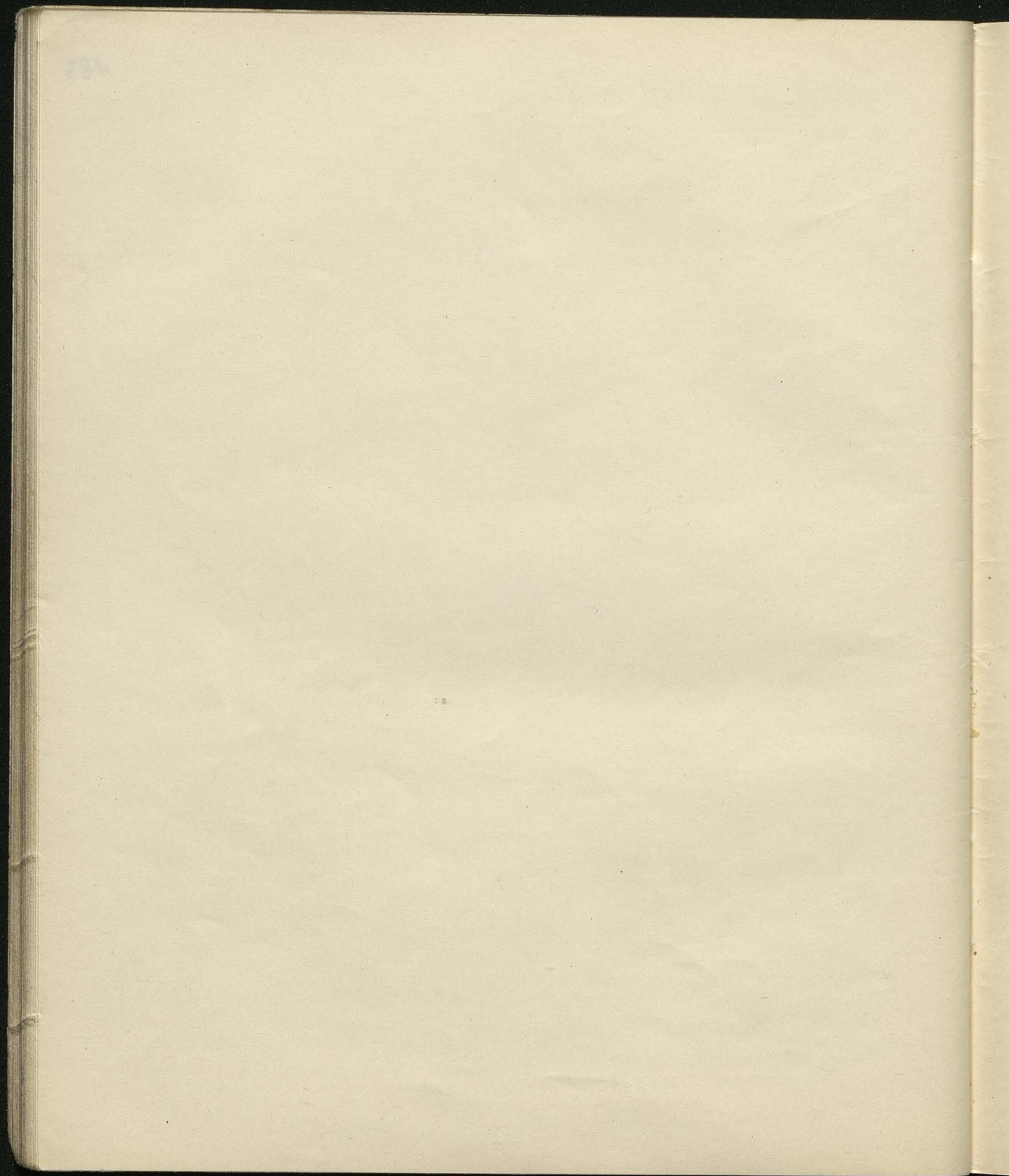
$$y = -\frac{x^3}{3} y + Cx$$

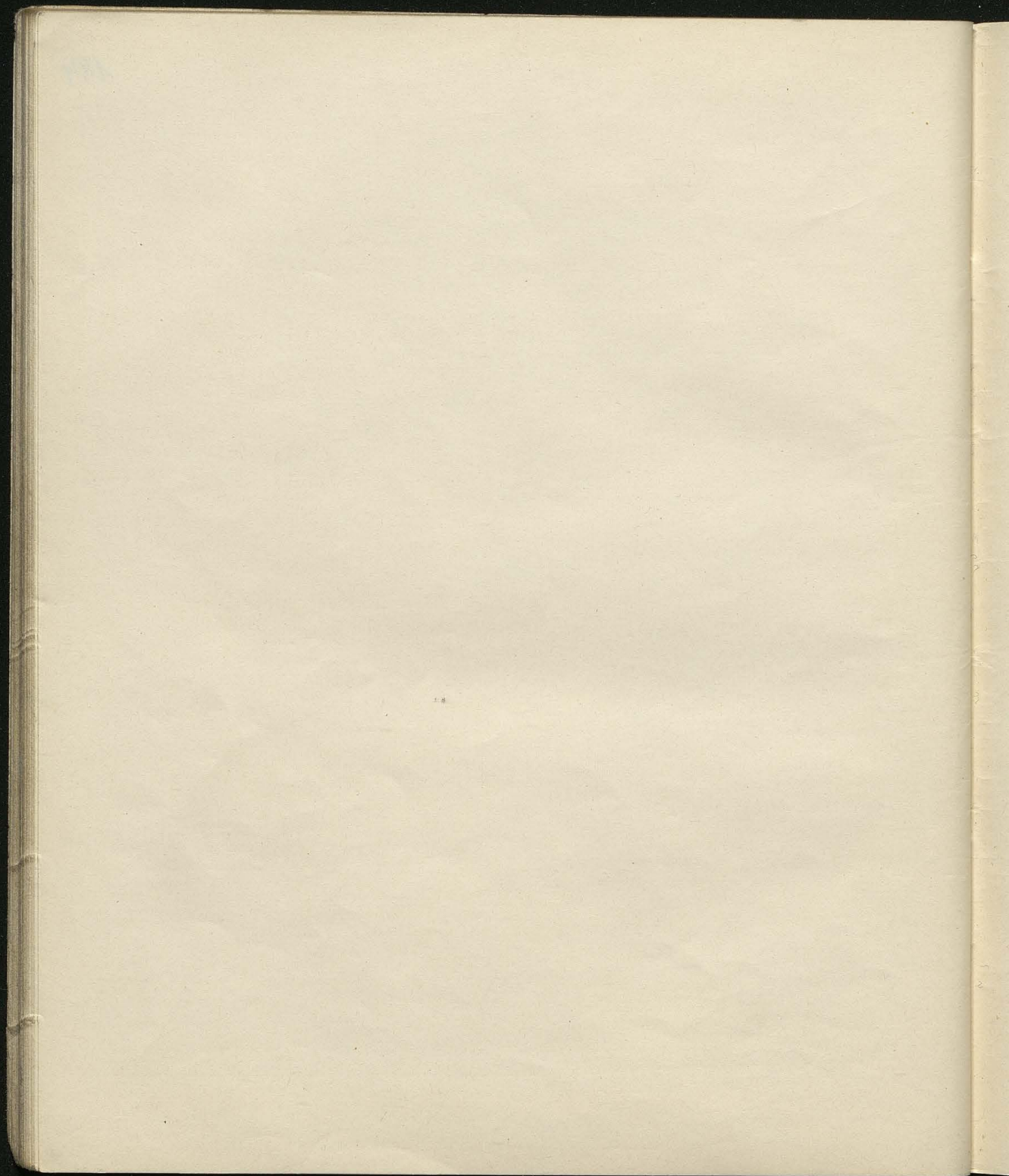
$$y = -\frac{x^3}{3} y + Cx$$

$$y = -\frac{x^3}{3} y + Cx$$

$$y = -\frac{x^3}{3} y + Cx$$







Fletcher. 2 Radum 8, 229 1811. 263 e The Ch. way 5850 d 2. No, 70
Nov. 11/2

Ducoux, Wollman CR 152 + 1570 (9/11) com C_1 + Kollond

Attonelli in Ketten 120 V $\frac{1}{2}$ 220 umbar

$\frac{4}{\text{mm}}$ at edge // $\sqrt{\frac{1}{100}}$ at top 200766 only //

23 L. Kaw. 1-2

Van der Noot Rps

Lepidote CR 152 + 761 1841
953

Kōng 7960

Wm. E. McLean, Jr. & Co.

(Love Conveys Her Own B.H. !!)

Hadamant 154 p. 109
(Ryby) 1912

(Ryby)

Billon CR 153, 43

Hydrus
Z. Rayby Pl. M. 21, 697

Richard p. 332 *Biographie Universelle*
L. Guérin

89189 ON

1/4 1776 *histoire de la révolution et*
présidence d'Archimède

pire membre de l'Assemblée
constituante

13 ans *de p. d'empire*

opposition de la famille, meurt, *Desrot, Euler*
pendit la terre elle déchirait le c. d'p. de Louis

Lagrange (sans le nom d'un 'div' de l'école polytechnique
vint chez le jeune analyste lui témoignait son estime et son opposition
depuis ce temps des secrets se rendant chez elle

convers avec Gauss (d'abord pseudonyme)

Uthaler à Paris après la

Lagrange de l'école: il faudrait un nouveau genre d'analyse

théorie de Fermat

aussi chimie, physique, juris, hist., phil.

ne pouvant suffire à l'hypothèse orbitaire, le déborda.

~~sa bonté~~ En tout ses idées mathématiques, la miséricorde, la domination: la
justesse, la vertu à ses yeux était l'ordre, et elle ne concevait presque l'on avait
l'ordre dans un genre sans le résoudre autant que possible dans tous les autres:
sa bonté partait de sa tête, sa conversation avait l'élégance d'une belle
formule de Laplace et cependant elle était bonne et sa conversation,

originaire et vive comme elle, avait parfois un air de prison.

1). Rich. n. l. Th. de l'empire {résumé des deux premiers tomes}

2). Rich. n. l. - sur l'écrit

3). Rich. n. l. - sur l'écrit, sur l'écrit phys 1828

4). Rich. n. l. - sur l'écrit, sur l'écrit 1831

5). divers théorèmes - théorie de nombres (Lagrange)

1833 *Considérations générales sur l'état de la science et de la culture de leur culture*

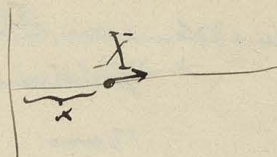
les mêmes lois minérales, physiques et morales
Fayolle
Paris

$$\cancel{u \int \frac{2\pi x^2}{x} dy dx \cos \theta} \quad \text{Gang}$$

$$\rho = m [N_c u_c v_c - N_a u_a v_a]$$

$$X = \frac{2\pi}{K} \left[\int_0^x \rho dx - \int_x^\infty \rho dx \right] + f(K, K_1) \int_0^\infty \rho dx$$

• ile d'axe d'axe



$$J = \int \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial n} \frac{2\pi x}{6} dy a^2 = \frac{K(\epsilon - \epsilon_0)}{4\pi} \frac{R^3}{3\gamma} \rho \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial n} \int \frac{2\pi x}{R^3} dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \frac{K(\epsilon - \epsilon_0)}{\gamma} a^2 \frac{\rho \phi}{\gamma}$$

Strömungsströme mit Densität von Gas und Atomen und dielektrischen
Flüssigkeiten! Reibung, Verlust! Dipolmoment

Bei 100 Atmosphären $\mu = 10^{-1}$: 10 MAX 116 116 116
und wie folgt: 10 10 116 116 }!

O ile wpływa różnica przewodności względem (względem samego siebie)

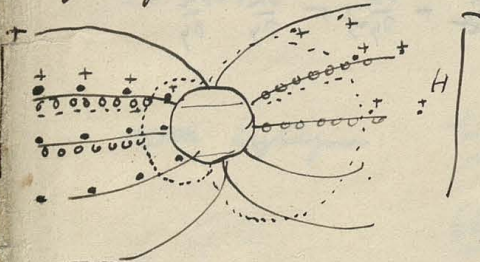
nie wpływa o ile obie przewodniki w rodzaju przewodnictwa

metalicznego



Jedną z przyczyn metalu i elektrolitu o bardzo różnej różnicy szybkości wydzwania jedynym

względem drugiego:

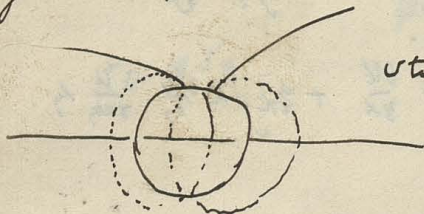


to się dzieje po prostu dlatego, że woda jest bardzo słabym przewodnikiem, a woda w otoczeniu będzie wydzwaniała się bardzo słabo, a nie tak jak w metalu, gdzie przewodność jest bardzo duża.

Przewodność jedynego przewodnika i tego samego elektrolitu

stąd wynika, że na jego przewodność w pierwszym okresie jest H. nie OH, a nie utwór ten równowagi

Jedną z przyczyn i elektrolitu



stąd (przez to) wydzwania słabiej (względem)

Opis tego zjawiska polega na przewodności metalu.



$$-\eta \rho = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (K \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (K \frac{\partial u}{\partial y})$$

Im Inneren von Körper, wo λ oder K unabhängig ist, tritt ρ auf bei stationärem Zustand auf.
Daher physikalisch konservativ

$$-4\pi\rho = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (K \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (K \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}) = K (\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}) + \frac{\partial K}{\partial y} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$$

$$\lambda \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \text{const}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \lambda \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\text{Potenzial: } \int \lambda \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dy + \int \rho u dy = \text{const}$$

$$\text{Stoßmechanik: } X = \rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$$

$$-4\pi\rho = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (K \frac{\partial u}{\partial y})$$

$$= \mu \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \text{ also stationär} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\mu \frac{\partial u}{\partial y})$$

$$\mu \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \int \rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dy = -\frac{1}{4\pi} K \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{4\pi} \int K \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} dy$$

$$\mu u_1^2 \neq \int \rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dy dy =$$

Coleman Experiment sollte sein: $\frac{h_x}{h_{\text{waff}}} = \frac{1 - \frac{D_{\text{sc}}}{D_x}}{1 - \frac{D_{\text{el}}}{D_{\text{waff}}}} = \frac{D_{\text{waff}}}{D_x} \frac{D_x - D_{\text{sc}}}{D_{\text{waff}} - D_{\text{sc}}}$
falls

czy elektron. nika. kopl. i adoni krytycznym?

$$r = 0.1 \text{ nm} = 10^{-2}$$

$$l = 15$$

$$p = 0.8 \text{ atm.}$$

$$\mu = 0.01$$

$$v = \frac{2 r^2}{\rho \mu} \frac{p}{l} = \frac{2 r^2 p}{\rho \mu l}$$

$$= \frac{10^{-4} \cdot 0.8 \cdot 10^6}{8 \cdot 0.01 \cdot 15} = \frac{1}{1.5} 10^2 = 66 \frac{\text{cm}}{\text{sek}}$$

~~czy~~ krytycznym: $\frac{v r}{\mu} < 1000$

$$\frac{66 \cdot 0.01}{0.01} < 1000 \text{ gotowe!}$$

Prędkość prądu w ~~katod~~ umiarkowanej

$$c = \frac{4}{3} \pi a^3 n$$

$$n = \frac{3c}{4\pi a^3}$$

$$\frac{J}{\phi} = \frac{4\pi a^2 n^{2/3}}{4\pi a^2} = n^{2/3}$$

$$= \frac{4\pi}{a^2} \left(\frac{c}{4}\right)^{2/3} = \frac{\pi}{a^2} \left(\frac{c}{4}\right)^{2/3}$$



setzen verbunden $\Phi = \frac{K(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{3}{2} V R \cdot \frac{\omega \varphi}{r^2} = \frac{K(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{(p-p_0) R^3}{r} \cdot \frac{\omega \varphi}{r^2}$

$V = \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3$

↳ immer gleich: = werkzeug messe; dann AP punkt; in hohle messig wagen, typisch

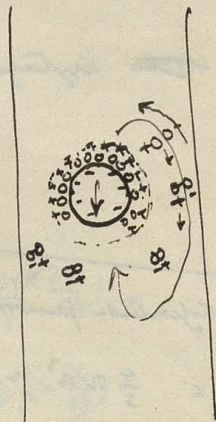
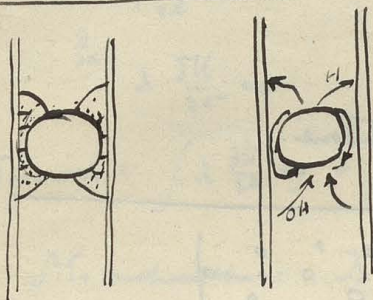


Elektronen je saugf räume

o die praxis experimente mess: $\Delta P = \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 (p - p_0) g$

Don, Allertier

(unregelmäßig des räumlich Ladungszustand!)



$G = \frac{4\pi r}{K(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)} \frac{E}{P} = \frac{4\pi \cdot 0.01}{4} \cdot \frac{0.05 \cdot 10^{-6}}{1.5 \cdot 10^{-9} [1 + \omega]}$

$\ln 2 \cdot \frac{1}{6} = 10^{-6} (Ohm) = 10^{-5} (cm)$

$G = \frac{10^{-6} \cdot 9 \cdot 10^{14}}{10^{15} cm} = \frac{1}{9} \cdot 10^{-5} (cm) = 10^{-6}$

Quantitäten W!

Quantitäten Elektronen in Antikörper!

Bestimmung der

Elektronen Quantitäten des physikalischen Ladung!

$\Phi = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot 10^2$

$\frac{2}{300} \cdot \frac{10^{-7} \cdot 10^2}{3.001} a = 2 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ at.}$

$$2Rn \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \frac{1}{\epsilon}$$

$$\bar{u} = \frac{\phi_1 - \phi_0}{4nd} \frac{16}{Rn}$$

$$\frac{2Rn}{Rn} \bar{u} \frac{1}{4nd} = \left(\frac{\phi_1 - \phi_0}{4nd} \right)^2 \frac{2Rn}{(Rn)^2} \frac{16}{\gamma}$$

$$= \left(\frac{\phi_1 - \phi_0}{4nd} \right)^2 \frac{2}{Rn} \frac{16}{\gamma}$$

Überprüfen Leistung

$$= \frac{(\phi_1 - \phi_0)^2}{8n^2 R} \cdot \frac{6}{\gamma d}$$

$$\text{Dann } \phi_1 - \phi_0 = 3V_m = \frac{1}{100}$$

$$G = 10^5 \text{ W/m}^2 = \frac{10^{15}}{9 \cdot 10^{11}}$$

$$R = \frac{1 \text{ mm}}{100} = 10^{-3}$$

$$G = 0.01$$

$$\frac{10^{-4} \cdot 10^{-4}}{8 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 10^{-2} d} = \frac{10^2}{d}$$

$$\frac{10^{-4} \cdot 10^{-4}}{8 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 10^{-2} d} = \frac{10^2}{d} = \frac{1}{10^4} \text{ W}$$

$$d \leq 10^{-5}$$

$$\text{richtig optimiert } \lambda = 10^{-8}$$

$$\chi \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \epsilon = \mu \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$$

$$\chi \epsilon = -\mu \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$$

$$\chi K \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial z^2} = -\mu \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$$

$$\chi K (\phi - \phi_0) = -\mu u$$

$$i = \int_0^{\infty} \epsilon u \, dz = K \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial z^2} u \, dz = K \left[\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} u - \int \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} dz \right]$$

$$= K \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} u + K \int \phi \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} dz$$

$$= K \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \right)^2 dz$$

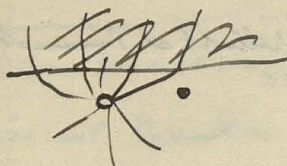
Quadratische Elektrosmen bei unvollständiger Entladung

Ordnung der Doppelhelix; bei Verkürzung der Axillare muss stellvertretend Ersatz für die Selbstkraft der H. Formeln eintreten.

El. Leitfähigkeit von binären Verbindungen von Nicht-leitendsten, Änderungen des Niveaus des kristallinen Trennungspunktes.

Różnica w konatacji jonów o bliskosi powierzchni Gony!

Nasi tokie wpływai dielektrycznej prędkości na ten efekt
oaz dielektr. współczynnika



wpływ wartości ϵ na
długość przebiegu

czym tytuł H Jony, a inne bezczynne?

czy to co ja nazwałem wypręgnię jest ruch Brown'a? czy w jakimś ostatecznym?

↓
wzrost z temperaturą



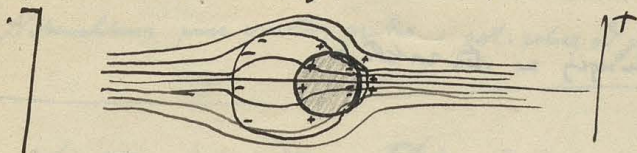
Stan równowagi, jeżeli wydziśko wskazuje na koncentrację na powierzchni =
wydziśko wskazuje na podłoże iły wskazuje na powierzchnię

[Alto: jeżeli podłożem jest ośrodek = ϵ to wskazuje?]

Alto: wypręgnię z wnętrza Vennst - Hakenklem.

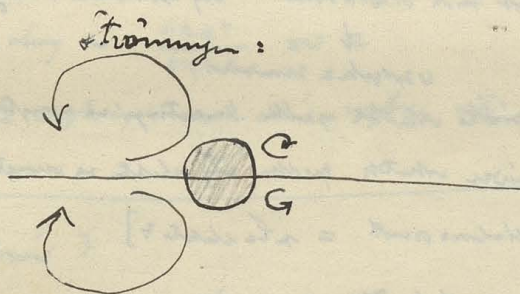
$$\epsilon = \frac{4 - v}{u + v} \text{ RT } \frac{\epsilon_1}{\epsilon_2} ?$$

es entsteht ein asymmetrischer Stromlinienverlauf
falls Teil d. rechen. Lösung nicht möglich, falls Raum auf der rechten Seite verschwindet & klein:



Condromet Kriß auf dem V. Ringen von aussen her würde schlecht als Summe Null
geben. Sameine Untersuchung!
in Falle $k=1$

Aber ausserdem entstehen bildliche Strömungen in der Flüssigkeit selbst
^{neutralisierend}
und hindern nicht Kriß wirksame herauszuheben?



Experimentelle Entzifferung?

Kolophonischer Nullpunkt ob auch für d. Endwasser gültig und für Strömungsströme

Überhaupt ist Theorie d. Strömungsströme von dem Versuchsbau ganz frei!

Derartige Experimente sind also viel verlässlicher

ohne Einfluss von Polarisation und freien Ladungen ist das ausgeschlossen

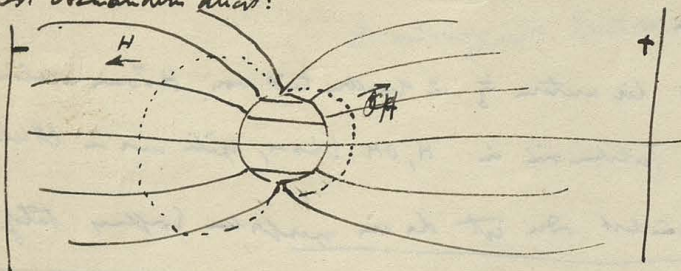
$$F_2 = \int \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx = + \frac{1}{4\pi} \int \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 dx = - \frac{1}{4\pi} \int \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) dx$$

$$= - \frac{1}{8\pi} \left\{ \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 \right\} = \frac{1}{8\pi} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 \left[1 - \left(\frac{\lambda}{\lambda_0} \right)^2 \right]$$

Ganze Helmholtz'sche Theorie nur gültig falls Doppelte ganz innerhalb d. Fliespunkt liegt
was mit Formeln p. 258 übereinstimmt; in diesem Fall ist K konstant
und zwar gleich dem der Fliespunkt

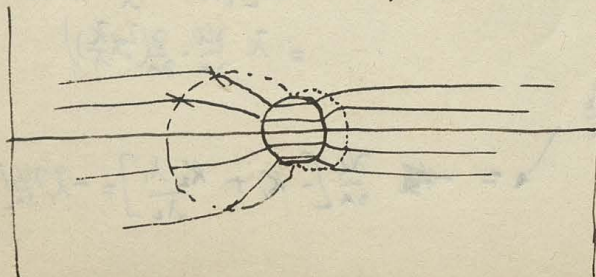
Bemerkung d. Kristallisation ist jedenfalls auf Kristallpartikeln vorstellbar, denn
Strömungen sind ja ganz verschieden falls die Kugel leitend ist

Ist aber anders durch:



Das gilt aber nur im ersten Moment, falls die innere Fliespunkt im Elektrolyt ist
denn dann werden auf der linken Seite OH angezogen auf der rechten aber wird H
und nicht von Elektrolyt
linke Seite wird ~~an H~~ ~~Fliespunkt~~ ~~an OH~~ ~~Fliespunkt~~ entbloßt also

also wird die Fliespunkt in die Umgebung verdrängt und es tritt Oxydation des Kupfers
und an den ~~Fliespunkt~~ Grenzflächen
treten freie Ladungen auf
wahr!



Fleckung:

Verzinsung wird vermindert durch ^{innere Reibung und} Doppelschicht denn diese bewirkt gegenwärtig. Tropfen ziehen

denn Eis aneinander die Teilchen entgegenwirken



[~~den~~ allgemein bewirkt die Doppelschicht
eine erhebliche Verminderung der Reibung]

daher Fleckung erleichtert ~~was~~ im isolierten Punkt *Franklin* p. 347

Chronische Bewegung wird durch Doppelschicht verlangsamt!

sollte daher im isolierten Punkt
ein Maximum haben

Chronische Bewegung wirkt verschwindend?

Widerstand zweier noch befindlicher Teilchen geringer als sonst?



Überlegung *Franklin* p. 342 dass Wanderung vorher nach Durchlaufen des $\frac{1}{3}$ der

Elektronen ^{p. 338} sich platzen ändert:

richtet wohl davon her dass die unteren $\frac{1}{3}$ in denselben Teil von H-Toren entblöst
werden sind, also anfangs die Teilchen sich in H, OH Wasser, spielen nur in OH-Wasser
bewegen. Ist dadurch Bf verändert oder ist da ein spezifischer Einfluss tätig?

Elektrostatische Druck Kräfte in Leitern von verschiedenen Leitvermögen

$$\lambda \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} = \text{const}$$

$$-q\sigma = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (K \frac{\partial U}{\partial x}) = \frac{\partial K}{\partial x} \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} + K \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial x} \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} + \lambda \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x^2} = 0$$

$$= \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \left[\frac{\partial K}{\partial x} - \frac{K}{\lambda} \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial x} \right]$$

$$= K \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\lambda}{K} \right)$$

$$\text{also } -q\sigma = -K_1 \frac{\partial U_1}{\partial x} + K_2 \frac{\partial U_2}{\partial x}$$

$$\lambda_1 \frac{\partial U_1}{\partial x} = \lambda_2 \frac{\partial U_2}{\partial x}$$

$$= -\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \left[-K_1 + \frac{K_2 \lambda_1}{\lambda_2} \right] = -K_1 \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \left[\frac{K_2 \lambda_1}{K_1 \lambda_2} - 1 \right]$$

Cry. *Helicoverpa* eine *Tachinid* *napoensis* *pauvoluta* mit 12 *insetta* *h. d. d.* ?

Vogel *Lamprolaima* *Ann* 5 p. 729 (1801) *Fremont* p. 280

Walden 2 p. 654 p. 129 (1856) *Dixon* eine *Libra* in *versch.* *Ledgers* in *the*
Zusammenhang mit *Dilith.* *Conte*

Smugglers 0388 μ Road & Glycine

C. D. A. 1. 2. 3.

$$y = (115, 230) \text{ Hz}$$
$$N = 64 \cdot 10^{22}$$

72.10²²

Beblätterte Hirsche 1940

Kanoldene 1911

Anderson & Moon 1911

Van der Ven 1961-1905

Lowby 1907 - ?

Visiting 1906

Chrysothrix 750

rubens
denton

1919

1917
Prinz Karl von Hessen

174
I Kuhn Stg
alle vorgeb. Lm

Suburban

Clarkson 3. 1898 X + 690 p.

North 1910 Ak 1250

A. Elkhorn St. Louis

P271 120

5 Sept.

Lays Gull, large Flocks

172 2 1909 14 250

Adm. 17

very very soft - Ultrasonic

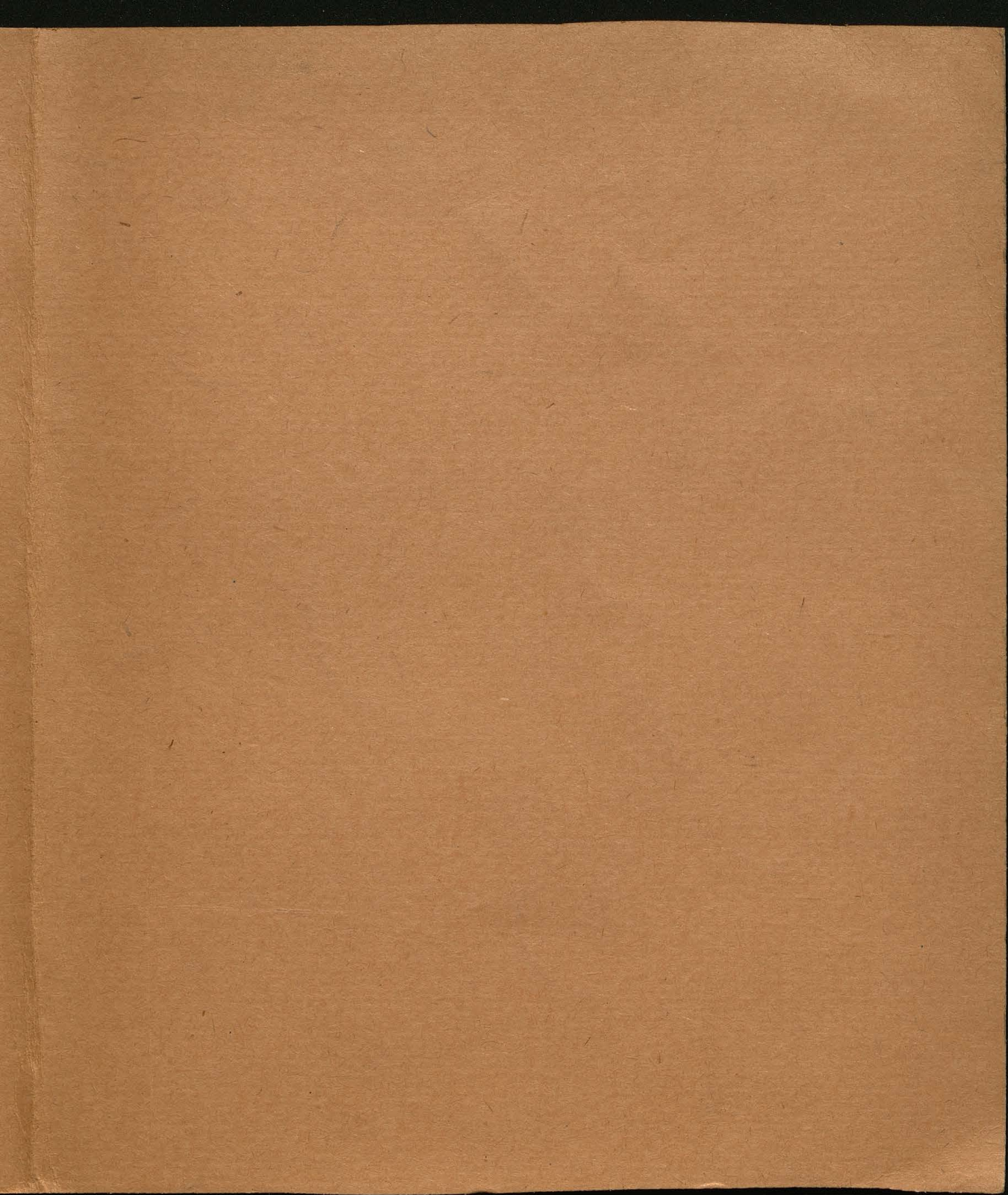
Lykover 24. 6. 75 1608 (1910)

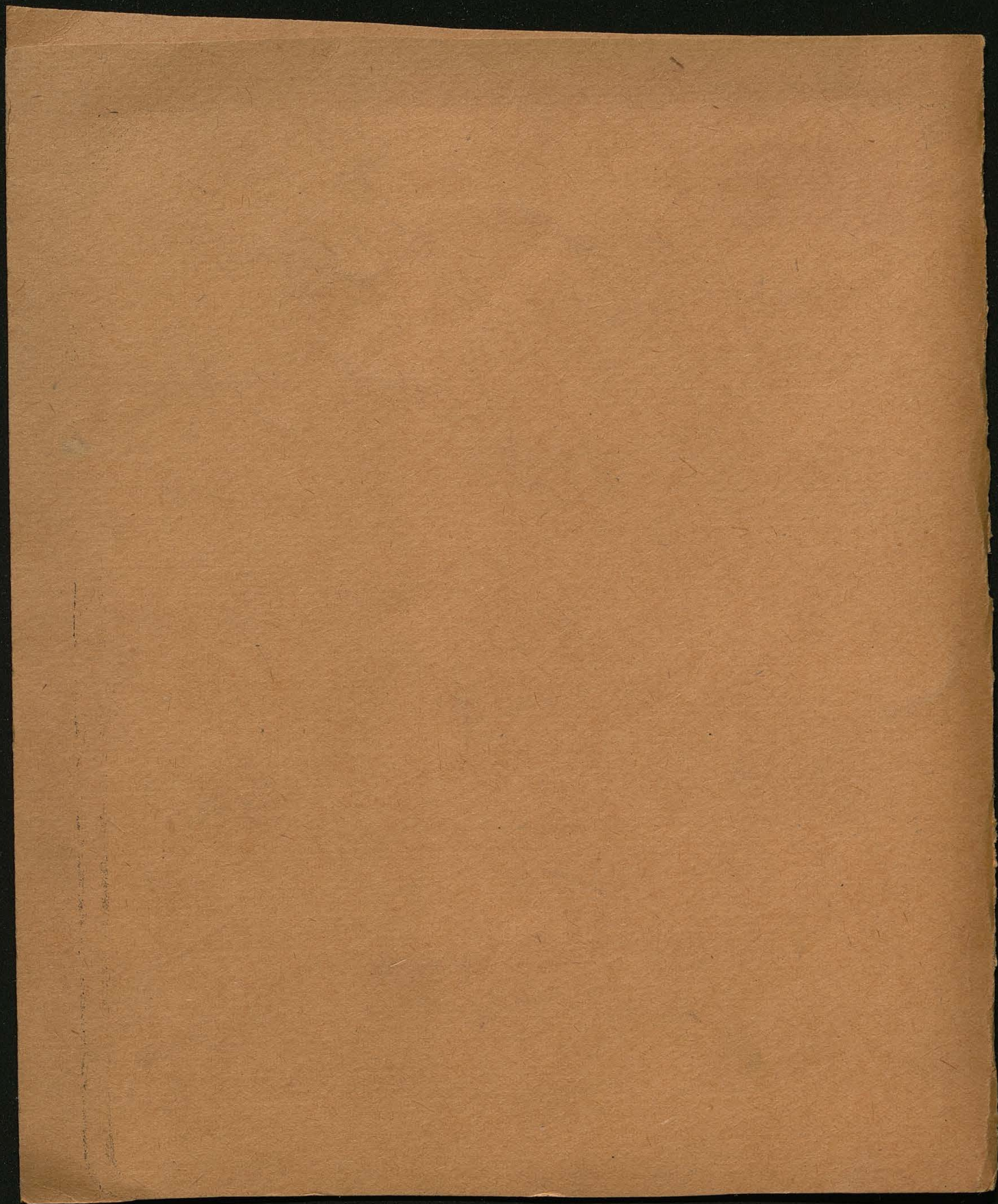
20 A. H.

III 930 6C

I 59664

St. Louis, Mo.





9410

II

134

195

14

(Jellinek p. 262)
Nichtelwinn Hi nach Eukler:

| | |
|-------|------|
| 35' | 2.98 |
| 40 | 2.98 |
| 45 | 3.00 |
| 50 | 3.01 |
| 60 | 2.99 |
| 65 | 3.04 |
| 70 | 3.10 |
| 80 | 3.14 |
| 82 | 3.19 |
| 85 | 3.21 |
| 90 | 3.26 |
| 91 | 3.25 |
| 100 | 3.42 |
| 110 | 3.62 |
| 196.5 | 4.39 |
| 275.1 | 4.84 |

W. Kongo Zpt Ch. 87 p. 257 (1914)

8. Tyndallphänon. in Phosphor

1/2 g für 2 Tyndall ph; 1/2 g in 1/2 g Ketylphosphor, Füllen, Destill.

Füllen gß 1/16 Reakt. gß 40 cm³ 0.38 äqu. norm. $ZnSO_4$ und $NaOH$ Lösung
in 1/2 äqu. N

1 Destillation + gß 2/16 Reakt. N

F. E. Drown Phys. Rev. 4, 85, 1914

The Crystall Forms of Lanthanum and some of their physical properties

Formed by sublimation at about 270° in glass tube, in vacuum or air
very transparent till 0.2 mm, sensitive to light, and to pressure.

Nature 93 p. 481. 1914

Kammberg, Oms last with 1.80 no decrease of magnetic moment till 4.26°
normal resistance
734 Ω immediate fall off at 6°

decrease less than 1% per hour
(resistance of order 2.15^{10} normal)

p. 480 Nathing: retina ~~fully adapted to darkness is~~
image on retina first visible after partial adaptation to darkness
would produce an image on photographic plate after exposure of
one hour

Retina fully adapted to darkness is still 1000 times more
sensitive!

W H Bragg

X Rays & Crystalline Structure

Nature 93 p 494, 1914

197

Extremely interesting (!) resume of recent work

his own W L Bragg theory of reflection by successive equidistant planes (Lippman ideas!)

(2. Rayleigh's reflection of sound by equidistant
~~planes~~ ~~mineral~~ sheets stacked on franks

double focus:

1). structure of crystals \rightarrow f ex structure of diamond titichard very dense = centre of titich. composed by its 4 nearest neighbours.

2). wave lengths. X.

all substances of same length 27 - 108
33 - 120

Rhodium 0.61 0.54, 108

Pt 0.58 0.51

Ni 1.66 1.50

Really important stuff

five two "lines"

wave lengths decrease with increasing atomic weight

↓
associated with atomic number

number of electrons =

J J Thomson
Physical Society

20/6 1914

(Nature p 523)

production of very soft X Rays

till now: atom contains two separate rings of electrons

one within the other: K radiation

L radiation } much softer

2) Th. shows that there is a still much softer radiation.

stopped by finest collimator film, intermediate between

Schumann and ordinary X Rays

quality & quantity only on ~~velocity~~ of moving particles not on their energy!

therefore should be produced also by cathode particles if we show as positive rays.

compared to third
ray

N. Zam }
v. Hoff } J. u. R. d. u. d. 3. 1914

Van den Broek Natuur p 3, 376, 1914

Nicholson } Nature 93 268 1914 ~~first~~ glance not impossible
 } Phil Mag April 1914

A. Schöper Kuch 2 Ph. S. Die tiefe 10 zu 100^{er} Schichten
1912 p. 935 (Mittel: 2)

1912 p. 935
unfertige Not. des Bruch
an Sinter's L. vante
für Abkann

Phys. Rev. 2, 58, 1913 Trout A. Thermal Conductivity of air at low pressures
from 0.2 down to 0.01 mm; comparison of "free" theory

2, 329, 1913 J. Zangwill The vapor pressure of metallic tungsten

Supp. rate of evaporation in high vacuum independent of pressure of vapor, therefore identical with rate of evaporation in vacuum. Rate of condensation rate which it comes into contact with the air

mass sticking against wall $u = \frac{1}{4} \rho \Omega$ $f = \frac{R}{2} \rho \Omega^2$

$$m = \sqrt{\frac{M}{2R\theta}} \cdot r$$

\uparrow rate of vegetation \downarrow water pressure

if a certain population of stars reflected from surface then ρ greater in population.

rot. of prop. fr 2440° ab - 3136 increased in the ratio of 1:15,000
 vap pressure $\downarrow 10^7$ mm $\downarrow 0.002$ mm. (calculated after throat pressure)

$$\log m = \log p + \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{A}{2\pi R} - \frac{1}{2} \log T$$

$$= A - \frac{0.218 \lambda_0}{T} - 0.9 \lg T$$

Nick Gjerman V.D Ph S. 1914 p 640

198

8 ultraviolette Spektrum, direkte Messung von Energiequanten

HCl Ovale bei 3.5 μ (nach W. v. O. v. D Ph S 15, 1150, 1913) $J = \text{Tröpfchenmoment}$

Rotationsfrequenzen des HCl Moleküls

| Rotationsfrequenzen des HCl Moleküls | h ν | h ν |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-----------------------|
| 0.745, 10 ¹² | 1 | 0.6.10 ⁻¹² |
| 1.395 | 2 | 1.2 |
| 2.015 | 3 | 1.8 |
| 2.62 | 4 | 2.4 |
| 3.20 | 5 | 3.0 |
| 3.68 | 6 | 3.6 |
| 4.08 | 7 | 4.2 |

$$\frac{1}{2} J (2\pi\nu)^2 = h \cdot \nu \quad n = \text{ganze Zahl}$$

$$\nu = n \frac{h}{2\pi J} \quad h = 6.4 \cdot 10^{-27}$$

Die größtmögliche Temperatur:

Rotationsenergie:

$$E = \frac{RT}{N} = \frac{1}{2} J (2\pi\nu)^2$$

$$\therefore J = \frac{RT}{N (2\pi\nu)^2}$$

höchste Rotationsfrequenz bei 0 Grad Celsius
maxim. d. Ovale $\approx 840 \mu$ 3.55 μ

$$\therefore \nu = 187 \cdot 10^{12}$$

$$\text{damit berechnet: } J = 0.54 \cdot 10^{-39}$$

gegen Kumpel V.D Ph S. 15, 451, 1913
Luther " 1159 "

Goldhammer V.D Ph S. 14, 707, 1914 Quantenmechanik & molekulare Struktur

J. Franck & G. Hertz Vergr. a. Quantenmechanik Resonanzlinie 2536 μ durch Elektronen

p 512

V.D Ph S. 1914

8 f β Co f Elektronen - Nukl. o. H γ SP Ionisationspot. ≈ 4.57

de. Val P. Elektron. - Expt. v. a = 4.9 Volt, W.P. Co Ionisation ≈ 4.57 V. Co R 2536 μ
f. W. d. f. 1 Quanten, p. R 2536 μ (Co Resonanzlinie d. W. d. f.)

Rubens & H. W. W. W. W. Beitrag zur Kenntnis d. langwelligsten Rot. Strahlung

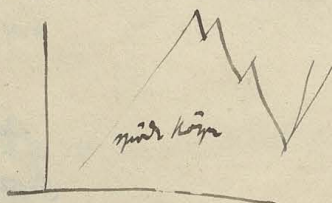
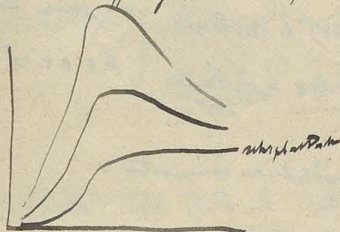
Ant. Ann. 1914, 169

verschiedene Salze (pulverisiert) bei ca. 200 μ

N.S. Kurnakov & J.F. Zentgraf J.R. & El. 11, 1, 1914

Flussdruck & Härte plastischer Körper

constante Aufschmelzgeschwindigkeit; dabei Druckmessung



Flussdruck $\propto f$ [Aufschmelzgeschw., Temperatur]

wächst mit \uparrow , aber nicht proportional

bei Vermehrung d. Temp. oder Erhöhung d. Aufschmelzgeschw. verhalten sich die Körper gleich

Durchschnitt Relativviskosität aus Grenzdruck

Aus Maxwell's. Theorie folgt: $F_0 = E T v$

Ob konstant. Aufschmelzgeschw. verhalten sich die stationären Flussdrücke in die Temp. d. inneren Relativ

Visk. hält also Flussdruck, innere Relat., und Härte (Kugelpunkt) für ungefähr gleichwertige Größen

Übertrifft die Dynam. Visk. die Relativviskosität, so tritt auch ein Sprödbruch

↓
ist also abhängig von Relaxation mit T

Allerdings stimmt das nicht, dass F_0 langsamer wächst als v

Rest sind Tabellen und ~~theoretische~~ Resultate über Relaxation und feste Lösungen.

Rutherford, ~~Bohr~~ ^{Bohr}

Analysis of β Rays from Radium D, ~~the~~ Radium C

199

Phil Mag. 26, 717, 1913

velocities measured by arrangement



Rays from Radium C show β from 0.9858 - 0.632 in 48 groups

$$\left(\frac{e}{m_0}\right) = 1.772 \cdot 10^7$$

Total Energy calculated by Lorentz - Einstein formula $E = \frac{m_0}{e} c^2 \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} - 1 \right]$

(the ~~fast~~ faster rays are exact multiples of this energy is)

$$25.25 \cdot 10^{13} e - 149.18^2 e$$

$$E = 0.4284 \cdot 10^{13} e !$$

from $E = 59 e$ till $E = 24 e$

High Oxygen Content
Gaseous

F. S. Phillips Phosphorescence of Mercury Vapour after Removal of the Exciting Light

Pr. R. S. 39, 1913

stream of vapour
in quartz tube

excited by a mercury lamp



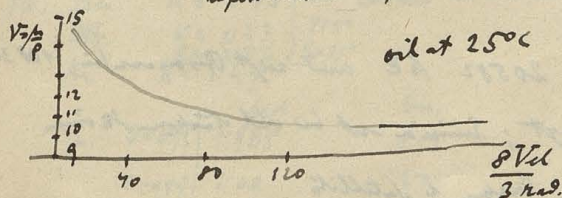
Kayser Double Line Libration of Metals at low pressure see Pr. R. S. 89, 58, 1913.

Davidson & F. Pr. R. S. 89, 91, 1913, Experiment on the Flow of Viscous Fluids through Orifices

Important result: viscosity, when measured by Poiseuille's method, (tube 10 cm long, 2 mm diam.)

depends on rate of distortion

$$V_d = 220 \text{ cm}^3$$



Rutherford

Rayleigh Scientific Papers V p. 256 Nature 72, 318, 1905

The problem of random walk (suggested in Nature LXXII p. 294 by H. Pearson)
the same as Phil. Mag. 10, 73, 1880; 47, 246, 1889. If n very great $\approx \frac{2}{\pi} \approx \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{r^2}{r^2}$

Rayleigh Sci. Pap. V p. 246 It is easy to recognize that the coupling or the association
of a pair of particles cannot occur of itself, but requires always the cooperation of a third
particle!

p. 238 On the presence of gas and the question of vision Phil. Mag. 9, 494, 1905.

F. Herxheimer Entstehung d. Lichts in tiefen Medien Phys. Z. 13, 1106, 1912

Schwachwellen mit versch. ger. Teilchen 0.002 μ m als

Vergleich mit Rayleigh; Davis On R.S. 84, 5, 1911 (ansichend Libbrecht)

A. Oster & Th. Toporoff U. elektrol. Vorgänge an Elektroden

Z. phys. Ch. 88, 686, 1914

Elektrosmore!

F. Paschen Magnetron & Resonanz mercurdampf. Strahl.

Ann. d. Ph. 45, 625, 1914

Hellere absolut Strahl. von 10830 in 20582 ÅE und zeigt Resonanz bei 10830,

aber nur wenn durch schwachen Strom erzeugt; Emission mit bei viel stärkerem Strom

Erzeugt der Hg-Kurve 10830 sieht auch auf Erzeug. d. Satelliten

Säurekathode der absolute Erzeug. steht nicht in Resonanz strahl. von

A. Eucken U. d. Quantität der in atomigen Gasen u. Flüssigkeiten
 Berl. Ber. 1914, 682

J. Stark Ph. Z. 13, 585, 1912

U. elektrische u. mechanische Schwingflächen in Metallen



Theorie eines Metallstrahlers, verbunden mit Elektronentheorie

A. Eucken U. d. Wärmeleitungsvermögen, die zu W. u. d. inn. Reib. d. Gase

Ph. Z. 14, 324, 1913

$$\kappa = \frac{K}{\eta} \quad \kappa = K_{\text{eff}}/\eta$$

Für transport. Energie soll vollkommen. Energie Austausch stattfinden, daher

$K = 2.5$ (wie sich auf Chapman bezieht, dass dies unabhängig von Koeffizienten)

für rotatorische En. nimmt er an $K = 1$

für Schwingungsenergie zwischen 1 und 0.5

Rechnungsergebnisse für Anzahl von Gasen ergeben eine annähernde Überschätzung, allerdings
 meist etwas kleinere Werte von K . Also

10. He $K = 2.40$ } 273° wozu es scheint, dass d. Energie Austausch unvollständig ist. (?)
 H₂ $K = 2.23$ } 815°
 Ar $K = 2.02$ } 27°
 Kr $K = 2.49$

d. transport. Energie
 Abweichung d. Rotationsenergie von gemessenen Koeffizienten

| | bei | bei |
|-------------------------------|-------|------|
| H ₂ $\theta = 873$ | 1.985 | 1.93 |
| $\theta = 495$ | 2.09 | 2.01 |
| $\theta = 815$ | 2.25 | 2.50 |
| $\theta = 210$ | 2.37 | 2.50 |

↑ als unatomigen Gas

!! Nachwirkung ?

Durchschnitt d. Abweichung
 nach Chapman - Green

Bei mehreren Gasen interpretiert Verf. die Sache als Beweis für unvollst. Austausch, bei anderen für Abweichung
 d. spez. Wärme

Quanten und Gase

W. L. T. Ph. Z. 17, 212, 1913, Annahmen & P. Energieinhalt in atomigen Gasen u. d.

Quantenmechanik & Elementarteilchen

Ann. 38, 434, 39, 255, 1912

S. Ann. 40, 78, 1913

Stern Ph. Z. 14, 629, 1913

K. K. K. Ph. Z. 14, 665, 1913, f. d. d. in atomigen Gasen u. d. Quanten

f. d. d. d. d.

E. Stern & Stern Ann. 40, 551, 1913

E. Stern & Stern Ann. 40, 551, 1913

Erste Lagen:

Dorn & Karman Ph. Z. 13, 297, 1912; ~~14, 65~~, 1913

Deyge Ann. 39, 789, 1912

Dorn Ann. 44, 605, 1914 Dorn

Thomaz Ph. Z. 14, 867, 1913

Röntgen Ph. Z. 15, 772, 1913

201
|| Explite Ann. 79, 381
1911

als ϵ - Begrenzt und μ - Wert der befr. Nukleonen:

$$N \mu d\mu = N L \frac{d\mu}{2\pi} \quad \text{wenn } \mu = \mu_0 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \text{ gesetzt wird; } \mu < \mu_0 \text{ (Nagel) / } \mu_0 = \frac{R}{N} \mu_0 \text{ } f_{\mu_0}$$

$$\epsilon - \text{indien } \mu: E = \frac{R \mu_0}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} d\theta}{e^{\frac{\mu_0}{\mu} \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} - 1}$$

$$\text{für } d\mu \text{ d. } \mu: E = 3R \left(\frac{1}{2\pi} \right)^3 \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\mu_0 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}{e^{\frac{\mu_0}{\mu} \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} - 1} \omega d\omega$$

Fluoreszenz:

Modellierung Kint Ph. d. Sinter v. Eitvön

Ph. Z. 14, 729, 1913

Dorn & Constant Ann. 72, 1, 1913

" 731 "

A. Rosenthal Aufbau d. Stattheorie mit Hilfe d. Quasivariationshypothese

Ann. 43, 894, 1914

Nichtexistenz ergodischer Sam: Rosenthal Ann 42, 796, 1913

Chandrasekhar " 1061 "

bezieht sich auf einen d. Quasivariationshyp. d. Grundannahme d. statist. Mechanik in ungenügender Weise.

A. D. Fokker Die mittl. Energie stromender elektrischer Dipole im Strahlungsfeld

Ann. 43, 810, 1914

q = Parameter $f(q)$ = Funktion des Maximum von q wenn sich selbst überlassen

τ = kleiner Zeitintervall R = Änderung von q in diesem Intervall infolge ungleichmäßiger Einwirkung

Stationenwert voraussetzt:

$$W(q, f(q), \tau) - W(q, \bar{R}) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial q} \{ W(q, \bar{R}^2) \} = 0$$

~~$$W(q, f(q), \tau) - W(q, \bar{R}) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial q} \{ W(q, \bar{R}^2) \} = 0$$~~

$$\frac{\partial W}{\partial q} \cdot \frac{\bar{R}^2}{2} + W(q, \{ f(q), \tau - \bar{R} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial q} (\bar{R}^2) \} = 0$$

findet gewisse Rayleigh-Jeans Formel

C. W. Oseen. 8. Rayleigh'sche ungedämpfte Schwingungen nach d. N. Lorentz-Theorie 18. Planck'sche
h Theorie

Ann. 43, 639, 1914

Lange Die Freiwertgrade von Strahlen brüchen Ann. 44, 1197, 1914

6. Fichtbauer, W. H. Mann 3 Maximalintensität, Dämpfung, wahre Intensitätsverteilung
von Sirenenlinien in Absorption Ann. 43, 98, 1914.

Beitrag d. Lorentz zum Theore d. Stossdämpfung

Zahl d. absorbirenden Elektronen = Zahl d. Atome

Rayleigh Sound p. 152

$$s = s_0 = - \frac{\pi T}{\lambda^2 r} e^{-i k r} \left(\frac{\Delta m}{m} + \frac{\Delta \delta}{\delta} \right)$$

m = constant of compressibility

δ = density

$$\mu = m \lambda^2 r$$

224 If disturbance: $\phi = \cos k(a t + x)$

$$\psi = - \frac{\pi T}{\lambda^2 r} \left\{ \frac{m' - m}{m} + 3 \frac{\delta' - \delta}{\delta + 2\delta'} \right\} \cos k(a t - r)$$

δ = condensation of the primary wave at
the place of disturbance

r = at a distance

$$\text{Force of impact} = \frac{1}{2} \rho a \left(\frac{v}{\lambda} \right)^2 A^2$$

A. Wert für $\Sigma \mu$ u. δ , 151, 1913

$$\frac{10 \cdot (0.5)^3 \cdot \frac{\pi}{6} \cdot 10^{-9}}{1000} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 10^{-6}$$

H₂:

| Diameter = 53 μm | | 69 μm | | 137 μm | | 190 | |
|---|---------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|-----|-------|
| Frischmasse
pro 1000 μm^3 | ρ/ρ_0 | N | ρ/ρ_0 | N | ρ/ρ_0 | | |
| 35.3 | 0.698 | 13.1 | 0.799 | 4.1 | 0.842 | 3.0 | 0.665 |
| 23.5 | 0.795 | 8.7 | 0.861 | 2.7 | 0.922 | 1.5 | 0.856 |
| 17.7 | 0.856 | 6.6 | 0.891 | 2.1 | 0.896 | | |
| 8.8 | 0.924 | 3.3 | 0.966 | 1.7 | 0.966 | | |
| 3.5 | 0.989 | 1.3 | 0.998 | 1.0 | 1.017 | | |

S $\rho = 2.0$

| D = 140 μm | | 164 | | 278 | | 358 | |
|-----------------------|---------------|------|-------|-----|-------|-----|-------|
| N | ρ/ρ_0 | | | | | | |
| 26.2 | 0.614 | 22.5 | 0.571 | 4.9 | 0.730 | 2.7 | 0.757 |
| 17.5 | 0.715 | 15.0 | 0.689 | 3.3 | 0.876 | 1.9 | 0.891 |
| 13.1 | 0.801 | 11.3 | 0.772 | 1.6 | 0.944 | | |
| 6.6 | 0.907 | 4.5 | 0.877 | | | | |

S_e $\rho = 4.27$

| D = 107 | | D = 132 μm | | 181 | | 242 | |
|---------|-------|-----------------------|-------|-----|-------|-----|-------|
| | | | | | | | |
| 29.5 | 0.739 | 20.2 | 0.548 | 6.1 | 0.726 | 2.5 | 0.768 |
| 22.1 | 0.789 | 20.7 | 0.681 | 3.1 | 0.875 | 1.3 | 0.895 |
| 14.8 | 0.836 | 15.1 | 0.708 | 1.5 | 0.948 | | |
| 8.8 | 0.885 | 10.1 | 0.746 | | | | |
| 4.8 | 0.937 | 7.6 | 0.832 | | | | |
| | | 6.0 | 0.854 | | | | |
| | | 3.0 | 0.936 | | | | |

Reinmöl $\rho = 0.96$

$D = 316 \mu m$

| | |
|-----|-----------------------|
| 5.7 | $\rho/\rho_0 = 0.827$ |
| 2.9 | 0.873 |
| 1.4 | 0.932 |

Wollfite

$\rho = 0.89$

$D = 212 \mu m$

| | |
|------|-------|
| 24.9 | 0.581 |
| 18.3 | 0.694 |
| 12.2 | 0.802 |
| 6.1 | 0.916 |

$$\frac{\rho}{\rho_0} = 1 - \text{const.} \cdot c \cdot d^2 \sqrt{\rho} \quad c = \text{Konstante}$$

$$\frac{\rho}{\rho_0} = \frac{R_0}{v \left(\frac{R_0}{(v-b)^2} - \frac{2g}{\rho_0} \right)}$$

Für Reinmöl bei $\rho/\rho_0 = 0.827$:

$$4\text{-fachen eingewonnenen Volumen teil: } \frac{4 \cdot \frac{4}{3} \left(\frac{0.316}{2} \right)^3 \pi \cdot 5.7}{1000} = \frac{3.8 \cdot \pi \cdot 0.032}{1000} = \frac{0.38}{1000} = 0.038 \text{ ‰}$$

Sontag Literatur v. 194

Gummigut $D = 400 \mu m = 0.4 \text{ mm}$

$D = 190$

$$\frac{\frac{4}{3} \pi (0.2)^3}{1000} = \frac{4}{3} \pi \cdot 8 \cdot 10^{-6} = 3.5 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

| | |
|----------|-----------------------|
| $N = 10$ | $\rho/\rho_0 = 0.405$ |
| 5 | 666 |
| 2.5 | 761 |
| 1 | 863 |

| | |
|------------|-------|
| $N = 73.5$ | 0.522 |
| 36.7 | 0.555 |
| 23 | 0.776 |
| 15 | 0.922 |

Aber sind bei Sontag die Abrechnungen für ($c = 0.2 \mu$) schon sehr bedeutend bei einer Konzentration von $\frac{1 \text{ Teilchen}}{1000 \mu^3}$, was einem Volumen Konzent. von $3.5 \cdot 10^{-5}$ entspricht!

Während Osiris-Konzentration noch bis $c = 0.01$ vollständige Übereinstimmung mit OCh findet.

A. Westgren Z. phys. 69, 1914. Bestimmung d. Diff. d. Fällgutes u. d. Sedimentationsgeschwindigkeit
d. Teilchen in Se- u. Au-Systemen

Sammelt die Teilchen durch Zentrifugieren an einer Wand und beobachtet dann das langsame
Wegabklingen desselben

Berechnung unter Annahme d. Formel: $n = k e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\Delta x^2}}$ $\Delta x^2 = 2Dt = \frac{12RT}{\Delta x^2}$

A. Scherlock & A. Karpman Z. phys. 16, 1915

Ph. Z. 16, 1915

eff. $\approx 2/6$ d. S. $\approx a = 15 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ cm}$ Fallhöhe über 0.285 cm: 6.5 sek.
nach 27 min 10.7 sek.

$1.5 \cdot 10^{-5} \approx \frac{6 \text{ min}}{10.7 \text{ sek.}}$

Rothman Phil. Mag. 27, 1914. Structure of the Atom

Wellenlänge des Lichts. N = nombre de grains arrêtés par le papier

$$N = \frac{n \cdot t}{2} \quad \xi = \sqrt{2Dt}$$

$$= n \sqrt{\frac{D \cdot t}{2}}$$

$$\text{Donc par unité de temps: } \frac{dN}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} n \sqrt{\frac{D}{2t}}$$

Jeans Phil Mag 20 p 9... 1900

Non Rational Mechanical Systems and Planck's Theory of Radiation

Energy 0 ϵ 2ϵ ...
 probability ratio: 1: $e^{-2h\epsilon}$: $e^{-4h\epsilon}$: ...

$$h = \frac{1}{2R\theta}$$

Vibrations: $N = M(1 + e^{-2h\epsilon} + e^{-4h\epsilon} + \dots) = \frac{M}{1 - e^{-2h\epsilon}}$

$$E = M(\epsilon e^{-2h\epsilon} + 2\epsilon e^{-4h\epsilon} + \dots) = \frac{M\epsilon e^{-2h\epsilon}}{(1 - e^{-2h\epsilon})^2} = \frac{N\epsilon}{e^{2h\epsilon} - 1} \quad \text{Schv}$$

St wave-length λ_{\max} , $\frac{\epsilon}{R\theta} = 4.965$ so that only one wave length in 140 possesses any energy.

$$\frac{\lambda_{\max}}{\epsilon}$$

"

20000

"

K. Schell & W. W. W. v. Helmholtz Zeit. f. Physik 40, 473, 1913

| | θ | C_p | $C_v = C_p - R$ | K_0 | Δp | K |
|-------|----------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| H_2 | +16 | 3.403 | 4.875 | 1.407 | +20 | $K = 1.400$ |
| | -26 | 3.157 | 4.379 | 1.453 | -26 | 1.396 |
| | -181 | 2.644 | 3.335 | 1.595 | -181 | 1.408 |
| He | +18 | $K = 1.660$ | $K_2 = 1.70$ | $K = 1.398$ | CO | $K = 1.396$ |
| | -180 | 1.673 | -181 | 1.419 | | 1.417 |

W. van der Dijk Ned. Tijdschr. wisk. 1913

2u $\lambda = 254 \mu\mu$ amplitude spectrum 22 Volt.

Nikolai Ph. Rev. 4 p 73, 1913, 0 R. m. m. p. 522

$$PDe = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 = h\nu - P \quad \text{very accurately}$$

$$\frac{h}{e} = 4.123 \cdot 10^{-15} \frac{\text{vol}}{\text{frequency}} \quad (\text{error } \pm 0.1\%)$$

$$\therefore h = 6.564 \cdot 10^{-27}$$

Pohl Phys. 26, p. 1

1913

Rubens Ph. 2. 16, 224, 1915, who cites Rubens.

205

~~$$m \omega^2 r = \frac{e^2 E}{(2a)^2}$$~~

$$W = \frac{e E}{2a}$$

radius frequency of revolution

$$4\pi \cdot 2a \cdot \omega^2 = \frac{e E}{(2a)^2}$$

~~$$m \omega^2 r = \frac{e^2 E}{(2a)^2}$$~~

$$\therefore m \cdot 4\pi^2 \omega^2 = \frac{W^3}{(e E)^2}$$

$$2 \omega = \frac{W^{3/2}}{2 e E \sqrt{m}}$$

Obv.: $\omega = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \frac{W^{3/2}}{e E \sqrt{m}}, \quad 2a = \frac{e E}{W}$

$$e = E$$

$\tau =$ integer number

$$W = \tau^2 \frac{W}{2}$$

He suggests: $\nu = \frac{\omega}{2} =$ frequency of vibr. emitted during binding of electron (at first being at rest)

$$W = \frac{2\pi^2 m e^2 E^2}{\tau^2 h^2}$$

$$\omega = \frac{4\pi^2 m e^2 E^2}{\tau^3 h^3}$$

$$2a = \frac{\tau^2 h^2}{2\pi^2 m e E}$$

Different values of τ give series of values for W, ω, a stationary states with out radiation

Greatest value W , = stablest state for $\tau = 1$

$$2a = 1.1 \cdot 10^8 \text{ cm}$$

$$\omega = 6.2 \cdot 10^{15}$$

$$\frac{W}{e} = 13 \text{ Volt}$$

Energy emitted by jumping from τ_1 to τ_2 :

$$W_{\tau_2} - W_{\tau_1} = \frac{2\pi^2 m e^4}{h^2} \left(\frac{1}{\tau_2^2} - \frac{1}{\tau_1^2} \right) = h\nu \quad (\text{why not multiple?})$$

$$\therefore \nu = \frac{2\pi^2 m e^4}{h^3} \left(\frac{1}{\tau_2^2} - \frac{1}{\tau_1^2} \right)$$

$$3.1 \cdot 10^{15}$$

observed value for Balmer series = $3.29 \cdot 10^{15}$

Diameter of orbit $\propto \tau^2$

$$\text{for } \tau = 12$$

$$a = 1.6 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ cm}$$

therefore higher lines not visible in ordinary gas, only celestial necessary: small density

1, 13 (1914)

L. Brillouin Ann. d'Ph. Rayonnement et chaleur spécifiques

Il n'est pas nécessaire de recourir aux formules de Planck pour les résonateurs si l'on adopte l'hypothèse

$$U = \frac{4\pi}{\omega^3} F(\omega) \quad \text{au lieu de} \quad U = \frac{8\pi}{\omega^3} F(\omega, \theta) \quad \text{cf. Planck 2.23, 27, 44 etc.}$$

pour chacun des types des ondes, en équilibre

$$\therefore \text{pour l'éther} \quad U_0 = \frac{4\pi}{\omega_0^3} F(\omega)$$

$$\text{pour les ondes sonores} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} U_1 = \frac{4\pi}{\omega_1^3} F(\omega) \\ U_2 \\ U_3 \end{array} \right\} \frac{4\pi}{\omega_2^3} F(\omega)$$

} et on a son cas beaucoup plus haute énergie du rayonnement thermique noir:

$$U_1(\omega) = \left(\frac{1}{\omega_1^3} + \frac{2}{\omega_2^3} \right) \frac{\omega_0^3}{2} U_0(\omega, \theta)$$

= Formule de Debye (un peu défect.)

L. Brillouin C.R. 159, 27, 1914 Conductivité électrique et viscosité des liquides

Extension de la théorie de Debye à la viscosité ^{à l'état de}

E. Reyer & W. Gorkach 8 photoelektr. Effekte an ultravioletten Metallteilchen Ann. 45, 177, 1914

Vereinigung mit richtig erklärt als Wirkung d. Luftkühle. Versuche bei verschiedenen Drücken werden fortgesetzt und

Dans ce papier 1^{er} 2^e 3^e 4^e 5^e 6^e 7^e 8^e 9^e 10^e 11^e 12^e 13^e 14^e 15^e 16^e 17^e 18^e 19^e 20^e 21^e 22^e 23^e 24^e 25^e 26^e 27^e 28^e 29^e 30^e 31^e 32^e 33^e 34^e 35^e 36^e 37^e 38^e 39^e 40^e 41^e 42^e 43^e 44^e 45^e 46^e 47^e 48^e 49^e 50^e 51^e 52^e 53^e 54^e 55^e 56^e 57^e 58^e 59^e 60^e 61^e 62^e 63^e 64^e 65^e 66^e 67^e 68^e 69^e 70^e 71^e 72^e 73^e 74^e 75^e 76^e 77^e 78^e 79^e 80^e 81^e 82^e 83^e 84^e 85^e 86^e 87^e 88^e 89^e 90^e 91^e 92^e 93^e 94^e 95^e 96^e 97^e 98^e 99^e 100^e

The Effect of Interionic Forces on the Osmotic Pressure of Electrolytes

If no force ~~then~~ probability for nearest ion to lie in given elementary volume, $\frac{4}{3}\pi r_m^3$
second nearest $\dots \dots \dots dw_2$ etc.

$$P = e^{-\frac{2N}{V} \frac{4}{3}\pi r_m^3} \frac{2N}{V} dw_1 \frac{2N}{V} dw_2 \dots \frac{2N}{V} dw_m$$

With interionic forces:

$$P(E) = K_m e^{-\frac{1}{w} \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^{m-1} \frac{q_i q_j}{r_{ij}}} - \frac{2N}{V} \frac{4}{3}\pi r_m^3 \frac{2N}{V} dw_1 \frac{2N}{V} dw_2 \dots \frac{2N}{V} dw_m$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\text{pot. energy}}$

assumption: any term $\frac{q^2}{r}$ can be considered small.

$\frac{q^2}{r} = \frac{2T}{\epsilon} = \text{most probable kinetic energy of ion}$

for ex:

$$\int_0^R \frac{K e^{\frac{q^2}{r\epsilon}} 4\pi r^2 dr}{\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3} = 1 = \underbrace{\frac{3K}{R^3} \int_0^{r_1} e^{\frac{q^2}{r\epsilon}} r^2 dr}_{\text{always can be made small in comparison to } \uparrow} + \frac{3K}{R^3} \int_{r_1}^R e^{\frac{q^2}{r\epsilon}} r^2 dr$$

by increasing R

ϵ depends on size of ions
 r smallest value at which $\frac{q^2}{r\epsilon}$ can be considered a small quantity

Restriction to dilute electrolytes, no association (Why?)

Very complicated calculation for a certain sequence of \pm signs of ions, then deduction of general values

$$h = \sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{4N}{3} \frac{2N}{V}\right) \frac{q^2}{w}}$$

concentration

average virial $\bar{E} = N w \ln \varphi(h)$ (equation (10) +)

| h | $\varphi(h)$ |
|-------|--------------|
| 0 | 0 |
| 0.109 | -0.42 |
| 0.3 | -0.66 |
| 0.867 | -1.03 |

pot. energy of two ions at a distance apart equal to radius of sphere in which on a random distrib. average number of ions = 1

on account of value not to be substituted:

$$h = \left(\frac{8\pi N}{3V}\right)^{1/3} \frac{q^2}{Kw}$$

Unter Annahme

$$\theta = \theta_0 \left\{ 1 - \kappa + \frac{\kappa}{2} + \frac{\kappa}{2R^2} (2x^2 - x^2 - y^2) \right\} = \theta_0 \left\{ 1 - \kappa + \frac{\kappa \cos \varphi}{2} + \frac{\kappa}{2} \frac{x^2}{R^2} (3 \cos \varphi - 1) \right\}$$

und

$$u = \frac{\alpha \beta \kappa v_0}{70 R^2} x^2 (R^2 - x^2)$$

$$v = \frac{\alpha \beta \kappa v_0}{70 R^2} y^2 (R^2 - x^2)$$

$$w = \frac{\alpha \beta \kappa v_0}{70 R^2} (R^2 - x^2) \left[2z + \frac{1}{2} (R^2 - 3x^2) \right]$$

"Stöckige Wärmeleitung" wog: $\frac{\rho^4 c^2}{2 \mu^2}$

$\lambda = \text{Leitfähigkeit}$

$$\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{c \rho} \Delta^2 \theta$$

$$\rho = \rho_0 (1 - \alpha \theta)$$

Chemisch Examen, artiges de l'histoire de nitro CR. 69, 847 (1869)

Prisant 1836-1840

Monographie générale de nitro Paris 1840

Desail 1841

Opp. 42 p. 62, 1847
 Art. 42 p. 62, 1847
 55 p. 529, 1842
 Art. 43 p. 529, 1842
 10000 565. 278 m
 10000 005. 70
 Art. 43 p. 529, 1842
 10000 005. 70

A. Wiegand 2 p. 63, 1914

p. 65 $\bar{\Delta}_x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{\Delta_x^2}$ wog Brillouin Paris 185

Ann. Ch. Ph. 27, 416

statt $\Delta_x = \sqrt{\Delta_x^2}$

bei korrekter Rechnung würde man erhalten 44.10²² statt 69.10²²

Wenn Teilchen an Wand und dann loslassen:

$$v = k e^{-\frac{x^2}{2 \Delta x^2}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\log \frac{v_1}{v_2}}{x_1^2 - x_2^2} = \frac{N_A}{4 R T} \quad f = 15 \text{ E6}$$

$$D \frac{\partial^2 n}{\partial x^2} + \gamma \frac{\partial n}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial n}{\partial t}$$

Sehen
 Brief

Oben findet man d. Vorlesungen ^{einige schwarze Lücken} keine gleichmäßige Eindrücke mehr: 0'191 bis 0'295 sek.

Einsame ohne 0'22 - 0'29

Dezernat Helmholtz bei stärkster Längswelt $\frac{1}{48}$ bei Vollmond $\frac{1}{20}$

Richtigkeits im freien nach der Dauer der freien Periode der Beobachtung Veränderung welche noch kein

Flimmern erzeugt: Helmholtz $\frac{1}{24}$ $\frac{1}{10}$ sek.

Linsenglas bei Anwesenheit eines hellen Lichtpunktes: $\frac{1}{30}$ sek.

Schwach ist es die Zeit zu bestimmen bis ein Licht Eindruck ganz verlischt, bei hellem
Linsenlicht bis zu einigen Minuten

Das helle Licht wirkt auf das am raschesten abnehmend, aber dauert es ganz noch
am längsten.

Carver p. 18

(Quadrat) 2. Kreis, D. H. v. d. G. 1886 (Kap. II) aus Helmholtz's Kritik
C. Stumpf 5. Aufl. 1892

Helmholtz 1892

Helmholtz 1892

(Helmholtz'sche Kritik)

p. 8 von mir ... so kann es ...

Indem ...

Nach d. Vorlesung ...

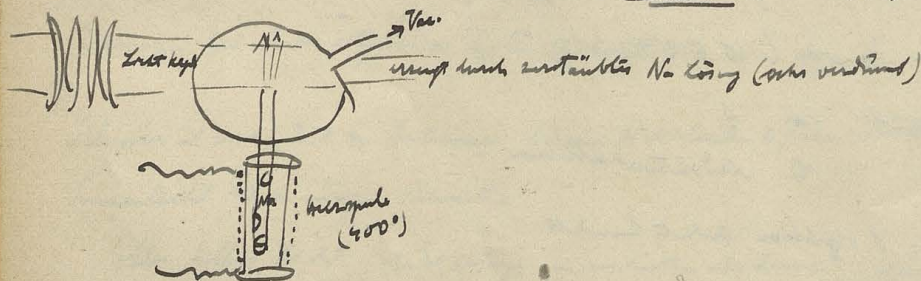
... Kunststück ...

Es ist ...

Dynoyer Rodman 10, 400, 1913

Sur la résonance optique des gaz et des vapeurs

- 1). Na-dampf bei Totalreflexung Bewegung in diffusen Oberflächenreflexion
 - 2). Sichtbarmachung d. Na-dampf Strahlen welcher von verdünnter Na in sehr geringer Konzentration
- siehe angeht ("ein dimensionales" Gas) Vergl. C. R. 152, 159 (1911)



de Keegan Phy. Res. 34, 153 (1911) (mistake corrected) The Terminal Velocity of Small Spheres in Air at various pressures

terminal $V = V_s \left[1 + A \frac{\rho}{\sigma} \right]$ if elastic $A = 1.5$

if velocity after impact has the same mean square as before impact, for have $A = 1.2$
but any direction

if after striking the molecule can have only a normal direction $A = 1.05$

formula more appropriate

$$V = V_s \left(1 + \frac{\rho}{\sigma} \right)$$

$$A = 1.0$$

$$\rho = 0.0075$$

$$1.05$$

$$0.0078$$

$$1.2$$

$$0.0090$$

$$1.5$$

$$0.012$$

His experiments gave $A = 1.00$

(measured directly) \rightarrow from $a = 0.0025 \text{ cm} - 0.00012 \text{ cm}$

$$\mu = 740 \text{ mm} - 0.32 \text{ mm}$$

value of $\frac{\rho}{\sigma}$ from 0003 - 196

three laminar spheres fall at one time!

time of fall 0.74 - ~~0.74~~ 1.072 sek

~~1.072 sek~~

average value of time of fall below t_g :

$$\bar{t}_a = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{h}{n}} \int_{t_g}^0 t (b t^{-2} + V t^{-1}) e^{-h/t(b-t)^2} dt$$

Change the variable from t to u by : $b = Vt + u\sqrt{\frac{h}{n}}$

$$\bar{t}_a = 2\sqrt{\frac{h}{n}} \int_0^\infty \frac{2u^2 + 4bV - 2u\sqrt{u^2 + 4bV}}{4V^2} e^{-hu^2} du = \frac{b}{V} + \frac{1}{4hV^2} + \frac{1}{V^2} \sqrt{\frac{h}{n}} \int_0^\infty u\sqrt{u^2 + 4bV} e^{-hu^2} du$$

Similarly average value of time of fall above t_g :

$$\bar{t}_a^+ = 2\sqrt{\frac{h}{n}} \int_{-\infty}^0 \dots \dots \dots = \frac{b}{V} + \frac{1}{4hV^2} - \frac{1}{V^2} \dots \dots \dots$$

$$\frac{\bar{t}_a + \bar{t}_a^+}{2} = \frac{b}{V} + \frac{1}{4hV^2}$$

Theoretically this in connection with $h = \dots \frac{N}{2T}$ could be used to determine N but the last term h is so small that it is not well adapted for this purpose.

$$\tau = \frac{\bar{t}_a - \bar{t}_a^+}{2} = \frac{1}{V^2} \sqrt{\frac{h}{n}} \int_0^\infty u\sqrt{u^2 + 4bV} e^{-hu^2} du = \frac{1}{V^2 h^2} \int_0^\infty x\sqrt{x^2 + 4}$$

$$\text{substitute: } hu^2 = x \quad z^2 = 4hV$$

$$\tau = \frac{2}{Vn} \frac{t_g}{2z} \int_0^\infty \sqrt{x + z^2} e^{-x} dx = \frac{t_g}{2} \frac{2}{Vn} \left[1 + \frac{1}{2z^2} \dots \right]$$

$$\therefore z = \frac{t_g}{\tau} \frac{2}{Vn} \left[1 + \frac{1}{2z^2} - \frac{1}{4z^4} + \frac{3}{8z^6} \dots \right]$$

$$\text{Thus: } N = \frac{RT}{6\pi\eta a k} \frac{z^2}{V^2 t_g}$$

$$\frac{\bar{t}_a + \bar{t}_a^+}{2} = \frac{t_g}{2} + \frac{t_g}{32z^2}$$

this only of theoretical interest, approximately (order of magn)
checked by exp.

Alle-Kan gives $k = 1 + \frac{1}{2} \left[0.874 + 0.32 e^{-\frac{154.9}{2}} \right]^{-1}$

$\mu = 0.3506 \text{ p.e.}$
 $\bar{z} = 0.921c$ 241

t_g obtained by dividing total distance of fall by number of divisions crossed

then formed average value of all values above t_g and below t_g

$$z = \frac{x_0^* - t_g}{2}$$

$\Delta \mu = \text{down to } z = 2.79, 10^{-5}$

$V = \frac{\text{fall distance}}{t_g}$

about 18.887 observation on 12 drops

Mean value: $N = 60.0 \cdot 10^{22}$

on taking weighted values of R and μ :

$N = 60.3 \cdot 10^{22}$

(while Alle-Kan's value $60.62 \cdot 10^{22}$)

HE Timmering Die Analyse des Zufalls Virey 1915 VIII + 167

162 eot am 1.1.20 2.2.20 3.3.20 4.4.20 5.5.20 6.6.20 7.7.20 8.8.20 9.9.20 10.10.20 11.11.20 12.12.20 13.1.21 14.2.21 15.3.21 16.4.21 17.5.21 18.6.21 19.7.21 20.8.21 21.9.21 22.10.21 23.11.21 24.12.21 25.1.22 26.2.22 27.3.22 28.4.22 29.5.22 30.6.22 31.7.22 32.8.22 33.9.22 34.10.22 35.11.22 36.12.22 37.1.23 38.2.23 39.3.23 40.4.23 41.5.23 42.6.23 43.7.23 44.8.23 45.9.23 46.10.23 47.11.23 48.12.23 49.1.24 50.2.24 51.3.24 52.4.24 53.5.24 54.6.24 55.7.24 56.8.24 57.9.24 58.10.24 59.11.24 60.12.24 61.1.25 62.2.25 63.3.25 64.4.25 65.5.25 66.6.25 67.7.25 68.8.25 69.9.25 70.10.25 71.11.25 72.12.25 73.1.26 74.2.26 75.3.26 76.4.26 77.5.26 78.6.26 79.7.26 80.8.26 81.9.26 82.10.26 83.11.26 84.12.26 85.1.27 86.2.27 87.3.27 88.4.27 89.5.27 90.6.27 91.7.27 92.8.27 93.9.27 94.10.27 95.11.27 96.12.27 97.1.28 98.2.28 99.3.28 100.4.28 101.5.28 102.6.28 103.7.28 104.8.28 105.9.28 106.10.28 107.11.28 108.12.28 109.1.29 110.2.29 111.3.29 112.4.29 113.5.29 114.6.29 115.7.29 116.8.29 117.9.29 118.10.29 119.11.29 120.12.29 121.1.30 122.2.30 123.3.30 124.4.30 125.5.30 126.6.30 127.7.30 128.8.30 129.9.30 130.10.30 131.11.30 132.12.30 133.1.31 134.2.31 135.3.31 136.4.31 137.5.31 138.6.31 139.7.31 140.8.31 141.9.31 142.10.31 143.11.31 144.12.31 145.1.32 146.2.32 147.3.32 148.4.32 149.5.32 150.6.32 151.7.32 152.8.32 153.9.32 154.10.32 155.11.32 156.12.32 157.1.33 158.2.33 159.3.33 160.4.33 161.5.33 162.6.33 163.7.33 164.8.33 165.9.33 166.10.33 167.11.33 168.12.33 169.1.34 170.2.34 171.3.34 172.4.34 173.5.34 174.6.34 175.7.34 176.8.34 177.9.34 178.10.34 179.11.34 180.12.34 181.1.35 182.2.35 183.3.35 184.4.35 185.5.35 186.6.35 187.7.35 188.8.35 189.9.35 190.10.35 191.11.35 192.12.35 193.1.36 194.2.36 195.3.36 196.4.36 197.5.36 198.6.36 199.7.36 200.8.36 201.9.36 202.10.36 203.11.36 204.12.36 205.1.37 206.2.37 207.3.37 208.4.37 209.5.37 210.6.37 211.7.37 212.8.37 213.9.37 214.10.37 215.11.37 216.12.37 217.1.38 218.2.38 219.3.38 220.4.38 221.5.38 222.6.38 223.7.38 224.8.38 225.9.38 226.10.38 227.11.38 228.12.38 229.1.39 230.2.39 231.3.39 232.4.39 233.5.39 234.6.39 235.7.39 236.8.39 237.9.39 238.10.39 239.11.39 240.12.39 241.1.40 242.2.40 243.3.40 244.4.40 245.5.40 246.6.40 247.7.40 248.8.40 249.9.40 250.10.40 251.11.40 252.12.40 253.1.41 254.2.41 255.3.41 256.4.41 257.5.41 258.6.41 259.7.41 260.8.41 261.9.41 262.10.41 263.11.41 264.12.41 265.1.42 266.2.42 267.3.42 268.4.42 269.5.42 270.6.42 271.7.42 272.8.42 273.9.42 274.10.42 275.11.42 276.12.42 277.1.43 278.2.43 279.3.43 280.4.43 281.5.43 282.6.43 283.7.43 284.8.43 285.9.43 286.10.43 287.11.43 288.12.43 289.1.44 290.2.44 291.3.44 292.4.44 293.5.44 294.6.44 295.7.44 296.8.44 297.9.44 298.10.44 299.11.44 300.12.44 301.1.45 302.2.45 303.3.45 304.4.45 305.5.45 306.6.45 307.7.45 308.8.45 309.9.45 310.10.45 311.11.45 312.12.45 313.1.46 314.2.46 315.3.46 316.4.46 317.5.46 318.6.46 319.7.46 320.8.46 321.9.46 322.10.46 323.11.46 324.12.46 325.1.47 326.2.47 327.3.47 328.4.47 329.5.47 330.6.47 331.7.47 332.8.47 333.9.47 334.10.47 335.11.47 336.12.47 337.1.48 338.2.48 339.3.48 340.4.48 341.5.48 342.6.48 343.7.48 344.8.48 345.9.48 346.10.48 347.11.48 348.12.48 349.1.49 350.2.49 351.3.49 352.4.49 353.5.49 354.6.49 355.7.49 356.8.49 357.9.49 358.10.49 359.11.49 360.12.49 361.1.50 362.2.50 363.3.50 364.4.50 365.5.50 366.6.50 367.7.50 368.8.50 369.9.50 370.10.50 371.11.50 372.12.50 373.1.51 374.2.51 375.3.51 376.4.51 377.5.51 378.6.51 379.7.51 380.8.51 381.9.51 382.10.51 383.11.51 384.12.51 385.1.52 386.2.52 387.3.52 388.4.52 389.5.52 390.6.52 391.7.52 392.8.52 393.9.52 394.10.52 395.11.52 396.12.52 397.1.53 398.2.53 399.3.53 400.4.53 401.5.53 402.6.53 403.7.53 404.8.53 405.9.53 406.10.53 407.11.53 408.12.53 409.1.54 410.2.54 411.3.54 412.4.54 413.5.54 414.6.54 415.7.54 416.8.54 417.9.54 418.10.54 419.11.54 420.12.54 421.1.55 422.2.55 423.3.55 424.4.55 425.5.55 426.6.55 427.7.55 428.8.55 429.9.55 430.10.55 431.11.55 432.12.55 433.1.56 434.2.56 435.3.56 436.4.56 437.5.56 438.6.56 439.7.56 440.8.56 441.9.56 442.10.56 443.11.56 444.12.56 445.1.57 446.2.57 447.3.57 448.4.57 449.5.57 450.6.57 451.7.57 452.8.57 453.9.57 454.10.57 455.11.57 456.12.57 457.1.58 458.2.58 459.3.58 460.4.58 461.5.58 462.6.58 463.7.58 464.8.58 465.9.58 466.10.58 467.11.58 468.12.58 469.1.59 470.2.59 471.3.59 472.4.59 473.5.59 474.6.59 475.7.59 476.8.59 477.9.59 478.10.59 479.11.59 480.12.59 481.1.60 482.2.60 483.3.60 484.4.60 485.5.60 486.6.60 487.7.60 488.8.60 489.9.60 490.10.60 491.11.60 492.12.60 493.1.61 494.2.61 495.3.61 496.4.61 497.5.61 498.6.61 499.7.61 500.8.61 501.9.61 502.10.61 503.11.61 504.12.61 505.1.62 506.2.62 507.3.62 508.4.62 509.5.62 510.6.62 511.7.62 512.8.62 513.9.62 514.10.62 515.11.62 516.12.62 517.1.63 518.2.63 519.3.63 520.4.63 521.5.63 522.6.63 523.7.63 524.8.63 525.9.63 526.10.63 527.11.63 528.12.63 529.1.64 530.2.64 531.3.64 532.4.64 533.5.64 534.6.64 535.7.64 536.8.64 537.9.64 538.10.64 539.11.64 540.12.64 541.1.65 542.2.65 543.3.65 544.4.65 545.5.65 546.6.65 547.7.65 548.8.65 549.9.65 550.10.65 551.11.65 552.12.65 553.1.66 554.2.66 555.3.66 556.4.66 557.5.66 558.6.66 559.7.66 560.8.66 561.9.66 562.10.66 563.11.66 564.12.66 565.1.67 566.2.67 567.3.67 568.4.67 569.5.67 570.6.67 571.7.67 572.8.67 573.9.67 574.10.67 575.11.67 576.12.67 577.1.68 578.2.68 579.3.68 580.4.68 581.5.68 582.6.68 583.7.68 584.8.68 585.9.68 586.10.68 587.11.68 588.12.68 589.1.69 590.2.69 591.3.69 592.4.69 593.5.69 594.6.69 595.7.69 596.8.69 597.9.69 598.10.69 599.11.69 600.12.69 601.1.70 602.2.70 603.3.70 604.4.70 605.5.70 606.6.70 607.7.70 608.8.70 609.9.70 610.10.70 611.11.70 612.12.70 613.1.71 614.2.71 615.3.71 616.4.71 617.5.71 618.6.71 619.7.71 620.8.71 621.9.71 622.10.71 623.11.71 624.12.71 625.1.72 626.2.72 627.3.72 628.4.72 629.5.72 630.6.72 631.7.72 632.8.72 633.9.72 634.10.72 635.11.72 636.12.72 637.1.73 638.2.73 639.3.73 640.4.73 641.5.73 642.6.73 643.7.73 644.8.73 645.9.73 646.10.73 647.11.73 648.12.73 649.1.74 650.2.74 651.3.74 652.4.74 653.5.74 654.6.74 655.7.74 656.8.74 657.9.74 658.10.74 659.11.74 660.12.74 661.1.75 662.2.75 663.3.75 664.4.75 665.5.75 666.6.75 667.7.75 668.8.75 669.9.75 670.10.75 671.11.75 672.12.75 673.1.76 674.2.76 675.3.76 676.4.76 677.5.76 678.6.76 679.7.76 680.8.76 681.9.76 682.10.76 683.11.76 684.12.76 685.1.77 686.2.77 687.3.77 688.4.77 689.5.77 690.6.77 691.7.77 692.8.77 693.9.77 694.10.77 695.11.77 696.12.77 697.1.78 698.2.78 699.3.78 700.4.78 701.5.78 702.6.78 703.7.78 704.8.78 705.9.78 706.10.78 707.11.78 708.12.78 709.1.79 710.2.79 711.3.79 712.4.79 713.5.79 714.6.79 715.7.79 716.8.79 717.9.79 718.10.79 719.11.79 720.12.79 721.1.80 722.2.80 723.3.80 724.4.80 725.5.80 726.6.80 727.7.80 728.8.80 729.9.80 730.10.80 731.11.80 732.12.80 733.1.81 734.2.81 735.3.81 736.4.81 737.5.81 738.6.81 739.7.81 740.8.81 741.9.81 742.10.81 743.11.81 744.12.81 745.1.82 746.2.82 747.3.82 748.4.82 749.5.82 750.6.82 751.7.82 752.8.82 753.9.82 754.10.82 755.11.82 756.12.82 757.1.83 758.2.83 759.3.83 760.4.83 761.5.83 762.6.83 763.7.83 764.8.83 765.9.83 766.10.83 767.11.83 768.12.83 769.1.84 770.2.84 771.3.84 772.4.84 773.5.84 774.6.84 775.7.84 776.8.84 777.9.84 778.10.84 779.11.84 780.12.84 781.1.85 782.2.85 783.3.85 784.4.85 785.5.85 786.6.85 787.7.85 788.8.85 789.9.85 790.10.85 791.11.85 792.12.85 793.1.86 794.2.86 795.3.86 796.4.86 797.5.86 798.6.86 799.7.86 800.8.86 801.9.86 802.10.86 803.11.86 804.12.86 805.1.87 806.2.87 807.3.87 808.4.87 809.5.87 810.6.87 811.7.87 812.8.87 813.9.87 814.10.87 815.11.87 816.12.87 817.1.88 818.2.88 819.3.88 820.4.88 821.5.88 822.6.88 823.7.88 824.8.88 825.9.88 826.10.88 827.11.88 828.12.88 829.1.89 830.2.89 831.3.89 832.4.89 833.5.89 834.6.89 835.7.89 836.8.89 837.9.89 838.10.89 839.11.89 840.12.89 841.1.90 842.2.90 843.3.90 844.4.90 845.5.90 846.6.90 847.7.90 848.8.90 849.9.90 850.10.90 851.11.90 852.12.90 853.1.91 854.2.91 855.3.91 856.4.91 857.5.91 858.6.91 859.7.91 860.8.91 861.9.91 862.10.91 863.11.91 864.12.91 865.1.92 866.2.92 867.3.92 868.4.92 869.5.92 870.6.92 871.7.92 872.8.92 873.9.92 874.10.92 875.11.92 876.12.92 877.1.93 878.2.93 879.3.93 880.4.93 881.5.93 882.6.93 883.7.93 884.8.93 885.9.93 886.10.93 887.11.93 888.12.93 889.1.94 890.2.94 891.3.94 892.4.94 893.5.94 894.6.94 895.7.94 896.8.94 897.9.94 898.10.94 899.11.94 900.12.94 901.1.95 902.2.95 903.3.95 904.4.95 905.5.95 906.6.95 907.7.95 908.8.95 909.9.95 910.10.95 911.11.95 912.12.95 913.1.96 914.2.96 915.3.96 916.4.96 917.5.96 918.6.96 919.7.96 920.8.96 921.9.96 922.10.96 923.11.96 924.12.96 925.1.97 926.2.97 927.3.97 928.4.97 929.5.97 930.6.97 931.7.97 932.8.97 933.9.97 934.10.97 935.11.97 936.12.97 937.1.98 938.2.98 939.3.98 940.4.98 941.5.98 942.6.98 943.7.98 944.8.98 945.9.98 946.10.98 947.11.98 948.12.98 949.1.99 950.2.99 951.3.99 952.4.99 953.5.99 954.6.99 955.7.99 956.8.99 957.9.99 958.10.99 959.11.99 960.12.99 961.1.100 962.2.100 963.3.100 964.4.100 965.5.100 966.6.100 967.7.100 968.8.100 969.9.100 970.10.100 971.11.100 972.12.100 973.1.101 974.2.101 975.3.101 976.4.101 977.5.101 978.6.101 979.7.101 980.8.101 981.9.101 982.10.101 983.11.101 984.12.101 985.1.102 986.2.102 987.3.102 988.4.102 989.5.102 990.6.102 991.7.102 992.8.102 993.9.102 994.10.102 995.11.102 996.12.102 997.1.103 998.2.103 999.3.103 1000.4.103 1001.5.103 1002.6.103 1003.7.103 1004.8.103 1005.9.103 1006.10.103 1007.11.103 1008.12.103 1009.1.104 1010.2.104 1011.3.104 1012.4.104 1013.5.104 1014.6.104 1015.7.104 1016.8.104 1017.9.104 1018.10.104 1019.11.104 1020.12.104 1021.1.105 1022.2.105 1023.3.105 1024.4.105 1025.5.105 1026.6.105 1027.7.105 1028.8.105 1029.9.105 1030.10.105 1031.11.105 1032.12.105 1033.1.106 1034.2.106 1035.3.106 1036.4.106 1037.5.106 1038.6.106 1039.7.106 1040.8.106 1041.9.106 1042.10.106 1043.11.106 1044.12.106 1045.1.107 1046.2.107 1047.3.107 1048.4.107 1049.5.107 1050.6.107 1051.7.107 1052.8.107 1053.9.107 1054.10.107 1055.11.107 1056.12.107 1057.1.108 1058.2.108 1059.3.108 1060.4.108 1061.5.108 1062.6.108 1063.7.108 1064.8.108 1065.9.108 1066.10.108 1067.11.108 1068.12.108 1069.1.109 1070.2.109 1071.3.109 1072.4.109 1073.5.109 1074.6.109 1075.7.109 1076.8.109 1077.9.109 1078.10.109 1079.11.109 1080.12.109 1081.1.110 1082.2.110 1083.3.110 1084.4.110 1085.5.110 1086.6.110 1087.7.110 1088.8.110 1089.9.110 1090.10.110 1091.11.110 1092.12.110 1093.1.111 1094.2.111 1095.3.111 1096.4.111 1097.5.111 1098.6.111 1099.7.111 1100.8.111 1101.9.111 1102.10.111 1103.11.111 1104.12.111 1105.1.112 1106.2.112 1107.3.112 1108.4.112 1109.5.112 1110.6.112 1111.7.112 1112.8.112 1113.9.112 1114.10.112 1115.11.112 1116.12.112 1117.1.113 1118.2.113 1119.3.113 1120.4.113 1121.5.113 1122.6.113 1123.7.113 1124.8.113 1125.9.113 1126.10.113 1127.11.113 1128.12.113 1129.1.114 1130.2.114 1131.3.114 1132.4.114 1133.5.114 1134.6.114 1135.7.114 1136.8.114 1137.9.114 1138.10.114 1139.11.114 1140.12.114 1141.1.115 1142.2.115 1143.3.115 1144.4.115 1145.5.115 1146.6.115 1147.7.115 1148.8.115 1149.9.115 1150.10.115 1151.11.115 1152.12.115 1153.1.116 1154.2.116 1155.3.116 1156.4.116 1157.5.116 1158.6.116 1159.7.116 1160.8.116 1161.9.116 1162.10.116 1163.11.116 1164.12.116 1165.1.117 1166.2.117 1167.3.117 1168.4.117 1169.5.117 1170.6.117 1171.7.117 1172.8.117 1173.9.117 1174.10.117 1175.11.117 1176.12.117 1177.1.118 1178.2.118 1179.3.118 1180.4.118 1181.5.118 1182.6.118 1183.7.118 1184.8.118 1185.9.118 1186.10.118 1187.11.118 1188.12.118 1189.1.119 1190.2.119 1191.3.119 1192.4.119 1193.5.119 1194.6.119 1195.7.119 1196.8.119 1197.9.119 1198.10.119 1199.11.119 1200.12.119 1201.1.120 1202.2.120 1203.3.120 1204.4.120 1205.5.120 1206.6.120 1207.7.120 1208.8.120 12

J. Gimborg Lee. Det. of the value of "c" by shellac method, using shellac plates. Phys. Rev. 4, 420, 1914

Alkoxide

Solution of Shellac, atomized, from atmosp. pressure down to 9.65 cm ; $Q = 2.29 - 1.2 \cdot 10^{-4}$

$$c = 4.764 \cdot 10^{-10}$$

Found value of $A = 1.062$ (about 20% higher than Reilickian) which can be explained only by assuming coefficient of slip between oil and air to be different from that between shellac and air.

Shows Jones's results to be quite unimpaired.

Carl F. Eyring Det. of N_e for Hydrogen from measure. of α R. Phys. Rev. 5, 912, 1915

$$N_e = \frac{RT}{6\pi\eta k T_g^2 t_g}$$

value of k seems to be different for hydrogen and for air (of course!)

T_g = average velocity of fall

various oil drops

50 rods divisions

$$\tau = \frac{t_a^+ - t_a^-}{2}$$

$$X_e = 6\pi\eta k \frac{V_1 + V_2}{2}$$

$$2 = \frac{2t_g}{\sqrt{2} \tau} \left[1 + \frac{1}{22} + \frac{1}{42} + \frac{1}{P_2^6} + \dots \right]$$

$$N_e = \frac{RT}{V_g^2 \frac{1}{2} X} \cdot \frac{V_1 + V_2}{2}$$

plate distance 1.605 cm

$$V_1' = 0.0449$$

$$V_1'' = 0.0832$$

$$V_2' = 0.0329$$

$$V_2'' = 0.718$$

$$V_1' + V_2' = 0.0777$$

Voltage 1414.7

$$V_1' + V_2' = 0.0778$$

$$V_1' + V_2' = 0.1551$$

per charge

F. ex. ~~Day~~ Day 3:

$$X = 2.038$$

| Time of fall t_g | V_g | t_a^+ | t_a^- | τ | 2 | N_e | No. obs. |
|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|-------|----------------------|----------|
| 0.0118
(5.463) | 0.00601 | 2.254 | 1.672 | 0.278 | 8.04 | $2.94 \cdot 10^{14}$ | 1666 |
| 0.0236
(5.956) | " | 4.370 | 3.572 | 414 | 10.78 | 2.65 | 831 |
| 0.0354
(5.995) | " | 6.372 | 5.393 | 489 | 13.66 | 2.84 | 550 |
| 0.0472
(7.033) | " | 8.389 | 7.277 | 556 | 16.00 | 2.92 | 410 |
| 0.0590
(8.553) | " | 10.479 | 9.227 | 626 | 17.85 | 2.91 | 315 |

average of all values (with average velocity) = $N_e = 2.88 \cdot 10^{14}$ // N_e from electrolysis $2.896 \cdot 10^{14}$

time is recorded when drop comes each division, when full scale has been covered, drop is raised by electrostatic field and observation taken again.

des univers. Espaces vides et des foyers n/p 18-19

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$$\therefore \text{II} = \int f \log f \, d\alpha_1 \, d\alpha_2 \, d\alpha_3$$

$$\frac{dH}{dt} = \int \log f (f_1 \beta - f_1) \, d\alpha_1 \, d\alpha_2 \, d\alpha_3$$

Single $n = f_1$ 629 Entropy
627 $W = \left(\frac{V}{n}\right)^n \frac{e^{-n\psi}}{\sqrt{2\pi n}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi n}} \frac{e^{-n\psi}}{V^{1/2}}$

CR 158 p. 1674, 1914

R. Marulin Échange de matière entre un liquide et un solide et sa vapeur saturée

Si tous les milieux de la vapeur, qui touchent la surface, se transforment en liquide

(nombre de choc $C = \sqrt{\frac{P}{2\pi}} \frac{n}{4} = \frac{P N}{4 \sqrt{2\pi} RT}$

$M =$ masse molaire

$P =$ pression

$N =$ nombre d'Avogadro

placé dans le vide le liquide forme vapeur au ~~plus~~ égal :

$X = \frac{C}{N}$ et la hauteur évaporée pendant l'unité de temps :

$V = \frac{X M}{d} = \frac{P}{4d} \sqrt{\frac{8M}{\pi RT}} = 4.38 \cdot 10^{-5} \frac{P}{d} \sqrt{\frac{M}{T}}$

Si le liquide doit être touché par 1 molécule avant d'être capable d'en prendre une, la vitesse d'évaporation dans le vide sera seulement :

$v = \frac{V}{\lambda}$ donc on pourra calculer λ

Vitesse de surface

Naphtaline, Tord

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| $\theta =$ | 40° | 45° | 50° | 55° | 60° | 65° |
| $\lambda =$ | 15 | 10 | 7.5 | 6 | 4.8 | 4 |
| $10^3 \frac{(\text{cm})}{\text{sec}}$ | 1 | 2 | 4 | --- | --- | --- |

C R 158 p 1419, 1914.

(CR 154, 1912, p 577.)

Revelin Evaporation des liquides et des solides faiblement volatils

tube en verre très fin (0.1 - 0.3 mm diam) à parois très minces (limette, calcite, etc.)

chambre de condensation où ~~se~~ passe la vapeur à pression & tension d'équilibre

chambre de condensation } maintenue à temp. basse
ou solution quelconque

difficultés : 1) pureté

2) correction de poids d'évapor. (pour dist. on emploie liquide fortement volatils dont la tension d'évapor. égale seulement de l'apport de chaleur)

3) correction de paroi fortement dans le tube

Stark, même et en somme ; cela comporte quelque ambiguïté

il est impossible de mesurer des vitesses $> 0.15 \frac{\text{mm}}{\text{sec}}$ pour les autres on a une erreur de 10-20%

ex. Nitrobenzène :

$\theta =$ 41 45.5 48 50.5 52.5 54 55.5 56.5 57.8 58.5

$10^3 \left(\frac{\text{cm}}{\text{sec}} \right) =$ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

40° pression la vapeur 0.4 mm

500 0.9 "

600 2 "

A. Reichert Sur la propriété des corps plastiques C R 8, 77, 1914

205 p 455 E / Rech

2 Brillouin Diffusion de la lumière par un corps transparent homogène

Calcul d'intensité complète par superposition des quantités en utilisant la méthode de Debye (ibid 39, 1912, 279)

pour lumière naturelle :

$$\frac{I_{diff}}{I_{inc}} = \varphi \left[\frac{U}{\lambda} \sqrt{2(1-\alpha)} \right] \frac{144\pi}{\lambda^2} \frac{V \left(\frac{\partial \epsilon}{\partial r} \right)^2}{\frac{\partial^2 \epsilon}{\partial r^2}} \left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \right)^4 \frac{\bar{\Phi}}{(4\pi D)^2}$$

$\alpha = \cos^2$ de l'angle du rayon incident avec le rayon diffusé

$U =$ vitesse du son

$$\varphi(r) = \frac{kr}{e^{\frac{kr}{2}} - 1} \quad \text{pour } 0 < r < \frac{U}{A_{lim}}$$

(Planck)

$$\varphi = 0$$

$$\text{pour } r > \frac{U}{A_{lim}}$$

$$A_{lim}^3 = \frac{4\pi}{9} \frac{V}{N} \quad (\text{Debye})$$

si pour la petite valeur ϵ est $< 1\%$

mais pour R_0 il n'y aura d'énergie diffusée que dans un cône limité autour du rayon incident

(Einstein Ph 2 14, 317, 1913)

Sommerfeld in *Physik* II 25 p. 565

Hemmer 24 Phys. 32 (1907) 2.91

Ergebnisse der Physik des Lichtes : L. Brillouin Math. Phys. 14 p 39

P. Appell J. math. 8 (1892) 2.187

Unverfälschte Natur - das ist die Aufgabe der Wissenschaft

das ist die Aufgabe der Wissenschaft

S. Ratnowsky Prob 8 Planck-Einst. Energieformel ohne Entwicklung der Quanten Hypothese

VDPH S. 17, 64, 1915

Annahme Gesamt Energie besteht aus Wärmeenergie und Eigenenergie

$$U \quad \downarrow \quad A$$

$$NE$$

für Verh.: $\bar{E} = \bar{u} - \bar{y}$

multiplicatives Maxwell'sches Formel: $dN = \alpha e^{-\beta \epsilon} d\epsilon$ (2 Freiheitsgrade)

$$\bar{u} = \frac{\int_0^\infty \epsilon e^{-\beta \epsilon} d\epsilon}{\int_0^\infty e^{-\beta \epsilon} d\epsilon} = \frac{1}{\beta}$$

abso nehmen wir an: $\bar{y} = \frac{\int_0^{\epsilon_0} \epsilon e^{-\beta \epsilon} d\epsilon}{\int_0^{\epsilon_0} e^{-\beta \epsilon} d\epsilon}$ (wo ϵ_0 unbekannt ist) charakteristischer für den betrachteten Körper

$$= \frac{1}{\beta} - \frac{\epsilon_0}{\beta \epsilon_0 - 1}$$

bestimmen: $\epsilon_0 = kT$

$$\bar{E} = \frac{\epsilon_0}{e^{\beta \epsilon_0} - 1}$$

Für feste Körper 3 Freiheitsgrade und abso nehmen potentielle Energie also $\bar{W} = 3N \frac{\epsilon_0}{e^{\beta \epsilon_0} - 1}$

$$= 3N \frac{kT}{e^{\frac{h\nu}{kT}} - 1}$$

Nun kann man dann auch zeigen dass

Maxwell'sche Verteilung angewandt wird:

$$f = \alpha e^{-\beta \epsilon} e^{-\beta y}, \text{ aber für } \epsilon \text{ alle Werte von } 0 - \infty$$

$$\text{für } y \quad 0 - \epsilon_0 \text{ eingeschränkt}$$

also $\epsilon_0 = h\nu$ = Maximalwert der Eigenenergie

Es ist nicht zur Gänze richtig, Parameter mit kleinen β wird nicht unendlich

Winkel $\epsilon_0 = h\nu$ $\sim 10^{-14}$ Joule, $0.2 \text{ eV} / \text{m}^2$

Fluctuation Ph. 25. 12, 202, 1911

$$\sqrt{\frac{a}{\pi}} e^{-\frac{a^2 x^2}{4\epsilon t}} \quad (19) \quad \text{or } p \propto e^{-\frac{a^2 x^2}{4\epsilon t}} \quad (20) \quad \text{with } a = \frac{1}{2\epsilon} = \frac{9mk}{4\epsilon t}$$

$$b = \sqrt{t} + x \quad (21)$$

Dann ist unter N Wandlungen die Zahl der Fälle dass ein Teilchen die Strecke b in einer Zeit zwischen t und t+dt durchfallen wird:

$$dn = -N \kappa \sqrt{t} e^{-\frac{\kappa^2}{4\epsilon} (b - \sqrt{t})^2} dt \quad (22) \quad \text{where } \kappa = \sqrt{\frac{9mk}{4\epsilon}}$$

~~27. 12. 1911~~
On the Distribution
of the Fourier Series of Order Sum of 3 7. 86

If plane x=0 impurities to heat:
$$u = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^\infty f(\lambda) \left[e^{-\frac{(a-\lambda)^2}{4a^2 t}} + e^{-\frac{(a+\lambda)^2}{4a^2 t}} \right] d\lambda$$

If x=0 t=F(t)

$$u = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^\infty e^{-\lambda^2 t} F\left(t - \frac{\lambda^2}{4a^2 \pi}\right) d\lambda \quad \text{p. 88}$$

If $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - b u$

u=f(x) t=0:

$$u = \frac{e^{-b \cdot t}}{\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{(x-\lambda)^2}{4t}} f(\lambda) d\lambda = \frac{e^{-b \cdot t}}{\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\lambda^2} f\left[\lambda + 2a\sqrt{t}\beta\right] d\lambda$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} u=0 \quad \text{for } x=0 \\ u=f(x) \quad t=0 \end{array} \right\} \quad u = \frac{e^{-b \cdot t}}{\sqrt{\pi t}} \left[\int_{-\frac{x}{2a\sqrt{t}}}^{\infty} e^{-\lambda^2} f(x + 2a\sqrt{t}\beta) d\lambda - \int_{\frac{x}{2a\sqrt{t}}}^{\infty} e^{-\lambda^2} f(-x + 2a\sqrt{t}\beta) d\lambda \right]$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} u = -\frac{bx}{a} \quad t=0 \\ u=0 \quad x=0 \end{array} \right\} \quad u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left[e^{\frac{bx}{a}} \int_{-\frac{bx}{a}}^{\infty} e^{-\lambda^2} f(\lambda + \beta) d\lambda - e^{-\frac{bx}{a}} \int_{-\frac{bx}{a}}^{\infty} e^{-\lambda^2} f(\lambda - \beta) d\lambda \right]$$

if $u=1$ for $x=0$ } the same as before is multiplied by $e^{-\frac{b^2 x^2}{4a^2}}$
 $u=0$ $t=0$

if $u=F(t)$ for $x=0$ } $u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\frac{x}{2a\sqrt{t}}}^{\frac{x}{2a\sqrt{t}}} e^{-\beta^2} - \frac{b^2 x^2}{4a^2 t} F\left(t - \frac{x^2}{4a^2 t}\right) d\beta$
 $u=0$ $t=0$

In this case instantaneous source of strength Q , placed at $x=1$:

$$u = \frac{Q}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} e^{-b^2 x - \frac{(1-x)^2}{4a^2 t}}$$

if instantaneous doublet of strength P placed at $x=0$:

$$u = \frac{Px}{4a^3 \sqrt{\pi t}} e^{-b^2 x - \frac{x^2}{4a^2 t}}$$

if permanent doublet of strength $P(t)$ placed at $x=0$:

$$u = \frac{1}{4a^3 \sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^x e^{-b^2(t-\tau) - \frac{x^2}{4a^2(t-\tau)}} (t-\tau)^{-\frac{3}{2}} P(\tau) d\tau$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\frac{x}{2a\sqrt{t}}}^{\frac{x}{2a\sqrt{t}}} e^{-\beta^2 - \frac{x^2}{4a^2 t}} f\left(t - \frac{x^2}{4a^2 t}\right) d\beta$$

$x < 0 > 0$
 since $u = \pm \frac{Px}{2a^2}$ for $x=0$ (p. 96)

p. 124 Instantaneous source of heat Q at the point $x=1$; at origin condition $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = hu \parallel x=0$

$$u = \frac{Q}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \left[e^{-\frac{(1-x)^2}{4a^2 t}} + e^{-\frac{(1+x)^2}{4a^2 t}} - 2he^{hx} \int_0^{\frac{x}{2a\sqrt{t}}} e^{-\beta^2 - \frac{(1+\beta)^2}{4a^2 t}} d\beta \right]$$

Anm. 46, 1021, 1915 Schrödinger's Komplex Vervollständigung der Komplexen Formel, welche d. Planck'schen Strahlungstheorie in einem Schritt $C_N^N = \frac{(N-1+1)!}{D! (N-1)!}$ $6 \text{ H}^2, 5 \text{ J}^2$ u. d. N monochrom. Resonanz R_1, R_2, \dots, R_N 8 Energien stufen $Q, S, 2S, \dots$ $\frac{1}{a} \text{ cm} < 6 \text{ H}^2$ für \sim Energien P_2 u. P_3 (2. & 3. u. 4. identisch $C = 1, 2, \dots$ Nte Resonanz (8 Energien stufen 7))
 Unterschied d. Planck'schen Föhlz gegenüber Einsteins Quanten (gleichzeitig wie $h\nu$ u. $h\nu^2$); letzteres ist 16 p. 124
 Die formale Vervollständigung Planck's kann man mit 25 c. Einsteins Quanten interpretieren!

Stücklin-Zeppel-Lorentz Einfluss d. R. St. auf d. Temperatur v. Wasserdampf Anm 46, 987, 1915
 (Richard's Theorie d. Komplexen Himmels!)

Reynolds Fluctuation

fluctuations d'énergie
d'un corps solide de capacité C et
à l'équilibre

$$W = e e^{-\frac{E}{kT}}$$

$$\bar{E} = kCT^2$$

$$C = 3nR \frac{\left(\frac{h\nu}{kT}\right)^2 e^{\frac{h\nu}{kT}}}{\left[e^{\frac{h\nu}{kT}} - 1\right]}$$

$$E = 3nN \frac{h\nu}{e^{\frac{h\nu}{kT}} - 1}$$

\therefore

$$\left(\frac{\bar{E}}{E}\right)^2 = \frac{h\nu}{E} + \frac{1}{3nN} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$2g =$ nombre des points

$2f =$ " " degrés de liberté

(Siehe dasselbe auf anderem Weg: Lange V. d. d. P. 8
17, 198, 195

$$\bar{E} = kCT^2 = kT^2 \frac{dE}{dT}$$

$$\frac{1}{E} \frac{dE}{dT} = \frac{h\nu}{E} + \frac{1}{3nN} = k \frac{\partial(\frac{E}{T})}{\partial(\frac{1}{T})} = \frac{1}{3nN} \left[1 + \frac{h\nu}{E}\right]$$

$$d\left(\frac{1}{T}\right) \bar{E} = k \frac{d(\frac{E}{T})}{\frac{h\nu}{E} + \frac{1}{3nN}}$$

$$\frac{1}{T} = \frac{k}{h\nu} 2g \left(\frac{h\nu}{E} + \frac{1}{3nN}\right)$$

$$\frac{h\nu}{E} + \frac{1}{3nN} = e^{\frac{h\nu}{kT}}$$

$$\bar{E} = \frac{h\nu}{e^{\frac{h\nu}{kT}} - 1} = \frac{h\nu}{e^{\frac{h\nu}{kT}} - 1}$$

fortschritt in reineren an dem der foud der voss:

$$S = \ln W = \frac{P_2}{T}$$

$$\therefore W = C e^{-\frac{P_2}{kT}}$$

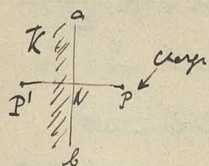
Siehe dagegen Wien Vorl. & mehrere Probleme d. th. Physik Tb 1913 p. 49-56
beweist dass auch Glücke an der gebaut sind ~~mit~~ $\left(\frac{h\nu}{kT}\right)$

und dass ~~die~~ Schwingung auf einem Spiegel erfolgt ~~Stellung~~

Wel fängt er als erfolgt. Die Bewegung.

erklärt dies damit dass infolge Kohärenz die Schwingungen

verschiedener Volumen denselben Widerstand
widerstehen sind



field to the right of ab can be regarded as due to e at P

e' at P'

left

e'' at P''

$$e' = -\frac{(K-1)}{1+K} e$$

$$e'' = \frac{2}{1+K} e$$

\therefore attraction of P towards plane is:

$$-\frac{ee'}{(2PN)^2} = \frac{K-1}{K+1} \frac{e^2}{4PN^2}$$

Planck's ^{p. 267} ~~theorem~~ Thermof: Characteristische Function für mech. Zustand:

(mol. Vol.)
(mol. Wärme etc.)

$$U, V, \dots, S \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Bewandte Planck} \\ \text{Wärmefunktion p. 128} \end{array} \right.$$

$$T, V, \quad F (= U - TS)$$

$$T, p, \quad \Phi = S - \frac{U + pV}{T}$$

Letztens für Planck
am freiprodukt

$$\int \frac{C_p}{T} dT = \frac{1}{T} \int C_p dT$$

Nimmt Th (constant) $\int_{T=0}^T \frac{C_p}{T} dT = 0$ daher $S = \int_0^T \frac{C_p}{T} dT$

$$\therefore \Phi = \int_0^T \frac{C_p}{T} dT - \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T C_p dT \quad \text{denn unter dem unbestimmt mit willk. konstante} + \frac{1}{T}$$

Folgerung:

$$1. \lim_{T \rightarrow 0} C_p = 0$$

$$2. \frac{\partial V}{\partial T} = -\frac{\partial S}{\partial p} = -\int_0^T \left(\frac{\partial C_p}{\partial p} \right) dT = \frac{\partial V}{\partial T} - \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_0$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_0 = 0$$

3. zwei Thesen $\Phi = u\varphi$ $\Phi = u'\varphi$

Wegpunkt: $\frac{\Phi}{u} - \frac{\Phi}{u'} = 0$

wenn unendlich

$$\frac{2}{T} = \int_0^T \frac{1}{T} \frac{\partial u}{\partial T} dT$$

Kann man nicht auch für F, Φ

direkte thermodynamische Begriffe substituieren
analog der D. H. $S = k \ln W$?

$$\Phi = n \left(C_p' \lg T - R \lg p + a - \frac{b'}{T} \right) = n \varphi = n \frac{m' \varphi'}{m} = n \frac{m'}{m} \int_0^T \frac{C_p}{T} dT - \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T C_p dT + \frac{b}{T}$$

in 22. Vorlesung: φ ist φ (konstante am logarithm)

Kondensationswärme pro Dampfmolekül m' :

$$r = (u + p v)' - \frac{m'}{m} (u + p v) \text{ etc.}$$

$$\therefore \lg p = \frac{C_p'}{R} \lg T - \frac{r_0}{RT} + \frac{a}{R} + \frac{m'}{nR} \left(\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T C_p dT - \int_0^T \frac{C_p}{T} dT \right)$$

für hinreichend hohe Temp.:

$$\lg p = \frac{C_p}{R} \lg T - \frac{r_0}{RT} + \frac{a}{R}$$

4. Methode D. durch Konstante d. Gase u. d. atom. Wirkungsquantum h , 19, 434, 1912

Auswertung d. von $\S 9$, 255, 1912 in Einheitspunkt

W = Anzahl aller mögl. Komplexionen (q) wobei es um eine Nachbarschaft = Energieinhalt
 also Druck, dass Teilch. nur dann als unabhängig betrachtet werden $p_1, \dots, p_i, p_j, \dots, p_{q-1}, p_q = G$
 (u. dimensionale) q ist die Teilchen geteilt, deren Anzahl = W also dass sind noch nicht die Potenzen! der Teilchen!
 Man wird d. raum q in q Teile geteilt, deren Anzahl = W
 Von oben zur Entropie in gelange betrachtet man solche Teilch. als gleich, deren Unterschied nur in der Vertauschung gleichzeitigen Teilch. besteht daher

$$W_{\text{ges}} = \frac{W_{\text{spez}}}{v!} \quad (\text{wo } v = \text{Anzahl d. Teilch.}) \quad S = k \lg W_{\text{ges}}$$

$$W_{\text{spez}} = \frac{\int \dots \int dp_1 \dots dp_q}{G} = \text{viele Teil, daher hat } G \text{ die Dimensionen } G = \left(\frac{g^3 \text{ cm}^3}{\text{sec}^3} \right)^q$$

$$\therefore \sqrt[q]{G} = \text{unveränd. konst.} \quad \text{z. h.} \quad (z = \text{Zahl der Teilch., veränderlich} = 1)$$

Aus S. 106 steht nach $\S 9$ b. es folgt für kinetische Ges.

$$\text{wenn } S = C_p' \lg T - R \lg p + a + C_p'$$

$$\frac{a}{R} = \frac{3}{2} \lg (2\pi m) + \frac{5}{2} \lg \frac{R}{N} - 3 \lg (2h)$$

aus Dampfdruck ergibt
 Ansatz für \lg Dampf
 2. n. gleiches z. 1., so dass allgemein
 $a = a_0 + \frac{3}{2} R \lg M$ weiter
n. unten

$$S_{\text{dampf. (rel)}} = \frac{5}{2} R \ln T - R \ln p + R \ln R + S_0$$

$$S_{\text{fest}} = S_d - \frac{L}{T} \quad \text{etc.}$$

etc. unter Voraussetzung d. klassischen Theorie (und klassischer Resonanzstatistik) bei Anwendung auf einen festen Körper mit Einstein'scher spez. Wärme:

$$f = \frac{1}{T} e^{-\frac{h\nu}{kT}} R e^{\frac{S_0 - S_d}{R} + \frac{1}{2}} \quad S_0' = R \left[1 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{h\nu}{kT} \right]$$

$$\text{folgt } S_0 = \frac{5}{2} R + R \ln \frac{(2\pi m k)^{3/2}}{N h^3}$$

das dasselbe wie Titeler, jedoch werden Quanten explizit nicht vorausgesetzt (nur Einst. Formel)

Joh. Jeans durchl. 6. e. Strahlungstheorie (DA) Phys. 2, 14, 1297, 1913

Schwingenzahl $\frac{h\nu}{kT} = \left(\frac{4\pi e^2}{c} \right)^2$ (das hat schon Einstein benutzt Th. 2 19, 192, 1913)

Vollst. hängt Existenz d. Elektronen damit zusammen (siehe oben, habe' mir entgegengesetzt!)

Verteilung auf Oszillatoren

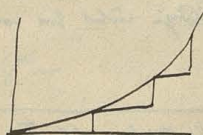
nach Jeans mit Alten Einstein-Planck:
$$\bar{E} = \frac{0 e^{-\frac{0}{kT}} + 1 e^{-\frac{h\nu}{kT}} + 2 e^{-\frac{2h\nu}{kT}} + \dots}{e^{-\frac{0}{kT}} + e^{-\frac{h\nu}{kT}} + e^{-\frac{2h\nu}{kT}} + \dots} = \frac{h\nu e^{-\frac{h\nu}{kT}}}{e^{-\frac{h\nu}{kT}} - 1}$$

Sage nach Planck: (S. 210)

$$\bar{E} = \frac{0 (e^{-\frac{0}{kT}} - e^{-\frac{h\nu}{kT}}) + 1 (e^{-\frac{h\nu}{kT}} - e^{-\frac{2h\nu}{kT}}) + 2 (e^{-\frac{2h\nu}{kT}} - e^{-\frac{3h\nu}{kT}}) + \dots}{1}$$

$$\frac{1}{1 + a + a^2 + \dots} = 1 - a$$

Das ist ja dasselbe!



S. 210 (Einst.) 2. 340

Die relative Anzahl d.jenigen Oszillatoren welche $h\nu$ besitzen ist nach einer der beiden Formeln $\frac{h\nu}{kT} (1 - e^{-\frac{h\nu}{kT}})$

für Diamant ($T = 730^\circ \text{ abs.}$) $\frac{h\nu}{kT} = e^{-18.6} \approx 10^{-8}$

also sind auf 10^8 Atome erst ein schwingendes kommen! Schwer begreifbar!

(dagegen wohl nach Debye's Vorzug wo nicht Atome, sondern Gitterschwingungen betrachtet werden)
(S. 210, Einst.)

J. Nordlund Einm. Betrag d. abgelesenen Konstanten 24. Okt. 87, 1914
aus d. O.D. und d. O. ang. Hg. Kugelchen

40)

Ros. Univ. Hb.
Uppl.

- 1) Frequenz d. Einstrahlung?
- 2) Einfluss des Wand d. Kammer (Kohlend. Kondens.) nicht genau berechenbar!

Nachher Details über photog. Aufnahme

nur Quartz, da Glas zu sehr fluoresziert!

"Ultrarapidplatten" v. Hauff (herm. empfindl.) Österreich. Nationalmuseum entwickelt

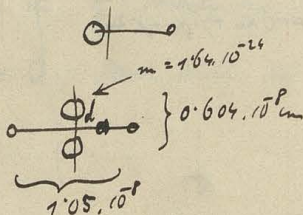
Wasser wirkt zur Wärmeabsorption (36 cm)

Kamm enthält nichts; CaSO_4 , $\text{Fe}(\text{NH}_4)\text{SO}_4$ sind besser als absorbieren gleichmäßig in viel größerer Menge

P. Debye Die Konstitution d. H-Moleküls Zeitschr. d. K. Preuss. Akad. d. W. 1915, 1,

Older'sches Modell für Atom

Molekül-Modell:



$$\frac{h}{2\pi} = \text{Impulsmoment} = \mu a^2 \omega$$

$$= 1.06 \cdot 10^{-24}$$

$$\therefore \omega = 4.21 \cdot 10^{16} \frac{1}{\text{sek}}$$

\therefore Impulsmoment um ~~Spanne~~ cm in Elektronen Ebene $= 1.19 \cdot 10^{-20}$ cm in sub $\sqrt{2}$ Quanten Effekte
am Ende d. 2. H_2

\int Rotationsg. mit Temp. 0.14

sp: Coulomb'sche Gesetz: $\frac{e^2}{4a^2} = 2 \frac{e^2 d}{(a^2 + d^2)^{3/2}}$

Rotationsg.: $\mu a^2 \omega^2 = 2 \frac{e^2 a}{(a^2 + d^2)^{3/2}} - \frac{e^2}{4a^2}$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{d}{a} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \mu a^2 \omega^2 &= \frac{3\sqrt{3}-1}{4} \frac{e^2}{a^2} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

Ein solches System bei jedem Wert von ω möglich

Aber hier Quantenhypothese: $\mu a^2 \omega = \frac{h}{2\pi}$; dabei Voraussetzung dass keine Anstöße stattfinden infolge
normaler Bewegung d. Elektronen

Störungen werden nach finit. Elektrostatik berechnet, daraus d. elektr. Moment und dessen mittlere Werte
was im allgemeinen Disp. Formel als die Fittlerische ergibt. // 3 Eigenschaften:

N. Kundin Ann. 47, 697, 1915 D. maximale Verdampfung p. h. v. H. (gegen durch feine Lsg. gebildet R.)

In höchsten Grad Abhängig von Reichtum d. Oberfläche

Die flüssigen Tropfen (ist es fast wie eine Diffusionsvorrichtung, so dass jede Molek. welches auftritt auch verdunstet)

Ev. Hauer Fontaine Tung, Schwebungen in einem Saug Ann. 47, 365, 1915

$$\bar{Q} = \frac{kT^2}{c} \text{ aber Ableitung nach Zeit - Zeit: nicht ganz richtig}$$

R. Sans 8 ultramicroscop. Ag 2 Ann 47, 270, 1915

in der Kugelform (aus Absorptionen messung)

E. Ruge & W. Gerlach N. & photoelektr. Versuch. mit 2. Sontsche & 2. ultramicroscop. Ag

Ann 47, 227, 1915

Veränderung durch Sontsche optischen verunreinigt aber nicht durch ~~Verunreinigungen~~ ^{Verunreinigungen}

Jullien Th. Ch. p. 200

$$C = 3 \frac{R}{z} + 2 \frac{R}{z} + R \frac{e \frac{p_v}{T} \left(\frac{p_v}{T} \right)^2}{\left(e \frac{p_v}{T} - 1 \right)^2} \quad \text{für 2. Ordnung Sont}$$

• Schwingungswerte

von Ogermann 28 f. Elektroch 17, 732, 1911

für 3. Ordnung " " 18, 103, 1912

Rotations: Nernst 28 f. Elektroch 17, 270, 1911 ; 17, 826, 1911

Ogermann Nernst-Einstellung p. 95

Sontsche Ann. d. Ch. 40, 1187, 1913

Jullien Th. Ch. d. S. p. 428

Erden Oel Ann 1912, 444, 191

$$U = \frac{R}{2} \frac{\sqrt{T}}{\left(e^{\frac{g}{T}} - 1\right)} \quad c = \frac{\partial U}{\partial T}$$

und ev. dann einige Stunden in guter Deut. [auf 1/2 von]

c = Rot. freq. const. = $\frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{d\phi}{dt}$ = $\frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{d}{dt} \int \vec{\omega} \cdot d\vec{s}$ / $\int \vec{\omega} \cdot d\vec{s} = \oint \vec{\omega} \cdot d\vec{s} = \oint \vec{\omega} \cdot d\vec{s} = \oint \vec{\omega} \cdot d\vec{s} = \oint \vec{\omega} \cdot d\vec{s}$ = $\oint \vec{\omega} \cdot d\vec{s} = \oint \vec{\omega} \cdot d\vec{s} = \oint \vec{\omega} \cdot d\vec{s}$

der Transduktions Energie: Komet 25. Okt 17, 826, 1911; Phys. 36, 13, 1066, 1912

Kelson M 7 14, 665, 1913 M.

$n \approx 10^6$ complex. instants $\text{sec} \propto 1/T_{\text{imp}}$ ($\rho \propto 1/T_{\text{imp}}$); $\sigma \propto 1/T_{\text{imp}}$, $\forall \rho \propto 1/T_{\text{imp}}$ $\propto 1/T_{\text{imp}}$

$$U = \frac{pRT}{x^3} \int_0^x \frac{y^3 dy}{e^y - 1} \quad \text{or} \quad = 3RT \left(\frac{3}{8} x + \frac{7}{x^3} \int_0^x \frac{y^3 dy}{e^y - 1} \right) \quad \text{NC - Kappa 5.12 + c}$$

Defini Θ variabel: $\Theta = \sqrt{\quad}$ st.

возв. A_2 , He

20. für Rohr kann 36.2 $[p \cdot \omega_G = 35.1] \frac{\text{mm}}{\text{Liter}} : H_2 :$

$T = 18.6, 21.4, 21.6, 24.0, 27.1, 29.6, 31.7, 34.1, 36.4$
 $\therefore = 27.0, 27.8, 28.1, 30.2, 34.2, 37.0, 37.5, 37.7, 39.2$

} ~~start of the cycle~~
 } ~~then half in.~~
 < ~~the same half in~~

Dohne Schilben: 10-20 p. Quadr. Th. y. ein starker steiniger Stein. Quarz-feldspathic - und
20 p. Translok. im. d. n. Chalk Effekte der 20 p. Quarz CO₂ (in f. Co).

A. Inchen V DZ S. 15, 1157, 1913

(Dunkel im Vakuum!)

225

Energie pro Flächenelement $u_{\lambda} d\lambda \propto \frac{u_{\lambda}}{\lambda^2} d\lambda$

1) ~~20~~ 20 : 2. Teil J ist symmetrisch zu λ_0 Nullstelle = 2. Seiten

1). Dunkel wie Gitter nur dass $J = 0.96 \cdot 10^{-40}$ genommen wird, welche benutzt bis $n=1$

2). $J = 2.24 \cdot 10^{-40}$ von 16 bis $n=1$

Er Dohr 15, 1150, 1913

Abn. 2 Hce 120 / $v_0 = 3.5 \mu$ ϵ f. v_0 ergibt 12 Maxima

$\lambda_0 = 3.474 \mu$

$v_0 = 8.636 \cdot 10^{13}$

| n | λ_1 | λ_2 | $(v_1 - v_0) \cdot 10^{-11}$ | $(v_0 - v_2) \cdot 10^{-11}$ | $\frac{v_2 \cdot 10^6}{n}$ | λ_2 |
|-----|-------------|-------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|
| | 3.444 | 3.504 | 75 | 75 | 7.45 | 403 |
| | 3.416 | 28 | 146 | 133 | 6.98 | 215 |
| | 3.394 | 56 | 203 | 200 | 6.72 | 149 |
| | 3.372 | 83 | 261 | 263 | 6.55 | 115 |
| | 3.350 | 110 | 319 | 326 | 6.40 | 89 |
| | 3.327 | | 368 | | 6.13 | 82 |
| | | | 408 | | 5.83 | 74 |

↑
(das beweist ϵ J & Rest. v_0 λ)
ist einm. v_0

O. Schupf DZ S. 15, 451, 1913 Dunkelheit d. m. Wärme ausstrahlung

alte Formel von Planck (ohne Nullstelle) gibt / n λ & λ_2 2° Expt Result. ($\epsilon = \frac{L}{2} (2\pi\nu)^2 / \rho^2$)

von Einsteins Stein als Argument / Nullpunktenergie ab

Vor. ρ en ρ : $\epsilon_n = \frac{L}{2} (2\pi\nu)^2 = n \frac{h\nu}{2}$ / wie Einsteins oben! / n wobei nur die diskrete Werte ... ergeben

Dann ist Rest Energie = $\frac{1}{2} N \frac{\sum \epsilon_n e^{-\frac{\epsilon_n}{kT}}}{\sum e^{-\frac{\epsilon_n}{kT}}}$ $\epsilon_n = n^2 \frac{h^2}{8\pi^2 L}$

Darin das Unterstrichen
Plancks Formel dass $\epsilon_n = n^2$
das Schupf-Stein falsch!

Es folgt für komple. ρ / $\log \frac{\partial E_\lambda}{\partial T}$

$$c_2 = Nk \delta^2 \frac{d^2}{d\delta^2} \log \Phi(\delta)$$

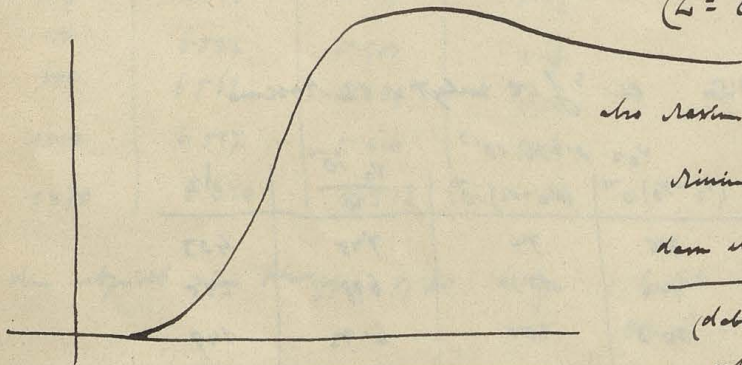
$$\delta = \frac{hc}{\rho \lambda \sim L k T}$$

$$\Phi(\delta) = 1 + e^{-\delta} + e^{-4\delta} + e^{-9\delta} + \dots$$

Die einzige verfügbare Konstante

$$\delta T = \frac{hc}{\rho \lambda \sim L k} = 570 \text{ grad.}$$

$$(L = 6.69 \cdot 10^{-40})$$



also max. $0.89 Nk$ für $250^\circ K.$

minim. $0.76 Nk$ 550°

dann mit asymptotisch bis Nk

(dabei ist der Verlauf für sehr niedrige Temp.
nicht angegeben, gleich 0 zu setzen)

Vgl. Auswertung Zf. Physik 17, 731, 1911; 18, 107, 1912.

W. D. Wall, E. Schückel & Prinzipien v. Hamilton, Rauspeters

beide d. Hamilton'schen Prinzip mit Prinzip d. kleinsten Aktion nicht wesentlich voneinander verschieden.

Sagen ist Hilbert's Form nicht äquivalent mit d. kleinsten

Voss' Form (allgemein v. 12 § 105) ist d. Hamilton'schen Form

Vd. Dreck Phil. Mag. 25, 740, 1913

Not only qualitative relation between position and velocity (Routh's method) but

$$\log T_n = A + n B$$

$n =$ number of degrees expelled during the integration

$$\log \lambda = C + n D$$

C, D general constants

A, C special for each series

Wood Proc. Phys. Soc. ¹⁹¹⁹ 26

Lecture: Radiation of Li_2 molecules excited by light

~~the~~ H_2 - vapour $\lambda = 2536$

scattered light much more homogeneous than primary; if ^{reduced} as source, much more efficient

Na vapour in tube, when density increased, all light is concentrated on surface patches
if this patch used as source and focused by concave mirror on other part of bulb
the brightness of both patches is equal \therefore True absorption does not exist

Absorption only if one or other is admitted

D_1 and D_2 lines emitted independently

but in other cases with resonance-spectrum

OH Kuen & A. V. Porter Proc. R. Soc. 89, 370, 1913

Diff. of Light by particles comparable with wave length

~~the~~ Li^+ (Na triiodide) + weak acid

after becoming nearly opaque, gets transparent again with excess of blue transmitted
afterward change of the blue green to white

also observed in other cases

transmitted intensity $= f_e \left(\frac{t}{x} \right)$ now according to Rayleigh $= f_e \left(\frac{\text{diameter}}{\lambda} \right)$

\therefore diam. $\sim t$

If instantaneous liberation of H_2SO_4 ,

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = K(a-x)$$

$$x = a(1 - e^{-Kt}) \quad \therefore \text{linear at first stage}$$

But probably at first supersaturation, then supersaturated solution diffusing toward particles
amount reaching them \propto area \therefore

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = K x^{2/3} (a-x) \quad \therefore \text{in first stage: } x^{1/3} = t \cdot \text{const (diam of } t) \text{ } \quad \text{lim constant}$$

[Signature]

Wenn A glaubt es seien 10 und 10 werfen u. 10 schwarze Kugeln so glaubt er mit Wsk. $\frac{1}{2}$
auf einen solchen Wurf hoffen zu dürfen. Wenn das tatsächlich 20 und 10 schwarze sind, so ist
die tatsächliche Wsk. = $\frac{1}{3}$. Ist letzteres der Grad der berechtigten Vermutung nach Meinung?
Nein, denn A weiss nicht, dass 20 da sind, vermutet also nicht $\frac{2}{3}$ sondern $\frac{1}{2}$!

Wozum ist das ein Advokaten-Gefühlsgefühl darauf zu definieren. Wird man Meinung fragen, wenn
das Krieger Ende sein wird, wird er antworten: Dann wenn wir sein Ende zu erwarten berechtigt sind!

Recht, der nichts sagt! Leere Definition!

Wahrheit = Eigenschaft von Objekten $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{dass Teilgesamtheit besteht} \dots \text{"Sinn"} \\ \text{dass die Aussage richtig ist} \dots \text{"Sinn"} \end{array} \right.$ - Objektiv

Objektive haben sowohl objektiv. als subjektiv. Eigenschaften

Vermutungssubjekt. \dots = Wahrh. im eigenen Sinn } Wahrh. im weiteren Sinn
 Vermutungssubjekt Wahrh. = Richtigkeit (wahr in diesem Sinne)

Analogie mit Wahrheitsbegriff $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Wahrheit (subjektiv)} \\ \text{unwahrheit = Tatsächlichkeit} \end{array} \right.$ (analog Wahrh.)
 (analog Richtigkeit)

Was ist Richtigkeit?

über Definitionen p. 50

freie Defini. (runder Kreis)

gebundene Defini. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{unter dem Ausdruck} \\ \text{Leistungen von bestimmten in Def. gebildet wird} \end{array} \right.$ (versteht sich) (Hauptbegriff)

Der Kern der Lehre von der Definition ist das die Notwendigkeit der Defini. und die Verh. zu den Tatsachen

erst vortheoretisches Wissen: (runder Kreis)

Der Begriffsbildung: Konstante u. Relativ d. Begriffe, analytische Beziehung etc.

Wenn einer dieser Merkmale als wichtig angesehen wird, so definiert man: "runder ist ..."

das Kriterium auf die anderen Merkmale

Dann (neben dem) Frage ob solche "Begriffe" ~~immer~~ unmissverständlich

Richtigkeit = Negation d. Unrichtigkeit (= Notwendigkeit d. Nicht-wahrheit)

Tatsächlichkeit = Richtigkeit = Unmöglichkeit

43 under $\frac{1}{2}$ of 2, or 1?

-wird. J. d. besprochenen Briefs bedeutet es jedoch nicht, dass wir ihnen nicht 5 Franken als Wette.
Also kann der 'Schreck' jenes Briefs ~~mit~~ nur etwas in uns (als Protestation) widerwärtig wirken,
da dasjenige das 'vermuthet'.

Parabellus Em. H. Verrington, Fitch 3. Tobacco leaf

D.h. durchaus im 17. Jhdte! davor (Emotionelle Schwankung d. Trennung!)

u7: Optische Linsen? Ist Erkrankung sichtbar = Verhältnis $\frac{f_{\text{min}}}{f_{\text{max}}}$ für jede Anzahl v. Fok.

[illegible]

Siehe auch die Bemerkung über den Fall

۱۰۵ - ۱۰۶ - ۱۰۷ - ۱۰۸ - ۱۰۹ - ۱۱۰ - ۱۱۱ - ۱۱۲ - ۱۱۳ - ۱۱۴ - ۱۱۵ - ۱۱۶ - ۱۱۷ - ۱۱۸ - ۱۱۹ - ۱۲۰

entst. 12. 1. 1880.

Anders Art: Volume. = Quotient

Autre dit: Journal = Journal
~~Journal~~ dit lui-même Laplace joint (Essai phil. sur les probabilités ¹⁸¹⁴ p. 7): Le rapport de ce nombre
à celui de tous les cas possibles est la mesure de cette probabilité, qui est ainsi qu'une fraction,
dont le numérateur est le nombre des cas favorables et dont le

Analoge Operation wie Suchen, $\frac{W}{Z}$

Aber warum hat diese Gerechtigkeit und Redlichkeit nicht die wir uns wünschen, Gerechtigkeit kann es nicht in
begegnen als vollkommenste Fülle der nicht annehmbar!

Viel verschieden, Tüme bilden? Es ist doch wohl keine willkürliche Definition. Wohl so!

„netto von Wohnen“ = Zahl welche die Größe d. Wohnens angibt und auf die Beurteilung d. Lebens

der letzten kommt es grade an.

2. 16 Regel d. ungetriebenen Druckes von einem nach in Druck d. Verdr. Verdr.

Altenberg gilt das in der für alle Ueberwindlichen. Von der Jugend, 1871, dem Tüpfel ~~und~~

Kommt die Wurzel $\frac{2}{3}$ zu mit, um mehr als 2 zu werden, so ist die negative Potenz ganz unangebracht

Das gilt es wenigstens zu denken, mehr nicht, als man es mag, das mit Tschaka besprochen werden.

Reinony

p. 240 unfilled birth in tetrahedron Oblique surface is not uniformly it.

Der Zufall liegt in der Natur d. Notwendigen; ... der Geist d. Untersuchenden ist nicht minder angeordnet. So muss d. Zufall eben in der Natur sein und d. Regel macht folgermaßen die eine, steigende / fallende Komponente den Zufall / Fall aus.

Nur dürfte man daraufhin nicht zwei d. fauen Ziffernheit in Regl. teil aufgeben können

Stamps (2) paid a. 20 Oct 21

2. 7/16 2/elli/keit ist eine immer da bleibt sein, je nach der negativen Notwendigkeit
↓
eine immer da sein ist. Weiter zu ...

↓

weiter zu ...

[illegible]

f₄₀ Zahlen bzgl. Dichtigkeit d. Kugelsterns nimmt man wegen der Wertschritte von

z 313 ^{6/6 2095 1813}
 "Einige Worte aus dem 2ten Buche der 'Betrachtungen d. menschlichen Existenz' von Heidegger 1/2"

2 Subjunctive forms are obligatory in the different modal contexts

§ 50 Der Satz ist eine Vermutung, wenn der Vertatfälschungsgrad also die Regel nicht ohne objektive zur Vermutungsstärke passt.

Objektivs zur Vermutungsstärke post.

Wohrstand: Auch 3 Ruzh in Kiste von 100

(Parallelismus) 1. vgl. 8 u. 11/2 u. 12/1, 1. u. 2. u. 3. u. 4.

1). Wieso erhält Planck's, unter Annahme mit Thermodynamik unverträgliches Resultat falls es her
durch in der Schmelze die Boltzmannsche Entropie Definition benutzt?

Darlegt doch, dass faktisch Planck selbst die richtige Entropie berechnet?

Sei richtig benutzt Langmuir (Schw. p. 100) dass Zimwille's Satz erfordert dass gleiche Elementarteilchen
genommen werden.

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{\nu} \text{ bayr} = \frac{1}{\nu} \frac{\text{Angstrom}}{\text{cm}}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{h c}{E} = \frac{h (mc^2)}{E} = \frac{1240}{E} \quad \left\} \quad \frac{h}{\lambda} = \frac{E}{c} = N$$

$$n = \frac{N (Mc^2)}{3}$$

$$N = n \frac{h}{p}$$

$$= 3 \cdot 10^{19} \frac{1}{10^6} = \frac{3}{2} \cdot 10^{12} \quad (\text{per cm}^3)$$

$$\text{ohne Konzentration: } c = \frac{3}{2} \cdot 10^{12} \cdot \frac{4}{3} \pi n$$

$$c = \frac{3}{2} \cdot 10^{12} \cdot \frac{4}{3} \cdot (0.33)^3 \cdot 10^{-12} \cdot n = 2n (0.33)^3 = 2n \cdot 0.33 \cdot 0.11 = 2n \cdot 0.036 = 0.24$$

$$N = \frac{3}{2} \cdot 10^{12}$$

$$\text{mittl. Abstand: } \frac{10^{-4}}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{1 \mu}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$\text{ohne Konz. } \frac{1}{15} = 0.067$$

$$n = n_0 e^{-\alpha x} \quad \int_0^{\infty} n dx = \frac{n_0}{\alpha} = N$$

Rechnung der Zahlen n_0 und N und heraus

Austritt von α

Dann unabhängig von N nehmen und ändern

Abweichungen von α berücksichtigen müssen

$$(n_0) = \int_0^{\infty} (n_1 + n_2) dx = \frac{n_{01} (1 - e^{-\alpha_1 \infty}) + n_{02} (1 - e^{-\alpha_2 \infty})}{1 + 1}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} = n_{01} + n_{02} = N$$

Also die Fall inhomogener Einstrahlung ist nicht mehr (n_0) proportional mit N

Defin Temperatur:

bei 15 mm Druck: $\lambda = 10^{-5} \cdot 20 = 2 \cdot 10^{-4}$

$$\frac{\Delta \theta}{\log \frac{A}{a}} = \frac{\Delta \theta}{\log \frac{A}{a} - \delta \left(\frac{1}{A} + \frac{1}{a} \right)}$$

$$\frac{\delta}{a} : \log \frac{A}{a} = \frac{34 \cdot 10^{-4}}{5 \cdot 10^{-3}} : 3 = \frac{0.34}{5} : 3 = 0.068 : 3 =$$

(2.3.%)

~~$$\bar{x}^2 = \xi^2 (1 - e^{-2\beta t}) + x_0^2 e^{-2\beta t}$$~~

$$\bar{x} = x_0 e^{-\beta t}$$

$$(\overline{x-x_0})^2 = \xi^2 (1 - e^{-2\beta t}) + x_0^2 e^{-2\beta t} - 2x_0 \xi e^{-\beta t} + x_0^2$$

$$\bar{R}^2 = \xi^2 (1 - e^{-2\beta t}) + x_0^2 (1 - e^{-\beta t})^2 = 2\beta t \cdot \xi^2$$

$$\bar{R} = x_0 (1 - e^{-\beta t}) = -\beta t x_0$$

$$f(\beta) = -x_0 \beta$$

$$\frac{\partial W}{\partial x} \frac{\bar{R}^2}{2} + W \left\{ f(\beta) \cdot c - \bar{R} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial \bar{R}^2}{\partial \beta} \right\} = 0$$

$\underbrace{\quad}_{x_0(1-e^{-\beta t})} \quad \underbrace{\quad}_{x_0(1-e^{-\beta t})^2}$

$$\frac{\partial W}{\partial x} \cdot \beta t \xi^2 + W \left\{ -x_0 \beta t - \beta t x_0 + 2\beta t \xi^2 \right\} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial W}{\partial x} + \cancel{W \cdot 2\beta t \xi^2} + W \cdot \frac{2(\xi - x)}{\xi^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial W}{\partial x_0} = -\frac{\beta}{2\beta t} \frac{(x - x_0 e^{-\beta t})}{1 - e^{-2\beta t}} \cdot e^{-\beta t} \cdot e$$

$$\text{Fingern } \epsilon: \frac{e^{-\epsilon} - e^{-2\epsilon}}{e^{\epsilon} + e^{-\epsilon}} = \frac{1 - e^{-2\epsilon}}{1 + e^{-2\epsilon}} = 1 - 2e^{-2\epsilon}$$

Dessen sind die Dimensionen der Strahlungsmangelhaft, da dann

$$\begin{aligned} y^2 &= \frac{2\pi a \epsilon_{\text{H}}}{a^2 \pi \kappa_1} = \frac{2 \cdot 10^6}{a \kappa_1} \\ &= \frac{2 \cdot 10^6 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 2}{5 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 0.17} = \frac{8 \cdot 48}{1.7} = 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$b = 1.3 \cdot 10^{-12} \left[(0 + 273)^4 - 0^4 \right] = 1.052 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2.43616 \\ 7.30848 \\ 171.600 \\ \hline 9.02448 \end{array} \quad -12$$

in Falle 10% Ref. Verm. $y^2 = 0.5$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y = 0.7 \\ \lambda = 2 \end{array} \right\} z_c = 0.7 \quad \epsilon_1 = 35$$

$$\frac{0.4343 \cdot 0.7}{0.30401}$$

$$2.014$$

$$\frac{1}{0.7} \frac{2 - \frac{1}{2}}{2 + \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{0.7} \cdot \frac{3}{5} = \frac{3}{3.5}$$

$$1 - \frac{\frac{1}{2} \left((1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}) - (-1 + \frac{1}{2}) \right)}{\frac{1}{2} \left((1 + \frac{1}{2}) + (-1 + \frac{1}{2}) \right)} = 1 - \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2}}{1 + \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1 + \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\text{Also } \bar{\theta} = \theta_{\infty} \cdot \frac{1}{7} ! \quad \text{wird für } 1, \text{ annehmen } \bar{\theta} = \theta_{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{3.5} \right)$$

$$\text{Also } \bar{\theta}_{\text{unk}} = \theta_{\infty} \left\{ \frac{2.5}{3.5} - \frac{2}{7} \right\} = \theta_{\infty} \frac{48}{56} = \frac{6}{7} \theta_{\infty}$$

Also sind die Strahlungscorrekturen um $\frac{1}{7}$ zu niedrig geschätzt, also sind Einkristalle
 bei allen Messungen ($\frac{1}{5} \%$) zu berücksichtigen

$$\bar{\theta} = \theta_{\infty} \left\{ 1 - \frac{a(1 - \frac{z_1}{z_2}) - b(1 - \frac{z_1}{z_2})}{a-b} \right\} \quad \text{F}$$

von $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2$

$$f(\frac{z_1}{z_2}) \leq f(\frac{z_2}{z_1})$$

$$\frac{z_1 + z_2}{2} - \frac{z_1 - z_2}{2} + e^{\frac{z_1 - z_2}{2}} - e^{-\frac{z_1 - z_2}{2}}$$

$$- \frac{z_1 + z_2}{2} + \frac{z_1 - z_2}{2} + e^{\frac{z_1 - z_2}{2}} + e^{-\frac{z_1 - z_2}{2}}$$

also ist

$$\bar{\theta} = \theta_{\infty} \left\{ 1 - \frac{\frac{z_1 - z_2}{e^{z_1} + e^{-z_1}} - \frac{z_2 - z_1}{e^{z_2} + e^{-z_2}}}{z_1 - z_2} \right\}$$

$$\frac{A}{a} = 20 \quad \text{zy} \quad \frac{A}{a} = \frac{1.303.2302}{2606}$$

$$\frac{391}{3}$$

$$\frac{3000}{3}$$

$$\mu^2 = \frac{2\pi \cdot 0.00006}{\pi \left(\frac{5 \cdot 10^3}{2}\right)^2 \cdot 3.047}$$

$$= \frac{8 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-5}}{25 \cdot 10^6 \cdot 0.047} = \frac{16}{10425} = \frac{16.4}{1.7}$$

$$= 9.64:1.7 = 5.66$$

$$K_1 = 0.17$$

$$K = 0.00006$$

$$y = 6.13$$

$$\lambda_1 = 10$$

$$\lambda_2 = 2$$

$$z_1 = 30.65$$

$$z_2 = 6.13$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.4343 \cdot 30.65 \\ 12260 \\ 920 \\ 123 \\ 9 \\ \hline 13312 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 643.4343 \\ 26058 \\ 434 \\ 131 \\ \hline 2.6623 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{z - z_1}{e^{z_1} e^{-z_1}} = 1 \quad \text{mit einer formänderung}$$

$$\text{also: } \bar{\theta} = \theta_{\infty} \left\{ 1 - \frac{2}{\mu \lambda} \right\}$$

$$\theta_{\text{end}} = \theta_{\infty} \left\{ \frac{\lambda_1 \bar{\theta}_1 - \lambda_2 \bar{\theta}_2}{\lambda_1 - \lambda_2} \right\} = \theta_{\infty} \left\{ \frac{\lambda_1 - \frac{1}{\mu \lambda_1} - \lambda_2 + \frac{1}{\mu \lambda_2}}{\lambda_1 - \lambda_2} \right\} = \theta_{\infty}$$

Das ist Eulers Methode ganz richtig insofern

$$\frac{z - z_1}{e^{z_1} e^{-z_1}} = 1 \quad \text{ganz richtig, da es mit einer formänderung des Fall ist}$$

$$\theta = -\frac{\alpha}{j^2} \left[\frac{e^{j(x-\frac{\lambda}{2})} + e^{-j(x-\frac{\lambda}{2})}}{e^{j\frac{\lambda}{2}} + e^{-j\frac{\lambda}{2}}} - 1 \right]$$

$$\int_0^{\lambda} e^{jx} dx = \frac{e^{jx}}{j} \Big|_0^{\lambda}$$

$$\int_0^{\lambda} e^{-jx} dx = \frac{1 - e^{-j\lambda}}{j}$$

$$\bar{\theta} = \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_0^{\lambda} \theta dx = -\frac{\alpha}{\lambda j^2} \left\{ \frac{1}{j} \frac{e^{j\frac{\lambda}{2}} - e^{-j\frac{\lambda}{2}} + e^{j\frac{\lambda}{2}} - e^{-j\frac{\lambda}{2}}}{e^{j\frac{\lambda}{2}} + e^{-j\frac{\lambda}{2}}} - 1 \right\} + \frac{\alpha}{j^2}$$

$$= -\frac{\alpha}{j^2} \left\{ \frac{2}{j\lambda} \frac{e^{j\frac{\lambda}{2}} - e^{-j\frac{\lambda}{2}}}{e^{j\frac{\lambda}{2}} + e^{-j\frac{\lambda}{2}}} - 1 \right\}$$

Falls keine Ableitung durch die Enden, wäre $\bar{\theta}_{\infty} = +\frac{\alpha}{j^2}$

also:

$$\bar{\theta} = \bar{\theta}_{\infty} \left\{ 1 - \frac{2}{j\lambda} \frac{e^{j\frac{\lambda}{2}} - e^{-j\frac{\lambda}{2}}}{e^{j\frac{\lambda}{2}} + e^{-j\frac{\lambda}{2}}} \right\}$$

Correktionsglied wegen Enden

Dagegen nimmt Enden folgende Dimensionen:

$$a = 10$$

$$b = 2$$

$$\bar{\theta}_n = \frac{a \bar{\theta}_1 - b \bar{\theta}_2}{a - b} = \bar{\theta}_{\infty} \left\{ \frac{\cancel{1} - \cancel{1}}{1 - \cancel{1}} \frac{\bar{\theta}_1 f(j\frac{\lambda}{2}) - \bar{\theta}_2 f(j\frac{\lambda}{2})}{\bar{\theta}_1 - \bar{\theta}_2} \right\}$$

und betrachtet $\bar{\theta} = \bar{\theta}_{\infty}$

was offenbar nur insoweit richtig ist, als: $f(j\frac{\lambda}{2}) = f(j\frac{\lambda}{2}) = 1$ oder $= 0$

Näherungsformel für: $j\frac{\lambda}{2} = z = \frac{\lambda}{2} \sqrt{\frac{2\pi\kappa}{g\kappa_1 \ln A}}$

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{z} \frac{e^z - e^{-z}}{e^z + e^{-z}} = \frac{1 + z + \frac{z^2}{2} - (1 - z + \frac{z^2}{2})}{z (2 + z^2)} = \frac{2}{2 + z^2} = 1 - \frac{z^2}{2}$$

$$\theta = \frac{e^{yx} - e^{-yx}}{e^{yx} - e^{-yx}}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y^2 \theta + \alpha$$

$$\frac{d^2 \theta}{dx^2} = y^2 \theta$$

$$\frac{d^2(\theta + \frac{\alpha}{y^2})}{dx^2} = y^2(\theta + \frac{\alpha}{y^2})$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\tau \frac{dy}{dx} - \theta \frac{dx}{dy} \right) = \tau \alpha$$

$$\tau \frac{dy}{dx} - \theta \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{\alpha}{y^2} \int \tau dx + \frac{\beta}{y^2}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\theta}{\tau} \right) = \frac{\alpha}{y^2} \int \tau dx + \frac{\beta}{y^2}$$

$$\theta = \tau \alpha \int \frac{dx}{y^2} \int \tau dx + \beta \int \frac{dx}{y^2} + y^2 \tau$$

$$\theta + \frac{\alpha}{y^2} = A e^{yx} + B e^{-yx} - \frac{\alpha}{y^2}$$

$$0 = A + B - \frac{\alpha}{y^2} = A e^{yx} + B e^{-yx} - \frac{\alpha}{y^2}$$

$$\theta = \frac{A}{e^{yx}} \quad A(1 - e^{yx}) = -B(1 - e^{-yx})$$

$$B = A \frac{1 - e^{yx}}{e^{-yx} - 1} = A \frac{e^{yx} - 1}{e^{yx} - 1}$$

$$\theta = A \left\{ \frac{e^{-yx}(1 - e^{yx}) + e^{yx}(e^{-yx} - 1)}{e^{-yx} - 1} \right\} - \frac{\alpha}{y^2}$$

$$\theta + \frac{\alpha}{y^2} = A \cdot \frac{e^{-yx} - e^{yx} + e^{yx} - e^{-yx}}{e^{-yx} - 1}$$

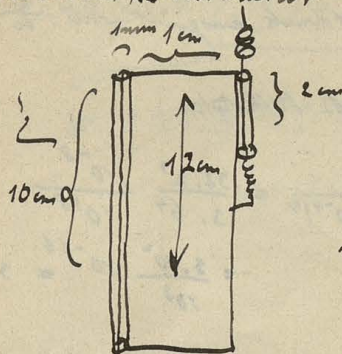
$$= \frac{e^{yx} - e^{-yx}}{e^{-yx} - 1}$$

$$\theta = A \frac{-e^{yx} + e^{-yx}}{e^{-yx} - 1}$$

$$\frac{\theta + \frac{\alpha}{y^2}}{\frac{\alpha}{y^2}} = \frac{e^{yx} - e^{-yx}}{e^{-yx} - 1} = \frac{e^{yx}(e^{-yx} - 1) - e^{-yx}(e^{-yx} - 1)}{(e^{yx} - 1)(e^{-yx} - 1)}$$

8. Ein Kessel Temperaturabhäng. d. Wärmekapazität. inij. Gas. Ph Z. 12, 1101, 1914

Art der von RS led. durchl. - Schläm. Ph Z. 12, 477, 1911



Figur 420

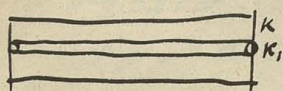
Draht durch den 0.05 mm

Die 2 Stücke fagen geschaltet = äquivalent mit einem Stück von der Länge 2cm wodurch d. Einfluss d. End. eliminiert ist

Voraussetzung ist Folgende: Abhäng. von Luftdruck

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| Luft: Druck 760 mm | 1.000 |
| 400 | 0.999 |
| 210 | 1.0055 |
| 100 | 1.013 |
| 40 | 1.035 |

Wird ist ein Temperatur möglich bei abnehmend Druck



$$2 K_1 \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} = \frac{2 \alpha \kappa}{a} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} \frac{A}{a}$$

$$= \frac{6 \pi^2}{9} + \alpha$$

$$\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} = \frac{\theta_2 - \theta_1}{\frac{2}{3} \frac{A}{a}} \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$= \mu^2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial x^2} = \left(\frac{2 \alpha \kappa}{9 K_1 \frac{2}{3} \frac{A}{a}} \right) \cdot \theta + \alpha$$

$$\theta = A e^{\mu x} + B e^{-\mu x}$$

$$x=0 \quad \theta=0 \quad 0 = A + B$$

$$x=l \quad \theta=0$$

ΣΣΣ

$$\theta = \alpha \frac{2}{3} \frac{A}{a} \frac{2}{3} \frac{A}{a}$$

$$\theta_1 = \alpha \frac{2}{3} \frac{A}{a} + \rho$$

$$\theta_2 = \alpha \frac{2}{3} \frac{A}{a} + \rho$$

$$\theta_2 - \theta_1 = \alpha \frac{2}{3} \frac{A}{a}$$

$$\theta_2 - \theta_1 = \alpha \frac{2}{3} \frac{A}{a}$$

$$\theta - \theta_1 = \frac{(\theta_2 - \theta_1)}{\frac{2}{3} \frac{A}{a}} \frac{2}{3} \frac{A}{a}$$

$$\theta = A(e^{\mu x} - e^{-\mu x})$$

$$0 = A(e^{\mu l} - e^{-\mu l})$$

$$L = \frac{32 \pi^3 (n-1)^2}{3 n \lambda^4}$$

auf jede Richtung verteilt : $\frac{32 \pi^3 (n-1)^2}{3 n \lambda^4}$

also kann man vermuten, dass ein ~~et~~ entsprechende Lichtdruck ausgeübt wird: $\frac{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^9}{10 \cdot 3 \cdot 10^{10}}$

Wie verhält sich das zu der Schwere eines Kohlenkörpers? 200 Stückstoff

$$S = \frac{28}{6 \cdot 06 \cdot 10^{23}} \text{ g}$$

$$= 4.8 \cdot 10^{-20}$$

$$F = \frac{32 \pi^3 \cdot (3 \cdot 10^{-4})^2}{3 \cdot (3 \cdot 10^{19})^2 \cdot (0.6 \cdot 10^{-4})^4} = \frac{32 \pi^3 \cdot 10^{-8}}{3 \cdot 6^4 \cdot 10^{18}} \\ = \frac{3 \cdot 10^2}{10^3} \cdot 10^{-26} = 3 \cdot 10^{-27} \text{ g}$$

Während ich anstellt für abstrakte Kugeln von Kohlenkörpern ein Lichtdruck berechnet hat, ~~welcher~~ ^{den} Schwere mit übersteigt! Allerdings kann man sich eben Luftmoleküle nicht als

dunkle Kugeln vorstellen, denn Anzahl pro Längeneinheit $\sqrt[3]{3 \cdot 10^{19}} = 3 \cdot 10^6$

Einfacher so: Atmosphärendruck pro $\text{cm}^2 = 1 \text{ kg} = 10^3$

Lichtdruck in Falle Glykol = 10^4 falls 10% absorbiert = 10^5

$$P[(n-v)^2 - n] + P(n+v) = \frac{1}{2} \Delta^2$$

$$\Delta^2 = 2Pr$$

$$\overline{(x-x_0)^2} = \xi^2 [1 - e^{-2\rho t}] + x_0^2 [1 - e^{-\rho t}]^2$$

$$n-v = x_0$$

$$n = x_0 + \xi^2$$

$$(1 - e^{-\rho t})^2 x_0^2 - (x_0 + \xi^2) (1 - e^{-\rho t})^2 + [1 - e^{-\rho t}] [x_0 + 2\xi^2]$$

$$x_0^2 [1 - e^{-\rho t}]^2 + x_0 \underbrace{[1 - e^{-\rho t} - (1 - e^{-\rho t})^2]}_{e^{-\rho t} (1 - e^{-\rho t})} + \xi^2 [2 - 2e^{-\rho t} - (1 - e^{-\rho t})^2] + \xi^2 (1 - e^{-2\rho t})$$

$$\overline{\Delta_{n-v}^2} = P[(n-v)^2 - n] + P(n+v) - 2v P(n-v) + v^2$$

$$\overline{(n-n_0)^2} = \Delta_n^2$$

$$n - n_0 = \bar{\Delta}_n$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \Delta_n^2$$

$$\lim_{P \rightarrow 1} = n^2 - 2nv + v^2 - n + n + v - 2vn + 2v^2 + v^2$$

$$n-v = n - n_0 + n_0 - v$$

$$\overline{(n-v)^2} = \overline{(n-n_0 + n_0 - v)^2} = \overline{(n-n_0)^2} + \overline{(n_0 - v)^2}$$

$$\overline{(n-v)^2} = P[(n-v)^2 - n] + P(n+v) + 2(n-v) P(n-v) + (n-v)^2$$

$$= [P^2 + 2P + 1] (x_0 - v)^2 + P(x_0 + v) - x_0 P^2$$

$$\frac{N \Delta}{4}$$

$$N^2 = \frac{8}{3\pi} c^2$$

$$= \frac{N}{4} \sqrt{\frac{8}{3\pi}} c = \frac{N c}{\sqrt{6\pi}}$$



Aufg 191:

235

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-x^2 - \frac{a^2}{x^2}} \frac{a^2}{x^3} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} e^{-2a}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-x^2 - \frac{a^2}{x^2}} \sin \frac{bx}{x} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} e^{-2a} \sin 2a$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-x^2 - \frac{a^2}{x^2}} \cos \frac{bx}{x} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} e^{-2a} \cos 2a$$

$$c = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} [a^2 + \sqrt{a^4 + b^4}]^{1/2}$$

$$d = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} [-a + \sqrt{a^4 + b^4}]^{1/2}$$

189 $\int_0^{\infty} e^{-x^2} \sin \frac{bx}{x} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} e^{-\frac{b^2}{4}} \sin \frac{b}{2}$

$$\dots \cos \dots = \dots \cos$$

182 $\int_0^{\infty} e^{-x^2} \cos \frac{bx}{x} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} e^{-\frac{b^2}{4}}$

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax} \sin bx dx = \frac{e^{-ax} (a \sin bx - b \cos bx)}{a^2 + b^2}$$

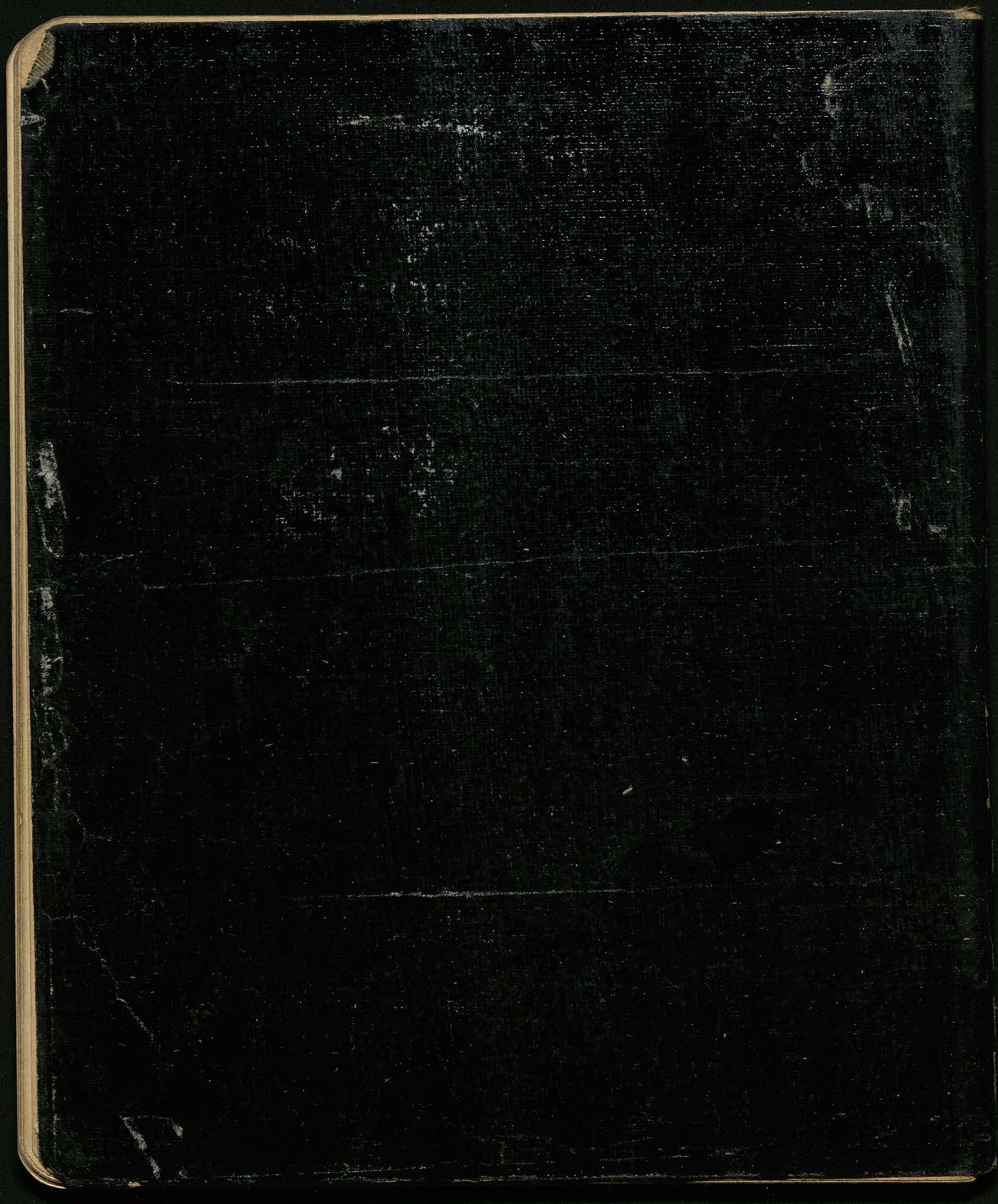
$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax} \cos bx dx = \frac{e^{-ax} (a \cos bx + b \sin bx)}{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$r \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-xy^2} \cos xy}{r^2 + y^2} dy = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} e^{-r^2} \left[e^{-rx} \int_{-\infty}^{\frac{x}{\sqrt{a}} - r\sqrt{a}} e^{-u^2} du + e^{rx} \int_{\frac{x}{\sqrt{a}} + r\sqrt{a}}^{\infty} e^{-u^2} du \right] = J$$

(Zuletzt berechnet)

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{y^2 e^{-xy^2} \cos xy}{r^2 + y^2} dy = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} e^{-\frac{r^2}{4}} - r J$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-xy^2} y \sin xy}{r^2 + y^2} dy = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} e^{-r^2} \left[e^{-rx} \int_{-\infty}^{\frac{x}{\sqrt{a}} - r\sqrt{a}} e^{-u^2} du - e^{rx} \int_{\frac{x}{\sqrt{a}} + r\sqrt{a}}^{\infty} e^{-u^2} du \right]$$

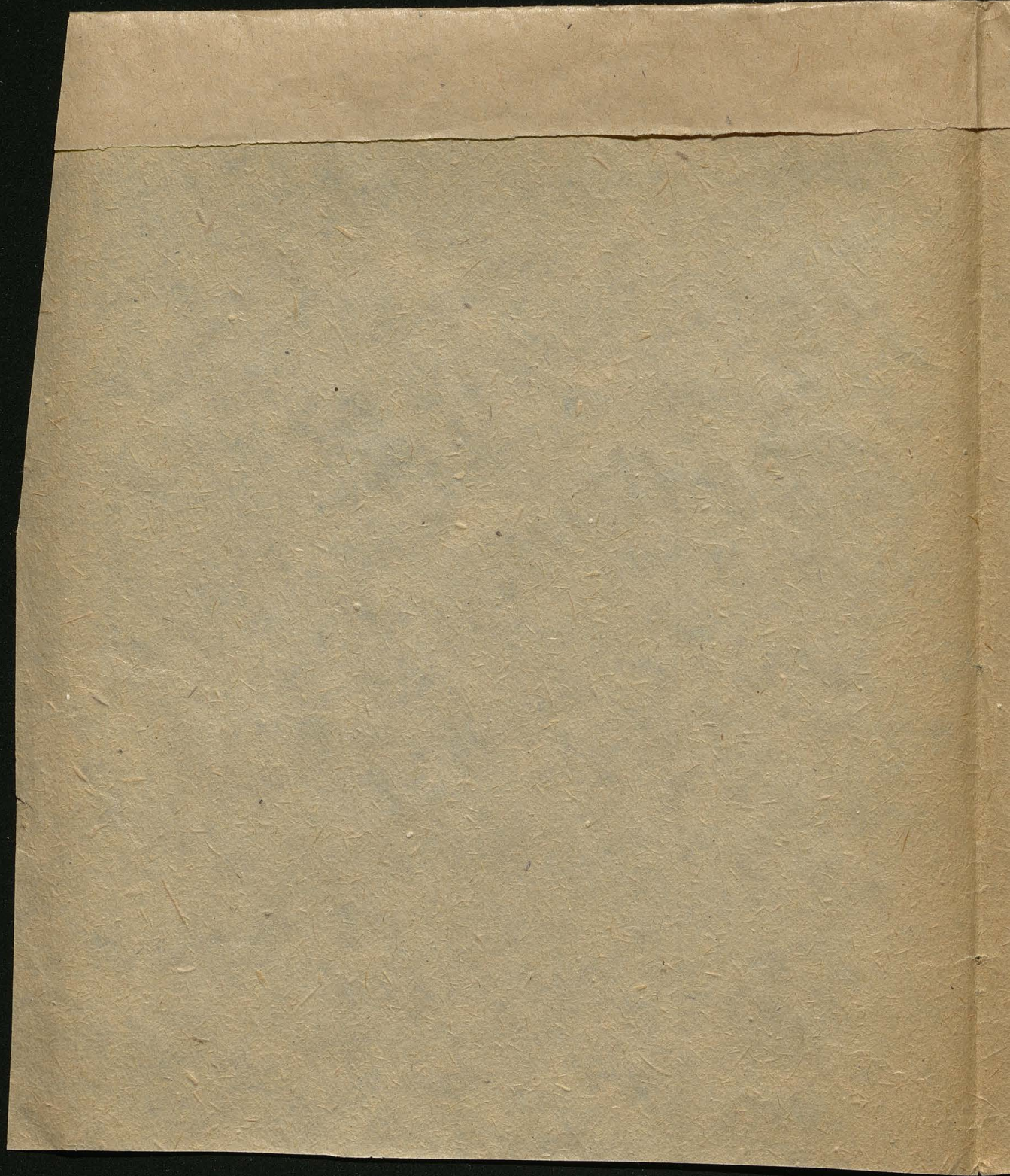


9410

II

112/53





Wstęp. Pórn, Svedberg, (Reichleberg) 22 paź 1939, 11.10.10
Pórn Sved. i Tomi Witk.

24.50

236

Fryka matyzy

zwa Siedler

Bibl. Jag.

D. Gary

Clasica, generalizacja, dyfuzja

ponyż Siedler's
charakterystyczny
związki

Ang. Hiltner wzmianka o Kimbren

zawsat przez Pórnwillea $V = \frac{\mu_2 \mu_1}{L} \frac{R^2 n}{8 \mu}$

prygodzie przez tok, za Pórnwillea $V = \frac{\mu_2 \mu_1}{L} \frac{a R^3}{V \rho_0}$

Przy zmianie temperatury, partycje zmieniają się

$V_c = \text{const}$

zmiennie zmieniają się z temperaturą
 μc^2

zob. 24.10

dyfuzja wiąże jest wiązaniem z zewnątrz

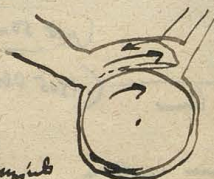
Przebieg two części, zmiennie od partycji i wartości tych partycji

→ absolutna masywność



przez Siedler
molekularny przepływ

działa dyfuzja przy
zmianie to przez dyfuzję
tych wartości



200 sztuk
szkła

Litt.

Amundsen d. Phys. Dyk Siedler.
Rozpr. Siedler.

brzo. prędkość $\frac{1}{20,000,000}$ mm

dyfuzja woda przez
 $\frac{3,10^9}{15,10^{10}} = 2,10^9$ sztuk
po 10²

2) Ciepło ?

Hydrodynamika powłoki partycji (Kernan, Olsen)

3) Właściwości

warmości optycznych (Lamania) (Förstl, Vögtl, Siedler, Siedler)

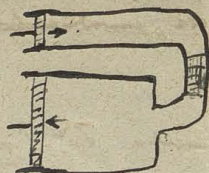
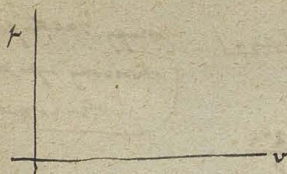
dyfuzja przy dyfuzji

Joule-Kelvin microbalance. response less even. precise!

John Jay Lums

gas bleeding pressure by one way; one possibl. up

$$p_1 = p_2 \frac{v_2}{v_1}$$



proca mi celiny tylos i stem pacytki; koniny
ale w drogi po stronie in - slaby!

|| my response. adiab. 2 way of adaptation by position up

$$\Delta T = \frac{1}{c_p} \int_{p_1}^{p_2} \left[\left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta} - v \right) dp \right] = - \frac{p_1 - p_2}{c_p} \left(b - \frac{2a}{2\theta} \right)$$

punkt inwersji

$$\theta_i = \frac{2a}{bR}$$

krót temp.

$$\theta_k = \frac{p_0}{27 bR}$$

$$\frac{\theta_k}{\theta_i} = \frac{4}{27} \neq \frac{1}{7}$$

He temp. inwersji (Olszewski 1902) $\theta_i = -80.5$ = 192.5

(1905) $\theta_k = -240.80$ = 72.2

temp. osnowa $\theta_o = -252.6^\circ$

pod 50 mm Hg -259°

zasada stanu dynamicznego

He Kamerlingh Onnes

(1905) Olsz He dynamic

Olsz dynamic izolacja

cielo temp. -259°

a, b

temp. inwersji Olsz. $41^\circ = -232^\circ = \theta_i$

$\theta_k = 6^\circ \text{ abs.} = -267^\circ$

10/7 1908

wzrost skropleni

$\theta_u = 4.3 \text{ abs.}$

pod zmniejszeniem ciśnień

$\theta = 1.15 \text{ abs.}$

Ėilotyng:

237

| | conc. | c | E | λ
hr | λ
ft | P
hr | P
ft |
|-----|-------|-----------------|-------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|---------------|
| 1). | | 1.76 mm | 344 | 2.21 | 3.0 | 25 | 40 ? |
| 2). | | 1.30 | 412 | 1.85 | 1.6 | | |
| 3). | | 0.53 | 196 | 0.78 | 0.48 | | |
| 4). | | 5.42 | 22 | (2.58) | — | <u>35</u> | <u>20 m/h</u> |
| 5). | | 1.58 | 237 | 1.86 | 2.2 | 18 | 22 |
| 6). | | 3.22 | 55 | | | 27 | Crush |
| 7). | | 0.13 | 13730 | 0.786 | 0.626 | 4.3 | 6 |
| 8). | | 5.13 | 33.2 | 2.74 | 2.8 | 41.3 | 60 |
| 9). | | 0.686 | 413 | 1.75 | 1.06 | 7.0 | 7.8 |

10⁻⁵

91.

| | | |
|----|-----|-----|
| 2 | 15 | |
| 0 | 0.9 | |
| 5 | 2.3 | 1.2 |
| | 1.1 | |
| 10 | 4.0 | 2.8 |
| | 1.2 | |

stand from 5mm



T. S. S. S. S.

S. S. S. S.

S. S. S. S.

S. S. S. S.

S. S. S. S.

| | | |
|----|-----|-------|
| 10 | 4.6 | 2.8 |
| | 1.8 | |
| | 1.5 | (3.2) |
| 10 | 4.7 | 2.7 |
| | 2.0 | |

F. S. S. S.

7.4 cm

c = 7.6

m = 3.915 g

c = 0.0696

0.5927

1.7502

0.8425 - 2

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \quad 7.4 \\ 0.28 \quad 76.c \end{array} \parallel \begin{array}{r} 1.9177 - 1 \quad 0.4472 - 1 \\ -1.3013 - 2 \quad 0.8425 - 2 \\ \hline 2.6164 \quad 0.0116 \\ 0.3013 - 2 \end{array}$$

E = 413

$$\begin{array}{r} 2.6164 \\ + 0.5275 - 4 \\ \hline 0.1439 - 1 \\ - 0.0878 \\ \hline 0.0561 - 4 \\ 0.2640 - 1 \\ 0.7981 \\ \hline 0.0621 \end{array}$$

 $\lambda = 2.08 \text{ cm}$

$$7.4 : 7 = \frac{1.06 \text{ cm}}{\text{S. S. S. S.}}$$

$$\lambda_{\text{her.}} = 1.15 \text{ cm}$$

$$P = 76. \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{E h^3 \rho}$$

0.1439 - 1

1.1335

0.2774

0.1387

0.8808

1.0195

1.045

20.9

$$P_{\text{her}} = 6.97$$

7.8

Gelatin über Hg: Spinn von Faltg bei starken Zusammenstößen witter, aber dann
Kamen schon seltene Unregelmäßigkeiten und Überschreitung d. Faltg.

¹⁰ Fröner's Seidengitter auf Hg. Keine Faltg witter aber bei fortgesetzter Bewegung
legte sich in regelmäßige Faltg ($\approx 4 \text{ mm}$)

Seidengitter noch sehr H₂O und Verstäubt. Nicht witter, wohl aber Zusammenfallen
so wie vorher bei fortgesetzter Bewegung.

Gelatin über Hg stärkere Lösung (ccc 2 Mole auf 10 cm³) und auf erwärmtes Hg gegeben, so dass
dünne Schicht sehr viele kleine Faltg

Noch stärkere Lösung (3.5 Mole) dick 2 mm: 4 Faltg

Cellulose auf Hg erste zwei Tropfen aufgeben sofort und hinterlassen sehr kleine Punkte
welche Neigen zu sehr kleinen Faltg neigen ($\lambda \approx 0.2 \text{ mm}$)

Entwässerung auf H₂O sehr schlechte Faltg $1\frac{1}{2}$ - 2 Faltg auf 9.4 cm

auf Hg nur wenn an schaumende Glasplatte (Unterseite) angelagert (durch
Erwärmen und Paraffin) und dann auch nur unbedeutend cca 5 Faltg auf 9.5 cm

Schwierigkeit
bei den
Ränder bei den
Glasplatten liegen
sehr auf

auf 5.4

7 Mole 8 Tropfen $\lambda \approx 0.2 \text{ mm}$ $\tau = 4:6 = \frac{2}{3} \text{ sec}$

$l = 7 \text{ cm}$

Neue Substanz Präparate I (auf kelt Hg) 3 Mole 4 Tropfen

II (, warm ,) 5 " 4 "

Pyramantropen
Allerhöchste

$$\lambda = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{D}{\rho g}}$$

$$P = 2\sqrt{D\rho g} = \frac{\lambda^2}{2\pi^2} \rho g$$

$$\neq 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{E k^3}{12 \rho g}}$$

$$P = 2\sqrt{\frac{E k^3 \rho g}{12}}$$

$$p = \frac{P}{k} = 2\sqrt{\frac{E k \rho g}{12}}$$

Das Krümmen mit geringer Festigkeit (Gelatine) ist die Klebheit von p wichtig
dabei darf ~~kein~~ kleines p annehmen.

Falls E proportional mit F wächst (von Concentration Kräfte) so ist unabhängig

$\frac{k}{F}$ das verhältnismäßig größere E !

größeres E kleineres k

Normales Krümmen $\frac{\delta l}{l} = \frac{P}{E k} = \frac{2\sqrt{\frac{E k \rho g}{12}}}{E k}$

normales Krümmen $\frac{\delta l}{l} = \frac{P}{E k}$

$$\frac{E \rho g}{12} = \frac{12}{k^3} \left(\frac{\lambda}{2\pi}\right)^4$$

$$= 2\sqrt{\frac{k^4 \left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}\right)^4}{12^2}} = \frac{2}{12} \left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}\right)^2 k^2$$

$$\frac{\delta l}{l} = \frac{2\pi^2}{3} \left(\frac{k}{\lambda}\right)^2$$

Nurk va nti

$$F = 50 \cdot 10^9$$

$$\rho = 14$$

$$\lambda = 1$$

$$\lambda = \sqrt[4]{\frac{E \lambda^3}{12 \rho g}}$$

$$\frac{5 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot \lambda^3}{1.7 \cdot 10^5} = \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^4$$

$$\lambda = \sqrt[3]{\frac{1.7}{5 \cdot 10^5 \cdot 30.40}}$$

$$= \sqrt[3]{\frac{1.7}{6 \cdot 10^8}} = \sqrt[3]{3 \cdot 10^{-9}}$$

$$= 1.5 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$\lambda = \underline{\underline{0.015 \text{ mm}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{70} \text{ mm}$$

$$f = 2 \sqrt{\frac{B \lambda^3}{12 \rho g}}$$

$$E = 8 \cdot 10^3 \text{ (CFS)}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{5} \quad \lambda = 0.5$$

$$f = 2 \sqrt{\frac{8 \cdot 10^3 \cdot \lambda^3}{12 \cdot 10^3}}$$

$$\phi = 6 \cdot 10^3 \text{ CFS}$$

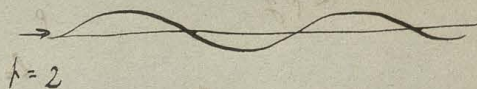
$$\frac{\phi}{\lambda} = 24.9 \text{ !}$$

$$\lambda = 2a \sqrt{\frac{D}{\rho g}}$$

$$D = \left(\frac{\lambda}{2a}\right)^4 \rho g$$

$$D = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\lambda}{2a}\right)^2 \rho g$$

$$= \frac{\lambda^2}{2a^2} \rho g$$



$$F = 5.9$$

$$a = 8$$

$$a = \frac{\lambda}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\rho g}{E}}$$

$$\lambda = 0.5$$

$$a = \frac{0.5}{2} \sqrt{\frac{8 \cdot 10^3}{3}}$$

$$= \frac{0.5}{6} = 0.1$$

Faltungsdruck zu groß im Vergleich zu Faltkraft

$$\frac{0.8}{14} \frac{14}{20} g =$$

$$v = \frac{1}{5} \frac{11}{20} g$$

$$\frac{5}{5} g$$

12

$$\lambda \neq 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{E h^3}{12 \rho g}}$$

$$\text{miedl } E = 1200 \cdot 10^9$$

$$\rho = 1$$

$$h = 0.02 = 0.2 \text{ mm}$$

$$\lambda = 6 \sqrt[4]{\frac{10^{12} \cdot 8 \cdot 10^{-6}}{12 \cdot 10^3}} = 6 \sqrt[4]{8 \cdot 10^{-2}} = 6 \sqrt[4]{0.8} = 6 \cdot 0.95 = 5.7 \text{ cm}$$

$$E \frac{h^2}{2} \approx 8 \cdot 10^3 \text{ (Cgs)} = 0.8 \cdot 10^5$$

$$E = 8 \cdot 10^3$$

$$6 \sqrt[4]{\frac{8 \cdot 10^3 \cdot (1/2)^3}{12 \cdot 14 \cdot 10^3}} = 6 \sqrt[4]{\frac{1}{2 \cdot 10^4}} = 6 \sqrt[4]{5 \cdot 10^{-5}} = 6 \cdot 0.1 = 0.6 \text{ mm}$$

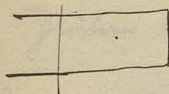
~~Kantchen~~ ~~größer~~ ~~1 mm~~

$$\text{Marska Lada } E = 170 \cdot 10^9 \quad h = 0.1 \text{ mm} = 10^{-2}$$

$$\lambda = 6 \sqrt[4]{\frac{17 \cdot 10^{11} \cdot 10^{-6}}{12 \cdot 10^3}} = 6 \sqrt[4]{14} = 12 \text{ cm}$$

$$\theta = 2 \int_0^{\frac{h}{2}} y^2 dy$$

$$= \frac{h^3}{4}$$



$$E \theta \frac{dy}{dx} = \left(\frac{l-x}{2} \right)^2 h \rho g = \frac{E h^3}{4} \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$h = \sqrt[3]{\frac{12 \rho g}{E} \left(\frac{\lambda}{2\pi} \right)^4}$$

$$h = \sqrt[3]{\frac{12 \cdot 10^3}{1400 \cdot 1200 \cdot 10^9}} \quad \lambda = 1 \text{ cm}$$

$$= \sqrt[3]{\frac{10^{-3}}{14 \cdot 10^{11}}} = \frac{10^{-3}}{\sqrt[3]{140}} = \frac{1}{580} \text{ mm}$$

$$R = \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{E h^2}{2 \rho g}$$

unter $l-x=1 \text{ cm}$

$$\frac{E \theta}{R} = P \quad (l-x) = 1 \text{ cm}$$

$$= \frac{E h^3}{4 R}$$

$$\frac{E h^3}{4} = 4 R \rho$$

$$\text{Kantchen } E = 0.01 \cdot 10^9 \quad h = 0.1 = \underline{\underline{1 \text{ mm}}}$$

$$\lambda = 6 \sqrt[4]{\frac{10^{12} \cdot 10^{-2}}{12 \cdot 10^3}} = 6 \sqrt[4]{\frac{1}{12}} = 6 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Jüngerer } \lambda = 1 \text{ cm}$$

$$h = \sqrt[4]{\frac{1}{12}} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$h = \frac{1}{2} \text{ mm}$$

$$\lambda = 6 \sqrt[4]{\frac{1}{8}} = 3.5 \text{ cm}$$

$$\frac{R \rho}{2} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$R = \frac{3}{6 \rho} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot 216 \cdot \rho} = \frac{1}{500 \rho}$$

$$2 \text{ mg } R = 1 \text{ cm}$$

As 12 (1)

| | |
|-----|-----|
| 0 | 0 |
| 58 | 1'2 |
| 0 | 0'2 |
| 108 | 2'5 |
| 0 | 0'4 |
| 15 | 4'0 |
| 0 | 0'7 |
| 20 | 5'6 |
| 0 | 1'8 |
| 20 | 5'7 |
| 0 | 2'0 |
| 0 | 1'9 |
| 20 | 5'7 |
| 0 | 2'0 |
| 10 | 4'1 |
| 0 | 2'0 |
| 30 | 7'8 |
| 0 | 2'9 |

| | | |
|----|-----|-----|
| 12 | 2'2 | |
| 58 | 2'9 | 0'7 |
| 1 | 2'3 | |
| 10 | 3'7 | 1'4 |
| 1 | 2'9 | |
| 10 | 4'5 | 2'1 |
| 1 | 2'4 | |
| 20 | 5'2 | 2'8 |
| | 2'4 | |
| 10 | 3'8 | 1'4 |
| 20 | 5'2 | 2'8 |
| 1 | 2'5 | |
| 30 | 6'6 | 4'1 |
| 1 | 2'5 | |

Kennz 50 m/c de's v. l. s.
für 50 m.

1 2'7

1 2'6

40 8'4

Dunkle Faltung

gutgut bis 45 dann stiel

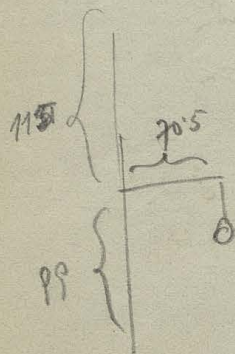
59

1 3'0

1 2'9

$$\bar{x}_w = \bar{x}_s \cdot \frac{99}{115} \cdot \frac{99}{70'5}$$

$$x = 7.66$$



ertragslos 140g $7.4 \cdot 10^5 =$

12(1)

12.35: $\frac{222}{111} = 2 = 55.5$ $0.074 = 0.3$

$\frac{51}{2} = \frac{P}{9 E}$

12.35 = 55.6

δ direkt gemessen

$E = \frac{P}{9} \frac{l}{\delta l}$

$\frac{P}{\delta l} =$

1916
- 7451
 $\delta = 0.1776 \text{ cm}$
0.2465 - 1

$= \frac{30}{0.1776 \cdot 7.5} \cdot \frac{7.5 \cdot (115.705)}{0.41 \cdot 99^2} \cdot 9 \text{ (C5)}$

$\lambda = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{E l^3}{9 \cdot 136 \cdot g}}$
1224

25365
0.7395 - 3

0.2760
- 2.0878
0.1882 - 2

2.1882 - 4 =

0.54705 - 1

3010

4971

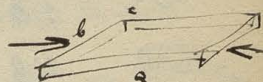
0.3452

berechnet

$\lambda = 2.21 \text{ cm}$

$E = 344.7 \text{ g (C55)}$

| | |
|--------|--------|
| 0607 | 115 |
| 8482 | 705 |
| 9089 | |
| 9912 | - 99^2 |
| 9177 | |
| 4771 | 30 |
| 3948 | |
| - 8583 | |
| 5365 | |



ρ pro cm

$7.4 : 2.2 = 14.8 : 5 = 3 \text{ cm}$

Feldtragsdruck

$P = 2 \sqrt{\frac{E l^3}{9} \rho g} = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{344 \cdot 136 \cdot (0.1776)^2}$

0.2260

1.1335

1.4095

0.70475

$\frac{5.07 \cdot \frac{2}{3}}{0.14}$

$P = 3.38 \text{ g pro cm}$
also im Faden

$\lambda = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{P}{9 E} \frac{a}{\Delta} \frac{c^3}{9 \cdot 136}}$

$3.38 \cdot 7.5 = 25.3$

steht nicht

2102

12(2)

52 --- 1mm

10 18

15 27

0.3

20 27 3.0

1 0.6

1 0.5

20 26 $\frac{3.1}{20}$

$$a = b = 7.3 \text{ cm}$$

$$m = 694 \text{ g}$$

$$\frac{6.91}{(7.3)^2} - \frac{8395}{1129} - 1$$

$$c = 0.130 \text{ m}$$

$$\Delta = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{20.75 \cdot c^2}{7.3 \cdot 3.1 - 9.136}} \cdot \left(\frac{115.705}{95}\right)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.9177 \\ 0.2258 - 2 \\ \hline 0.3010 \\ 0.4445 \text{ mm} \\ - 2.5663 \\ \hline 0.8782 - 4 \\ 0.2195 - 1 \\ \hline 0.7981 \cdot \text{m} \\ \hline 0.0176 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1.1335 \quad 136 \\ 0.9542 \quad 9 \\ \hline 0.4786 \\ \hline 2.5663 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.4695 - 1 \\ 0.7981 \\ \hline 0.2676 \\ \hline \lambda = 185 \text{ nm} \end{array}$$

$$\frac{7.3}{2.8} : 4.5 = \frac{1.6}{2.8}$$

$$\frac{20.75}{7.3 \cdot c \cdot 2.1}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.4445 \quad 0.9177 \\ 4914 \quad 1.3010 \\ 1129 - 1 \quad 2.2187 \\ \hline 6043 - 1 \\ \hline 0.6043 - 1 \\ \hline 2.6144 \end{array}$$

$$E = 412 \text{ J}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.9177 \quad 5185 \\ 0.7634 \quad 1461 \\ \hline 1.6811 \quad 7249 - 2 \\ - 0.3895 - 1 \quad 0.3895 - 1 \\ \hline 2.2916 \end{array}$$

$$14 - 12 \text{ Days} \rightarrow 5.8 \text{ cm}$$

$$E = 196 \text{ J}$$

$$\frac{6.0}{40.6}$$

$$c = \frac{3395}{6096} - 2$$

$$c = 0.053$$

$$\frac{5.8}{12} = \frac{2.8}{5}$$

12(3)

| | |
|---|-----|
| 6 | 6 |
| 1 | 1.5 |
| 3 | 2.9 |
| 1 | 2 |
| 3 | 3.1 |
| 1 | 2.2 |
| 3 | 3.1 |
| 1 | 2.2 |
| 5 | 4.9 |
| 1 | 2.7 |
| 6 | 6.3 |
| 1 | 3.0 |

$$\frac{0.9}{2} = 0.45$$

$$\frac{2.6}{4} = 0.65$$

$$\frac{3.3}{5} = 0.66$$

$$m = 2.76$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \sqrt{5.58} \quad c \\ \hline 3.3 \cdot 7.0 \\ \hline 0.9177 \\ 1.4498 - 4 \quad 2.0877 \\ \hline 0.7634 \quad 0.5185 \\ \hline 0.1309 - 1 \quad 0.1461 \\ \hline + 2.7523 \quad 2.7523 \\ \hline 0.3706 - 4 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.09465 - 1 \\ 0.7981 \\ \hline 0.8927 - 1 \end{array}$$

$$\lambda = 0.781 \text{ cm her}$$

$$\lambda = 0.48 \text{ cm fl}$$

2. reguly vystupuje tyko vysokejši ilosi: ^{di} ~~je~~ pomeru kým D. Krestni: D.

242



+1 (125) 19/10

~~5.23~~
~~2.86~~

26 ausgebl. starke Felle

bei 27 ed. 1/2
bei 26 in der Mitte

5 0.1
0 0.1
10 2.9
0 0.35
10 2.5
0 0.4

$$\frac{5.6}{25} = \frac{4.4}{20} = \frac{3.2}{15}$$

$$c = \frac{9.27}{77.76} - \frac{9671}{2673} = \frac{1998}{1998} = 0.1584$$

$$m = 36.480$$

$$\frac{27.210}{9.27}$$

20 9.7-
4.8

0.6

4.2

long
marginal

0.2

4.6

4.8-5

4.5

0.5

$$E = \frac{25}{0.56} \left(\frac{115}{\dots} \right) \frac{7.7}{76.0}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9177 \\ 17979 \\ \hline 0057 \\ 23213 \\ 9480-1 \\ \hline 23733 \end{array}$$

$$a = 77 \text{ cm} \quad b = 76. \quad (\text{an Ränder deschen})$$

$$E = 237.8$$

25 6.2 Faltig 40mg 3 Thale

0.6

5.6

$$\lambda = \frac{2\pi}{9.8} \sqrt{\frac{E c^2}{13.6}}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 23733 \\ + 0.5994-3 \\ \hline 0.9727-1 \end{array}$$

0.5

3.3

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.9727-1 \\ 1.1335 \end{array}$$

15 3.8

3.1

$$\begin{array}{r} 2.8302-4 \\ 2.95142 \\ \hline 0.1212-1 \end{array}$$

0.7

$$20.10-1.8850-4$$

20 5.1

4.3

Faltig 2. kann nicht

0.8

$$\begin{array}{r} 4971 \\ 0.47125-1 \end{array}$$

25 6.5

5.7

starke

1.0

5.5

Faltig

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.5079 \\ 0.7981 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4771 \\ 0.26935 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.0308 \end{array}$$

bei 20 mit etwas unvollständiger Felle

$$\lambda = \frac{2\pi}{9.8} \sqrt{\frac{E c^2}{13.6}}$$

$$P = \frac{2.76}{3.2} \sqrt{E 13.6 c^2}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 23733 \\ 1.1335 \\ 0.5994-3 \\ 41062 \\ 0.5531 \\ \hline 1.4339 \end{array}$$

bei 26 mit Faltig
beginnt dunkel zu
mit bei 22

Colloidal heart 30mm 13-14 Felt

2/10 ^{worms in experiment} ^{the hole is} 10 ^{unusually} (-11-12 in between) ^{pr 10}
 11 ^{dots}

(1/2 7)

1g 0.2

6g 0.8 *stark Felt* $m = 0.71$

- 1.1

$$c = \frac{0.71}{7.2 \cdot 76} = \frac{1}{171} \frac{2018}{60}$$

$$c = 0.013 \text{ cm}$$

1g 0.4

$$0.1132 - 2$$

3 0.6

$$E = \begin{array}{r} 0.9177 - 1 \\ 1.0990 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 0.3424 - 1 \\ 0.1132 - 2 \end{array}$$

$$4.1376$$

1 0.4

$$\begin{array}{r} 1.6167 \\ 0.4791 - 3 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 0.0235 \\ 0.4791 - 3 \end{array}$$

$$0.3396 - 6$$

$$0.4772 - 2$$

$$- 2.0877$$

$$0.3895 - 4$$

mergami

1 0.0

$$\frac{50}{0.22}$$

$$4.1376 \text{ Hz}$$

1 0.1

$$E = 13730.8$$

$$0.0874 - 1$$

11 0.8

$$+ 0.7987$$

$$0.8955 - 1$$

1 0.2

$$\text{herb. } 7.2 : 11.5 = 0.626$$

$$\lambda = 0.786 \text{ her.}$$

21 1.4

$$8573$$

1 0.3

$$0607$$

mergami c by *mergami*

1 1.4

$$7966$$

$$\text{Surgery } p = 1.24$$

Elotyne?

21 0.3

$$P = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{E h^3 p}$$

$$4.1376$$

$$0.3396 - 6$$

$$1.1375$$

$$0.6107 - 1$$

$$0.80535$$

$$0.39$$

$$2.13$$

$$= 4.268$$

stunt

31

1.8

0.4

0.2

2.5 -

3.0

1.0 - 0

$$\frac{2.2}{50} = \frac{1.6}{30} = \frac{1.2}{20} = \frac{0.6}{10}$$

50

$$y = a \sqrt{1 - \cos \varphi} = a \sqrt{1 - \frac{dx}{ds}}$$

$$1 - \left(\frac{y}{a}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2}$$

$$1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 = \left[\frac{1}{1 - \left(\frac{y}{a}\right)^2}\right]^2$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \sqrt{\left[\frac{1}{1 - \left(\frac{y}{a}\right)^2}\right]^2 - 1}$$

Ein Routh integral!

$$\begin{aligned} \text{determine } y: \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{1 - \left(1 - 2\frac{y^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^4}{a^4}\right)}{1 - \left(\frac{y}{a}\right)^2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= \frac{1}{2} x^2 = \frac{x^2}{2} \\ \frac{dy}{dx} &= x \end{aligned}$$

$$y = C e^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{a} x} \mp \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \frac{x}{a}$$

$$\text{rout integral: } y_1 = y_0 e^{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{a} x}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = 2 \quad e^{-\frac{14}{7}} = e^{-0.2}$$

12(4)

| | |
|----|------|
| 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 1.6 |
| 0 | 0.4 |
| 5 | 4.0 |
| 0 | 0.5 |
| 10 | 8.5 |
| 0 | 0.8 |
| 20 | 15.0 |
| 0 | 1.1 |
| 20 | 15.0 |
| 0 | 1.2 |
| 10 | 9.0 |
| 0 | 1.2 |

52.35

21.02

$m = 31.33 \text{ g}$

$$c = \frac{31.33}{(2.6)^2}$$

$= 542 \text{ mm}$

1.4859
-1.2616

0.2243 - 1

$$E = \frac{20 \cdot 7.6}{7.6 \cdot 1.39} \left(\frac{115.705}{99^2} \right)$$

= 9177

3010

1.2187

0.8773 - 1

1.3414

1430

7343 - 1

$E = 21.95 \text{ g}$

$P = 20$

$R = 139$

$$\lambda = \ln \sqrt[4]{\frac{E R^3}{1224 \text{ g}}} = 2n \sqrt[4]{\frac{21.95 \cdot c^3}{122.4}}$$

0.2029 - 1

1.3414

0.5443

- 2.0878

0.4565 - 4

0.6141 - 1

+ 3010

4971

0.4122

$$P = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{\frac{E R^3}{\pi}} = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{22 \cdot c^3 \cdot 13.6}$$

0.5443

+ 1.7005

1.6778

0.8389

$\frac{2}{3} \cdot 690 = 4.6 \text{ g pro cm Lage des in Saure}$

4.6. 7.6

32.2

276

(258)

Feldzug wurde nicht

besttigt, bis jetzt

$\lambda = 2.58 \text{ cm}$ Druck zerbrach die Platte
in einem Rand

regime temperatury oraz cięciwa punktu stałego

(temperatura parowania)
 P_t, P_h, N_2

(Jednostki) (Wartości)
 Holborn, Valentin, Day, Prager, Sisman

W_0 3000 $\pm 100^\circ$
 P_t 1755 $\pm 20^\circ$

P_h 1550 15

A_u 1063 3°

A_g 961 2°
 A_c 658 1°
 P_b 327.4 $\pm 0.4^\circ$

S_u 231.9

punkt wrzenia wody 444.5

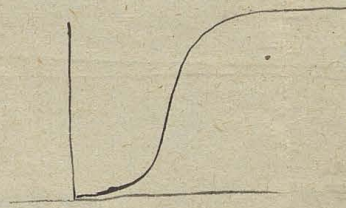
~~temperatura stałego~~

$$\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{C_p \theta}{\theta} = 0$$

$$= \int \frac{C_p \theta}{\theta} d\theta$$

$$= \int \frac{5\theta}{\theta} d\theta$$

Petro Deloy Petit
 1878



Nimmt Wärmestrom

$$\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{d\theta}{d\theta} = 0$$

$$\frac{d\theta}{d\theta} = 0$$

Gemisch

H, H_2, P, C, L, Z, J

Einstein (1907)

$$c = 6 \cdot \frac{e^{\frac{h\nu}{\theta}} \left(\frac{h\nu}{\theta}\right)^2}{\left[e^{\frac{h\nu}{\theta}} - 1\right]^2}$$

$$\rho = \frac{h}{\lambda}$$

Querschnitt $\lambda = 21.7$

$NaCl$

KCl

KOH star dynamicznie wzrastajacy

Lindemann $\propto \frac{h\nu}{\theta}$

Nimmt

$n.p. C_v: c = 0.2$ (dla H_2 wazni)

Princyp, tak samo tej rozważań terminów i ich użycia

2 punkty topologii

Eucken 1
Ammodontes clypeus Kryptotus errata 2 obscurum temperat.
 bipartita. molis

[dynam, Nelly, ~~Ch~~, Thurst
 KCL, Quare
~~Ch~~, ~~Ch~~
 mts, S, Corffin, strand

~~Ammodontes~~ elektromagnetische waldig kollektieren

Kem. Omer, Nernst
 1913 173 Omeri ppg 0°
 4.3 abt. 0.086
 3 ~~0.086~~ < 3.10⁻⁶

Eucken clypeus & clypeus nodosus

Litteratur: Eucken [Krypt.-d. Thermopneum. & Thermopneum. Springs, Berlin 1912]
 1912

Nernst Litteratur d. Chemie vom 1912

E. H. K.

Elektromagnet

Claude Schuler d. Elektro.

Wittkowski

Grate

Nie Litteratur d. Elektro., Regard

Troya Knoxville → Elektromagnet

1). *Bohringia* & *gorach* Knoxville für präpariert in --
 die Depressen für Troya elektromagnet.

Nallikar. 2

$$u = \frac{2}{9} \frac{0.086}{\mu}$$

Thomson + penion

$$eX = \frac{4}{9} n e^2 p p$$

Doppel-Kanal.

2). ~~Bohringia~~ Troya negativem

Tollens & Co. 1913 elektromagnet

3). *Ammodontes*

Omer Elektromagnet in Troya

